

A Periodical Publication THE *Mr. Hodgson Calc*
NEWCASTLE
GENERAL MAGAZINE;

B E I N G
A REPOSITORY of useful and curious INTELLIGENCE,
BOTH FROM THE
POLITICAL and LEARNED WORLD:

Consisting of a great VARIETY of
SELECT PIECES and ESSAYS,
In the several Branches of ART and SCIENCE;

As well as an ACCOUNT of
NATIONAL AFFAIRS and PUBLIC TRANSACTIONS;

PARTICULARLY,
The DEBATES of a great POLITICAL CLUB,
AND,

A JOURNAL of the PRESENT WAR,
With all other REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES,
Throughout the KNOWN WORLD,
For the Year MDCCXLVII.

—*Dulcique animos novitate tenebo.*

OVID.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:

Printed by JOHN GOODING, at the New Printing-office on the Side.

THE
N E W C A S T L E
GENERAL MAGAZINE

A MONTHLY JOURNAL OF
GENERAL KNOWLEDGE AND
INTELLIGENCE

FOR THE
CIVILIZED WORLD

EDITED BY
J. H. STUART



PRINTED BY
J. H. STUART

FOR THE
CIVILIZED WORLD

EDITED BY
J. H. STUART

PRINTED BY
J. H. STUART

FOR THE
CIVILIZED WORLD

T H E
G E N E R A L M A G A Z I N E,
For J A N U A R Y, 1747.

See the CONTENTS for this Month in the last Page.

To the P U B L I C K.

IT being too common for Proprietors of PERIODICAL BOOKS to deviate from their *Proposals*, sometimes not for good Reasons, we think proper to insert the Substance of ours in the Front of this Work, that our Readers may, at any Time, see wherein we *answer* or *fall short* of our Engagements to the Publick; though we are so far from fearing that we shall not come up to the full Extent of our *Proposals*, that we flatter ourselves, from the Correspondence we have settled, and the Encouragement we have already met with, that we shall, in a short Time, far exceed our *original Plan*.

1. It is proposed, That this *Magazine* shall consist of about Four Sheets *Quarto*, on fine Paper.
2. To insert the Debates of the POLITICAL CLUB, and the most valuable ESSAYS from the MONTHLY REPOSITORIES of approved Literature.
3. That no Pains shall be spared in collecting and inserting the most useful and entertaining WEEKLY ESSAYS, theological, moral, philosophical, or political, published at *London* or elsewhere.
4. That Extracts shall also be made from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, and from such other NEW BOOKS or PAMPHLETS, Foreign, *British*, or *Irish*, as may best deserve the Notice of the Publick.
5. That ESSAYS from our Country Correspondents, on any useful Branch of Art and Science, will be readily admitted, and the Favour gratefully acknowledged.
6. That a regular and concise History of the Transactions of the Times, shall be inserted; and illustrated by PLANS of such Battles, Sieges, Sea-Fights, &c. in which our Arms have had any Share, or in which we are particularly interested.
7. That a Catalogue of such NEW BOOKS as are published within the Month; Prices of Stocks, Grain, &c. Accounts of *British*, *French*, and *Spanish* Captures; and Lists of Marriages, Births, Deaths, Preferments, &c. shall conclude each Month.

Some Gentlemen have objected against this Undertaking, as an Infringement upon the Property of our Brethren of *London*, by selecting the best Parts of the Monthly Pamphlets: But we beg leave to observe, that the Proprietors of these Works take many of their *Essays* from the Weekly Papers; and that the Weekly Papers extract all their *News Articles* from the Evening Posts and daily Papers, tho' they know the Publishers

of them are at the Expence of a Foreign Correspondence, Translators, and Collectors of Domestick Occurrences. Besides, are not these *Essays* wrote for the Sale of one Week only; the News in the *Evening Papers* for one *Post*; and in the others, only for one *Day*? And where can be the Harm of inserting these in a *Monthly Repository*, when the Market of the Proprietors is *over*; especially as they never keep a Stock on hand, to gratify the Curiosity of any Reader who might accidentally have missed the Opportunity of purchasing some of the most useful of their Papers on the Day of Publication? And would not these *Essays* be entirely lost to many thousands, were it not for the *Monthly Collections*?

It may indeed be alledged, that the Proprietors of the *London Monthly Pamphlets*, being on the Spot where these *Weekly Essays* are published, may considerably hurt their Sale, by reprinting the last *Essays* of each Month a Day or two after Publication: But that does not in the least affect us. Very few of these Weekly Papers come to this Country; and the Expence of Postage is so high, that we persuade ourselves we do a considerable Piece of Service to the Publick, by giving a Collection for *Sixpence*, which would cost the rich and curious Part of our Readers many *Shillings* each Month by Post; and which those of lower Fortunes (tho' of good Genius, and of great Curiosity) cannot afford to purchase at all.

An Objection has also been made, That it is unjust to make *Extracts from Books*, as it may deprive the Author of many Readers, and consequently decrease the Profits he may reasonably expect as the Reward of his Ingenuity. To this we answer: Many of the Books published at *London* never come to this Country at all, at least are purchased only by a few of the most able and curious; and that proper Extracts from Books, instead of hurting their Sale, will give a very great Number of Readers an Opportunity of judging of the Beauty and Value of them, who otherwise might never have heard of them: And so far are Authors from discouraging this Practice, that they frequently make Extracts of their own Works, and send them to Publishers of Weekly Papers, or Monthly Pamphlets, to serve as Specimens of their Performances; especially to Foreign Journalists.

Others have objected against the Size: But the Inconvenience of an *Octavo* for long-measur'd Poetry, determined us in our Choice of *Quarto*. We could give many Examples of this in the Volumes of the *Gentleman's Magazine*; but shall go no farther than that of *December* last, where they frequently set Words a Line
A higher

higher than they should be, and confuse the Reader, thus:

*There now sits Mummery, thron'd on
Passion's Urn! [burn;
There noisier Fires, than Wit's (unbright'ning)
The Time shall come (indulge it soon, slow
Fate) [with Weight:
When Pow'r shall taste, that Wit can think
Thither in Flocks kind Wives are daily
driv'n, [Dears to Heav'n.
Who damn themselves---to send their
We've there no Drawing-rooms,---nor
Parties leaguings, [intriguing.
No Cards, Balls, Plays, alas! and no*

Copious Indexes will be published at the End of two Years, when this Work will be of a proper Size for binding.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

When I looked into your Proposals, the great Variety you promise suggested to me a Subject, much insisted upon in ushering to the World Books of general Entertainment; which led me into the following Train of Thinking: and I send you this Paper in the rough Manner I writ it, to assist you, in some measure, to keep up to your Promise: For, while you sit at the Helm, and range the Materials in due Order, I think your Readers are bound to contribute, each his Modicum, towards storing the *General Magazine*.

*Hoc totum Liber est, chartis immanibus ingens,
Ais ubi et ingenium Summi admiranda Magistri
Rite legi ut possint, elementis grandibus extant:
Pagina perfectam quaque est inscripta figuram
Suscipiendi operis; pars cuius singula ductu
Litera subtili numeros habet ordinis omnes.*

DU BARTAS.

THE whole World is a *Magazine*, adorned with inexhaustible Variety, fitted to entertain and gratify the most enlarged Meditation. The great Author of Nature, when he gave Man so aspiring and capacious a Soul, was not wanting to afford him an Object suitably ample and copious: Not surely that he might take up his Rest therein, but that thereby he might be enabled to ascend gradually to the true Source of Variety, the prime Fountain of Fulness. Wherever we turn our curious Eyes, the Prospect is still new and surprizing; and, lest one Part of the Universe should cloy us with Satiety, another, in its turn, still claims our Attention. The perpetual Vicissitude of Things is evidently calculated to answer the same wise Design; to conduct us to Him, who is fairer than the fairest of all his Works. For what End those numerous Changes, that Flux visible throughout the whole Creation, but to rejoice the human Heart, and to beget endless Matter for Study and Contemplation?

An ingenious modern Theorist has well made Beauty to consist in Uniformity amidst Variety. How happy therefore must that Mind be, that can discern the Scheme of Unity, and view the adamant Chain? But, Mortals as we are, with stinted Faculties, our Reason obscure and narrow, we dwell upon the Parts,

but cannot reach Sight of the Whole; charming Vision! reserved for a happier State. Mean time, so it has pleased the Supreme, we may climb the Hill of Variety, and enlarge our Prospect: On this Side the Grave, it is allowed us to attain Knowledge only by Degrees. By Variety then so many Steps are afforded us to arrive at Perfection: It is that which makes Life well worth the Enjoyment, and gives a Relish to all our Pleasures.

Variety taught *Solomon* his Wisdom, and had its proper Effect, by leading him to a right Conclusion of the Matter. It was far from his Intent to depreciate *Jehovah's* various Handy-work, (as his God-like Father expresses it) by declaring All to be Vanity: No, by that Mode of Speaking, he bewails Men's Abuse of the many Means of Good they enjoyed; which, while intrusted to them as a sacred Depositum to increase their Felicity, they grossly pervert to their own Destruction. Thus Gold and Silver, so long as they are made use of to relieve the Poor, and as Instruments of Generosity and Goodness, are Possessions of inestimable Worth; but, when debased, to cherish sordid Desires, they turn to Vanity, and are fraught with Curses.

The Preacher was no less distinguished by his high Station and superior Wisdom, than for that Variety of Knowledge with which his Mind was enriched. How exquisite a Naturalist may we suppose he would appear, were his Book of *Physicks* happily extant? We have abundant Evidence how divine a Moralist he was: and who can refuse him to have been a most ravishing Poet; seeing no Silver Brook flows so sweet, nor Eastern Garden disperses such Fragrance, as his charming *Song*? Eloquence would fail, and the Pen attempt in vain to describe his Glory. How noble a Politician? bear Witness the greatest Princes of the *East*, proud to own him for their Ally: Witness too the choicest People he governed, with the profoundest Tranquility. What an Adept he was in the Arts of Trade and Commerce, his boundless Navigations can tell, when his Ships sailed to the uttermost Isles of the Sea. The Description of the Temple he built will stand a continual Monument of his exact Skill in the *Mathematicks*: as its Dedication is a clear Proof how grand an Idea he entertained of the Sovereign LORD of Heaven and Earth. How vast and various must his Genius have been!

If we turn our View to the Heathen World, we find those dignified with the Title of Philosophers, famous for the Extent and Variety of their Knowledge. One Instance may suffice, for Brevity: The great *Pythagoras*, one of the most ancient of the *Greek Sages*, reaped so many Advantages by his unwearied Travels, and insatiable Thirst after Knowledge, that it is yet questioned whether he most excelled in *Politicks* or *Geometry*, *Astronomy* or *Medicine*, *Musick* or *Morality*; and, what is above measure to be admired, while his Soul was wrapt up in the abstrusest Contemplations, he could readily accommodate himself to the Practical Parts of Life. His abstract and sublime Notions of the Supreme Being crown'd his Character, and will always make his Name illustrious.

But let us leave Examples, and look once more to our Subject. According to the different Circumstances Men are placed in, (some indeed by Constitution, or perhaps Temper) they are disposed to follow one kind of Study more than another; and yet there are few or none who have not, also, a secret Propensity to acquire and grasp at the

the whole Circle of Knowledge; which Inclination, the more it is gratified, grows the more intense. This universal Desire, or Love of Variety, is more perceivable in a Land of Liberty, where no Means of Instruction are denied to the Inquisitive; and where the Gratification of this noble Passion, so far from being discouraged, is deemed equally lawful with the moderate Indulgence of any other inward Appetite. That it is natural and necessary for Variety to relieve a Man in his Journey thro' Life, to prevent his Spirits from languishing under a dull Repetition of the same Things, *Erasmus* illustrates by this just Simile, "As they who walk on smooth Plains are sooner fatigued than these who tread a more unequal Path; so it is much more pleasant and easy to be conversant in various and different Employments."

The Mind of Man, left to its own Freedom, loves to imitate the busy Bee, which flies from Flower to Flower, and culls their various Sweets: A while it ruminates the heavenly Spheres, calculates their Distances, and measures their Magnitudes; anon descends to Earth, and digs the Mine, or cultivates the Garden. Man views with Ravishment the spacious Deep; its boundless Face, and raging Fluctuation, fill his Heart with Grandeur and Surprise: Then he chuses to change his Situation, and tread the Margin of some gentler Stream, 'till, with its regular and slow Murmurs, his Soul be transported into the Fairy-land of Poetick Meditation: The artist's Notes of the aerial Throng increase his Satisfaction; till he forgets their Melody, attentive to the Shepherd's happy Life, or the successful Labours of the honest Husbandman: The Huntsman's Horn alarms him; he flies o'er Hills and Dales, and delights to listen to the savage grating Noise. Tired out with this Amusement, he ends the Day with friendly Conversation.

What is more refreshing than Conversation? and nothing requires more Variety. 'Tis strange to observe, through what odd Transitions we pass from one Subject to another with which probably it has not the least Coherence: This is the Language of pure Nature, the Robe thrown bye of artful Affectation; here Variety sparkles, and easy Wit displays herself at large. To fit a Person to bear a Share in this social Discourse, he should have a good Stock laid in of general, useful, and pleasing Notions; and whence can he draw these so properly as from a *General Magazine*?

Books of Entertainment have something in them of the Nature of Conversation; they furnish a grateful Variety, and do not over-strain the Attention. By this Means, and under the Colour of Divertisement, we are frequently allured into some Piece of profitable Knowledge, which, Ten to One, our severer Studies would have left us ignorant of. Here the Useful and the Sweet are so blended, as to become almost inseparable; the Pill of Instruction, which is so nauseous to us in another Dress, is gilt, and we swallow it without Reluctance.

But remember, Gentlemen, this is only a general Commendation; and you have no Title to apply it, unless you approve yourselves by a judicious Choice of Materials: And pray endeavour, in Political Affairs, to diffuse and encourage, among your Readers, a Spirit of good Humour and mutual Forbearance; by so doing, you will bid fair to engross for *Your constant Reader*,

Jan. 12. 1746.

POLYMORPHEUS.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Jan. 3.

A Recapitulation of the most remarkable FOREIGN OCCURRENCES in the Year 1746.

DURING the intestine Commotions in *G. Britain*, the Common Cause, in which we had engaged, was sinking apace into a desperate, and, the Troublers of Mankind thought, an irretrievable Situation. In the *Netherlands*, where two Campaigns had before given them all the strong Towns in *Flanders*, and left no Port open to *England*, except in the Dominions of the States General, Marshal *Saxe* sets down before *Brussels*, the Seat of the *Austrian* Government, and Capital of *Brabant*, in the Middle of *January*. About 20 Days made him Master of that important Place, with which *Louvain*, and all the other defenceless Towns round about it, fell of course. *Mecklin* for some Time held out, while the little Army of the Allies lay intrenched behind the *Demer*; but when the superior Force of *France* came forwards, the Confederate Generals were obliged to abandon the Neighbourhood both of that and *Antwerp*, and seek Refuge upon the Territories of their High Mightinesses, who could not promise them Security.

Antwerp City put no Stop to the Progress of the Victors; but the Citadel, a noble Fortrefs, having a Garrison left in it, held out a few Days: That was all it could do, and then its Defenders became Prisoners of War.---Proud of these mighty Conquests, which there was not an Army sufficient to prevent, *Lewis XV.* follows his darling Commander, and enters triumphantly through the Towns he had subdued, with the Pomp and Magnificence of a *Persian* Monarch.

This was in the Month of *May*; and before the Conclusion of the same Month the Enemy had invested *Mons*, the Capital of *Hainault*, another Province, and a Place heretofore esteemed of great Strength. But nothing could withstand the prodigious Train of *French* Artillery; and on *June 30. O. S.* the Garrison of *Mons* likewise surrenders at Discretion. *St Ghislain* gives but little Trouble, and *Charleroy* not a great deal, before they are both obliged to submit upon the same Conditions.

Only one strong Town now remained in all that vast Tract of Land from the Sea to the Bishoprick of *Liege*. *Namur*, Capital of the Province of that Name, had never been attempted by the great Duke of *Marlborough*, and the two Sieges of it in the preceeding War, one by *Lewis XIV.* and the other by King *William*, greatly distinguished the Years 1692 and 1695. Marshal *Bathiani* being somewhat reinforced, and knowing the Importance of the Place, made a long March from *Breda* to save it in 1746, and for some Time baffled the Attempts of Count *Saxe* upon the *Mehaigne*. But being at last obliged to quit his Station, and cross the *Maese* to get Provisions, *Namur* was no sooner left exposed than the Enemies invested it. On the 1st of *September* they opened the Siege in Form; on the 8th the Town surrendered, and the Garrison retired into the Castle; which was also obliged, on the 19th of the same Month, to deliver up another little Army of Prisoners to the *French*.

During the Siege of *Namur*, the Allies crossed the *Maese* again near *Maestricht*, and marched towards the Enemy, who advanced to meet them after the Business

was

was done. The Vicinity of the two Armies, the Necessity at once and Difficulty the Allies were under of getting back to where they came from, brought on the Action near *Liege* on the 30th, in which the Left Wing of the Allies was attacked by the Right Wing of the *French*. A great many Men were this Day slain to little Purpose; since the Allies, tho' obliged to quit the Field, effected their Retreat afterwards without further Molestation. Thus ended the Campaign on the Side of the *Netherlands*.

In *Germany* every thing has been pretty quiet. Tho' the *French* have now and then made some Motions in *Alsace*, and the Troops of some of the associated Circles have been drawn together on the *Neckar*, no Attempt has been made on either Side to pass the *Rhine*: And a Peace having been suddenly concluded at *Dresden*, at the End of the Year 1745, between the King of *Prussia* on one Part, and the Courts of *Vienna* and *Dresden* on the other, under the Mediation of his *Britannick* Majesty, whatever has been since transacted among these Powers had some relation to that Treaty. The Affair of the Guarantee of *Silesia*, insisted on by the King of *Prussia*, threatened a fresh Misunderstanding between him and the Empress-Queen: But since the King of *Great Britain* has led the Way by a fresh Guarantee of that Duchy, and a Defensive Treaty has been concluded between the Empresses of *Germany* and *Russia*, there is a Prospect that all Things will be kept easy in that Part of *Europe*.

Many Matters have been warmly debated in the Diet of *Sweden*, which is still sitting: But that of *Poland*, after more promising Appearances than had been seen in former Diets, broke up as ineffectual as any of them. While his *Polish* Majesty was in his Kingdom, the Death of the Dauphiness threw in his Way a new Alliance, which he could not before have expected. One of his Daughters had lately been betrothed to the Elector of *Bavaria*; another is now demanded and granted for the young widow'd Heir of *France*. This Alliance is the more astonishing, as so much Pains were taken by the *French* King to keep his *Polish* Majesty from succeeding to the Throne of his Father, and as the Mother of this very Dauphin is Daughter to the profess'd Enemy of that Father.

Just before the Death of the late Dauphiness, happened that of her Father, *Philip V.* King of *Spain*, who departed this Life *Jan. 28, O. S.* in the 63d Year of his Age, and the 46th of his Reign. We had great Hopes from the Succession of his eldest Son *Ferdinand VI.* who had always been represented as a Friend to the *English* Nation, and a just Enemy to his Step-mother the Queen Dowager. But after six Months of close Application have elapsed, we do not either find that a separate Peace with this new Monarch is in any great Forwardness, or that the Dowager Queen has been driven from his Councils.

The Year 1746 has been fatal to another Crown'd Head. *Christian VI.* King of *Denmark*, died at *Hirschholm*, *July 26.* in the 46th Year of his Age, and the 16th of his Reign. His Son and Successor, *Frederick V.* was not three Years before married to the Princess *Louisa*, youngest Daughter of his *Britannick* Majesty. This Event, under such Circumstances, gave us Hope of a new active Ally; how justly, the next Campaign, if there be one, may evince: I say, if there be one;

because, after breaking up more than once ineffectually, the Plenipotentiaries are to meet again at *Breda*, to try if any Thing can be yet done towards settling the Preliminaries of a Peace.

The Affairs of *Italy* took a Turn this Year to the Advantage of the Allies, almost beyond Expectation. At the Beginning of it the Army of the Three Crowns, assisted by the *Genoese*, were Masters of the Datchies of *Milan* and *Parma*, with a good Part of the *Modenese*. The Infant *Don Philip*, after taking Possession of *Parma*, the old Capital of his Mother's Family, had made his publick Entry into *Milan*, the Capital of all the *Austrian* Dominions in *Italy*, and now kept his Court there. The *Austrians* were retired into the *Mantuan*, and the King of *Sardinia's* Troops were drawn together in little Companies about *Turin*, a great Part of his strong Places being already in the Hands of the Enemy. But the Parliament of *Great Britain*, by voting larger Subsidies than in any former Years, both for their Imperial and *Sardinian* Majesties, enabled them to strengthen their Armies, and gave fresh Resolution both to them and their Subjects.

Very early were the recruited Armies in Action on both Sides. The *Piedmontese* recovered *Asi*, and the Citadels of *Alexandria* and *Casal*; *Guastalla* was surrendered at Discretion to the *Austrians*, who determined to join their Friends thro' the Forces of their Enemies. *Don Philip* retires from *Milan* to *Pavia*, and the Marquis de *Castellar*, with great Art, carries off 5000 Men from *Parma*, which the next Day surrenders at Discretion to the *Austrians*. *Valenza* then falls to the *Piedmontese*, and the *Spaniards* throw themselves into *Placentia* on *April 23*.

It would be tedious to repeat all that happened betwixt this Day and *June 5.* such as the surprizing of Posts, and Actions between Parties, sometimes to the Advantage of one Side, sometimes of the other; but among the most remarkable were, the Defeat of 5000 *Austrians* at *Codogno*, and the Ravaging of the *Milanese* by 12,000 *Spaniards* from *Placentia*.

On the said 5th of *June*, the *Spaniards* and *French* having drawn together all their Strength at *Placentia*, and the King of *Sardinia* being upon the March with his *Piedmontese* to join the *Austrians* at *St. Lazzaro*, a most bloody Battle was fought. The Enemies, covered by near 200 Pieces of Cannon, attacked of a sudden, that their Business might be done before his *Sardinian* Majesty could arrive. They met with such a Reception, however, that they were obliged to retreat with the Loss of 14,000 Men. Tho' the *Piedmontese* Army was not present in this Action, its Van Guard was so near as to hear the Firing. Eleven Days after, the shattered *Bourbonites* cross'd the *Po*, and extended themselves in the *Milanese*.

Some little Differences arising, the Junction of the *Austrians* and *Piedmontese* was not so sudden as by their Nearness might have been expected. It was at last made on *July 5.* and on the 30th of the same Month, the Enemies repassing the *Po* at *Rotta fredda*, upon the *Nuretta*, were again terribly handled, and made the best of their Way towards the *Genoese* Dominions. The next Day *Placentia*, with all the Men and Magazines that were in it, fell into the Hands of the *Austrians*.

What followed was little more than the hasty Retreat of the *French* and *Spaniards*, first into the State of *Genoa*,

Genoa, then thro' that State into *Provence*, most of the Towns they left behind them falling into the Hands of the Victors, and among them *Genoa* itself. We have every Week since been entertained with the heavy Contributions raised on the *Genoese*, till at last, upon the Absence of the main Body of the *Austrians* to invade *Provence*, these impatient *Republicans* took up Arms against their new Guests, and procured to themselves a sort of temporary Freedom.

But the Progress and Consequence of this Insurrection of the *Genoese*, as well as of the Invasion in *Provence*, and the new March of the *Neapolitans*, will belong to the History of 1747, nothing that concerns them being yet determined. Our own Invasion of *Britany* is still too fresh in Memory, and not likely to make any great Figure in the History. For the same Reason, its Failure of the End designed, we pass over the Expedition of the *French Fleet* under the late Duke d'*Anville*.

A succinct Representation of the Theatre of the War in PROVENCE.

THE large and noble Country of *Provence*, in which lies at present the Scene of War between the Allies and *France*, is bounded by *Dauphiny* on the North; by the River *Var*, the *Alps*, and the County of *Nice*, on the East; by the *Mediterranean* on the South; and by the *Rhone* on the West; which divides it from *Languedoc*. It extends in Length from East to West, forty Leagues, and is about thirty in Breadth, from North to South. The Air of this Country is wholesome, and temperate upon the Mountains, but excessively hot and stifling in the Vallies, except upon the Sea Coast, where they have the Benefit of fresh Breezes Morning and Evening. Towards the North and East, the Country is mountaineous; but by the Sea Side, and on the Banks of the *Rhone*, it is very even and tolerably good, yields Fruits in great Plenty, but producing neither Timber nor Corn in any great Abundance. Oil and Silk are Commodities of the greatest Value; but what renders it a Country of so great Consequence to *France*, is the fine Ports upon its Coast, particularly *Marseilles* and *Toulon*, which are supposed to carry on at least one Third of the Commerce of *France*.

The first Place of any Consequence in the Country bordering upon the *Var*, is *Antibes*, one of the most ancient Towns in *Provence*, about ten Miles South West of *Nice*. It is far from being considerable either in point of Size or Wealth; its Port is tolerable, though small, and it is covered by a Citadel of some Strength.

The *English Squadron* have bombarded and destroyed *Antibes*, but the Citadel is out of their Reach. *Cannes*, where Gen. *Brown* has his Head Quarters, lies near the Sea Coast, at the Distance of about three Miles from *Antibes*, and over against it are the Islands of *St Margaret* and *Honorat*, which by the Assistance of our Seamen have been reduced; a Thing of great Importance for the Service of the Army, by landing Provisions and Forage.

The Allies have extended their Conquests as far as the River *Verdon*, which lies about 27 Miles from *Antibes*, and consequently have a very large Tract of Country in their Power.

The City of *Toulon* lies in a Bottom, about 40 Miles from *Frejus*, and is famous for its Port, where the *French* have the most considerable naval Magazines. The Town

itself is not either very large or beautiful, but the Inhabitants are, generally speaking, in good Circumstances; which is owing to their Trade, and the Business carried on in the King's Yard, where there are always a considerable Number of Ships upon the Stocks. The Place is far from being strong; but there are two Eminences, that of *St Anne* on the North East, and Mount *St Catherine* on the South East. That of *St Anne* is very steep, and in a Manner inaccessible; and upon it M. *Theffé* took Post with the *French Forces*, when the Place was last besieged by the Allies, and thereby hinder'd them from becoming Masters of it. *Marseilles* is seated on the *Mediterranean*, 30 Miles North West of *Toulon*, and 20 South of *Aix*. The Country about it is wonderfully fine; and it is believed there are not less than 800 Country Seats belonging to the Citizens, in the great Plain on the Land Side. The City is divided into the Old and New, the former a dirty inconvenient Place, and the latter one of the finest and fairest in *France*. It is very well fortified, and defended by a Castle and two Citadels. The Harbour is safe and commodious, but will not admit of Ships above 600 Tons. It is look'd upon as a Place of the greatest Trade in the Kingdom, and before the Plague in 1720, the Inhabitants were computed at 100,000 Souls.

The following Letter will shew the virtuous Simplicity, and sacred Regard to Piety, good Manners, true Honour and Publick Spiritedness, that flourished in the glorious Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*; which render'd this Nation so famous, and formidable to all its Enemies: And tho' the Language at this Time must seem a little uncouth, yet it would be well for the Nation if the noble and virtuous Sentiments contain'd in it, were more cultivated at this Day, and particularly with regard to the Education of our Youth; which would free us in great Measure from the melancholy Apprehensions the Wife and Good cannot help entertaining, when they see the miserable Disregard that is too commonly shewn in forming the Minds of the rising Generation.

A LETTER written by Sir HENRY SIDNEY, (Lord Deputy of Ireland in the Reign of Queen Elizabeth, &c.) to his Son PHILIP, who was afterwards the famous Sir PHILIP SIDNEY.

I Have received two Letters from you, the one in *Latin*, the other in *French*; which I take in good Part, and will you to exercise that Practice of Learning often, for that will stand you in most Stead, in that Profession of Life in which you are born to live. And since this is the first Letter that ever I did write unto you, I will not that it be altogether empty of some Advice, which my natural Care of you provokes me to follow, as Documents to you in this your tender Age.

Let your first Actions be, your lifting up your Mind unto Almighty God, by heavenly Prayers, and feelingly digest the Words you speak in Prayer with continual Meditation, and thinking of him to whom you pray; and use this ordinarily, and at any ordinary Time, whereby the Hour itself will put you in Remembrance to do that thing which you were accustomed to do at that Time.

Apply your Study, at such Hours as your discreet Master will assign you, earnestly; and the Time I know he will so limit, as shall be both sufficient for your Learning, and safe for your Health. Mark the Sense

and Matter of what you read, as well as the Words; so shall you both enrich your Tongue with Words, and your Wit with Matter; and Judgment will grow as Years grow in you. Be humble and obedient to your Master; for unless you frame yourself to obey others, yea, and feel in yourself what Obedience is, you shall never teach others how to obey.

Be courteous of Gesture, and affable to all Men, with Courtesy and Reverence, according to the Dignity of the Person with whom you have to do: There is nothing that so much winneth with so little Cost. Use moderate Diet, so as after your Meat you may find your Wit fresher and not duller, and your Body more lively, not more heavy. Seldom drink Wine; and yet sometimes do, lest being forced to drink upon a sudden, you find yourself enflamed. Use Exercise of your Body; yet such as shall be without Danger of your Bones and Joints: It will increase your Force, and enlarge Breath. Delight to be cleanly as well in all Parts of your Body as in your Cloaths: It shall make you grateful to each Company, and otherwise loathsome. Give yourself to be merry; for you degenerate from your Father, if you find not yourself most able in Wit and Body to do any thing when you are most merry. Let your Mirth be void of Scurrility and biting Words to any Man; for a Wound given by a Word is oftentimes harder to be cured than that which is given by a Sword. Be rather a Hearer and Bearer away of other Men's Talk, than a Beginner and Procurer of Speech; otherwise you shall be accounted to delight to hear yourself speak. Be modest in each Assembly, and rather be rebuked of light Fellows for maidenhead Shamefacedness, than of your sad Friend for pert Boldness.

Think upon every Word you speak before you utter it, and remember how Nature hath rampir'd up (as it were) the Tongue with Teeth and Lips, all betokening Reins and Bridle to the loose Use of that Member. Above all Things tell no Untruth, no, not in Trifles; the Custom of it is nought: And let it not satisfy you that the Hearers for a Time take it for a Truth; it will be known to your Shame afterwards: for there cannot be a greater Reproach to a Gentleman than to be accounted a Liar. Study and endeavour to be virtuously occupied; so shall you make such Habit of well-doing in you, as you shall not know to do Ill, tho' you would.

Remember, my Son, the noble Blood you are descended of by your Mother's Side; and think that by virtuous Life and good Actions you may be an Ornament to that illustrious Family, and thro' Vice and Sloth you may be accounted *labes generis*, a Spot of your Kindred, one of the greatest Curlesthat can happen to a Man.

Well, my little *Philip*, this is enough for me, and I fear too much for you; but if I find that this light Meat of Digestion doth nourish any Thing the weak Stomach of your Capacity, I will, as I find the same grow stronger, feed you with stronger Food. Farewel.

Your Mother and I send you our Blessings; and the Lord grant you his, nourish you with his Fear, guide you with his Grace, and make you a good Servant to your Prince and Country.

Your loving Father,

H. SIDNEY.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

I TAKE this Opportunity to remind my Fellow Citizens, and indeed all true Lovers of their Country,

how necessary it is, and how necessary they but a little while ago thought it, that the Laws against the Papists should be explained where obscure, amended where defective, and the Execution of them enforced under such Sanction, and by such Authority as can alone be effectual for that Purpose. I think I need not call to their Remembrance the insolent Behaviour, and visible Gladness of Heart of almost every Individual amongst them, on the publick *Exchange*, and in the publick Coffee-houses, in the midst of every honest *Englishman's* Fear and Confusion, this Time Twelvemonth: And their Disappointment upon the Success of our great Deliverer the DUKE, was too apparent and too mortifying to be concealed; and that Name, which always will and ought to be held by all good Subjects above Reproach and Slander, was branded by them with Characteristicks of Cruelty and Oppression.

What put me on giving this Hint at this Time to the Publick, is the incontestible Evidence, that within a few Months past has fallen within my Knowledge, of the unwearied Endeavours of these People, and their secret Machinations and Practices upon the Minds of the Young, the Weak, and the Ignorant. If they can but succeed in startling an unwary or inquisitive Mind, they have their Books ready to perplex and confound still further; the Priest is then recommended, or called in, to solve the Difficulties, and the Work is compleated. In prosecuting a Design of this sort, the Ties of Honour, Gratitude and Friendship, bind like so many Ropes of Sand; and the Cause of God is prophanelly urged to the Destruction of all religious and civil Obligations.

Hence it is, that such frequent Examples are met with, of uncommon Bigotry, and ignorant Zeal, amongst the lower Class of People; and I wish I could say that the Corruption had reached no higher. To see Youth born under this Government, and setting out in Life at first with laudable and honest Principles, so far led away as to believe it their Duty, and the Cause of God, to hate their native Country, and even to fight against it, is a Scene that nothing but Experience can make credible. But what shall they deserve, who, whilst they are basking in the Sunshine of this Government, and are enjoying all the Blessings and Privileges of *Englishmen*, are at the same Time incessantly plotting and labouring, in order to work their Fellow Subjects to such detestable Doctrines and Persuasions.

As I did not sit down so much to write a Letter of Reproach as of Caution, I hope my Fellow Citizens and Countrymen will now all unite in such necessary Measures and Precautions, as may effectually secure us, not only from all Apprehensions from Foreign and open Enemies, but also from the mischievous Influence and Practices of domestick Traitors; who are every Day secretly undermining and weakening us at home, by instilling into unstable and ignorant Minds such Doctrines and Principles as are absolutely inconsistent with true Liberty, and the Constitution of this Government: And give me Leave to add my Opinion, that this only can be done by enforcing the Execution of such salutary Laws as are already made, and enacting others that may be effectual, to prevent these growing Mischiefs, and their dreadful Consequences.

A CITIZEN of LONDON.

OLD

OLD ENGLAND, Jan. 27. N^o 140.

The Beef of Old England, To the very Honourable, &c.

Messieurs,

THE great Esteem in which I have been held by all Europe for Ages past, and the many Services I have render'd my Country, might intitle me to a larger Share of your Favour than I at present possess: The glorious Names of *Blake*, *Montague*, and *Ruffel*, owe their Immortality to my Countenance; and it is well known, that in the last War, by my supporting the Soldiers and Seamen, they were enabled to ransack *Vigo*, and possess themselves of the important Fortrels of *Gibraltar*. Without Vanity, I may affirm, the Services that I have done my Country are inestimable, as well as innumerable; insomuch, that I challenge the best among you, to equal them in any Particular whatsoever, conducive to the Honour and Welfare of *Old England*.

But whatever Prejudices, Messieurs, you may have entertained against me, yet as you are *Men of Taste*, and noted *Connoisseurs* in good Eating, you must allow that nothing is more excellent in its kind, succulent, or nourishing, than the *Good Beef of Old England*; more especially as the present Season must needs render you sensible of my being the chief Ingredient in your *Mince-Pies*; which, with my noble *Sir-Loins*, delicate *Tongues*, and exquisite *Palates*, constantly afford you most excellent and plentiful Cheer for your *Christmas Tables*, at very *easy Rates*.

Is it not then the more surprizing, that Gentlemen, who are become so intimately acquainted with my Merit, and fatten on my Qualifications, whose Tables I have so long honour'd and distinguish'd in the most ample and yet *cheapest* Manner, should make such ungrateful Returns of late, as to bring me into Discredit and Contempt with the R---I N---y; where, for many Centuries past, I had acquired and supported so great a Reputation, that nothing could have sullied it but Avarice and Corruption, to which alone the Blemishes I have suffered in my Character are to be imputed? You treat me in a Manner quite different to that of your Predecessors; you take me at all Disadvantages of Time, Place, Season, and Age: They never summoned me to the Publick Service but when in my Prime, in my Strength and Vigour; my *Ribs* well covered with interlining Plumpness and Fat, my *Flesh* with nourishing Juices, and my *Bones* abounding with Marrow. It was then the *Beef of Old England* entouch'd the Nerves of Seamen, encountenanc'd their Cheeks, enervated their Backs, and maintain'd its Pre-eminence and the Honour of the Nation; whilst *Soup-maigre* mortify'd in the Visage of a *Frenchman*, and *Poor John* in that of a *Spaniard*.

But you, much to my Dishonour and your own, contrary to the Custom and Usage of your disinterested Predecessors, forced me into the Service of *Old England*, when poor, lean, old, and ill fed; in all Seasons and at all Times alike, and frequently in the Heat of Weather, without Regard to my Constitution: Immers'd in stinking Brine, you have embark'd me in foul and leaky Casks; so that the liquid Preservative, which should have been my Support and Nourishment thro' the Voyage, has often stole away thro' the Chinks, and ex-

pos'd my Juices to be dried up and devoured by the Salt; and when by mere Foulness a Cask became continent, the horrid Stench infected me so, as to render me equally incapable of performing my proper Functions in the Service of my Country.

Tho', by this ill Treatment, I have lost my Reputation in the R---I N---y; yet my good and well-judging Friends, the *Royal African*, *East-India*, *Turky*, *Hudson's-Bay*, and *Russia* Companies, still honour me with their Countenance and Favour; whereby I have been able to support and extend my Credit for the Benefit of my Country from Pole to Pole. To the Honour of these my worthy Patrons, who have ever the Interest of *Old England* at Heart, I must declare, that, in supporting mine, they always sought me at proper Seasons, in the best Markets, and at the best Price, when in my Plumpness, Beauty, and Perfection, and in the fittest Condition for their Service: Deposited with careful Industry in the soundest Casks, amidst the grateful Flow of well-season'd Pickle for my Subsistence, I have passed the *Torrid* and *Frigid Zones*, reached even the *Ganges*, and returned sweet, untainted, and altogether as fit for Service as at my first setting out.

As Reputation is dear to every one, you, Messieurs, must excuse me, if I can no longer suffer mine to be sacrificed to the conniving Indolence of some, and the Self-Interest and Corruption of others, without calling out aloud upon you for Satisfaction: As the Honour of *good English Beef* is at Stake, and that you have suffered both my own and my Friends private Complaints and frequent Remonstrances to pass unheeded, I am obliged thus publicly to reiterate them, and interest my worthy Friend *Argus Centoculi* * in my Cause, for Redress of these Grievances and Injuries; which, if not speedily reform'd, must inevitably end in the absolute Ruin of the N---y, by the corrupt Mismanagement and Abuse of

THE BEEF OF OLD ENGLAND.

P. S. My good Countryman and Neighbour, *Boar*, *gruntles*, *foams*, and *grinds* his Tusks, at being deprived of so many of his Wives when big-bellied, who are daily impress'd for the Service, to the Destruction of his Species; and Mr *Hog* intends speedily to lay his Complaints before the Publick.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

THE *French* would lately have enslaved us, by stirring up, and assisting in a Rebellion against our rightful and lawful Monarch: And they are the People with whom we are now justly contending for the Liberties of Europe; for as Liberty is a Stranger to them, they would utterly deprive all others of it. The Author of that exquisite Composure, the *Tatler*, tho' in another Performance, in which he retain'd the Appellation of *Bickerstaff*, in the Year 1710, remark'd, "That it had been ever impertinent to struggle against that Power, if we had still acted with a secret Approbation of the Manners and Skill of the Enemy above ourselves. Things had come to that senseless Height, that Men acted with a certain Despondence against all the Operations and Politicks of a merry Nation, which had undertaken to enslave the World. Forty Years ago, says he, I remember, I was reckon'd mad, when one telling me that the *French King* had 60,000 Men in Arms, and

* The Character for some Time assum'd by the Writer of this Journal.

and I answer'd, Pray, when did you see Mr *Churchill*? Do you mind, says the Gentleman, turning to another, his Head is quite about something else. But it was far otherwise; for I knew very well, nothing could be accomplish'd till the *English* had a General, who had a secret Contempt for the Enemy, and marched on, conscious that he was born for the Reduction of Tyranny and Usurpation upon the Liberty of *Europe*." It is an Observation worthy of Remembrance, "That Nature does not make a greater Difference between Man and Beast, than Government does between Free-Men and Slaves. And with relation to us, the incomparable *Aldison*, in his excellent Poem, *the Campaign*, has observed,

— With native Freedom brave,
The meanest Briton scorns the highest Slave.

Should any of those slavish vain People, pretend, "that the *English*, for Bravery, are not equal to what they were in former Times, any more than the Monks and sing-song Gentlemen of *Rome*, are like the ancient *Romans*." We would have them to know, that they are quite mistaken, and that we are now as well capable of curbing their Insolence. As indeed we have already inform'd them both by Sea and Land, and as well when fighting against Rebels assisted by them, as at the glorious Battles of *Dettingen* and *Fontenoy*. What was said by the foremention'd Poet, of our brave Countrymen commanded by the Duke of *Marlborough*, may, with equal Justice and Propriety, be applied to our present Forces.

No vulgar Fears can British Minds controul,
Heat of Revenge, and noble Pride of Soul,
O'erlook the Foe, advantag'd by his Post,
Lessen his Numbers, and contract his Host:
Tho' Fens and Floods possess the Middle Space,
That unprovok'd they would ev'n fear to pass;
Nor Fens nor Floods can stop Britannia's Bands,
When her proud Foe rang'd on their Borders stands.

If such be our Countrymen, what may we not hope! from a noble Army of free-born *Britons*, joined to other the best Troops in *Europe*; and all commanded by our glorious *British* Heroe, his Royal Highness the Duke of *Cumberland*, victorious over Rebels, and ever invincible? To whom, in the Words of the same Poet,

No Toils are painful, that can Danger show,
No Climes unlovely, that contain a Foe.
— And such his Fame,

It bears the Force of Armies in his Name.

REASONS published in *Q. Anne's* Reign, when an Act pass'd for naturalizing foreign Protestants, but was afterwards repeal'd under her new Ministry.

1. **T**HAT the Conflux of Aliens, which would probably be the Effect of such a Law, might prove dangerous to our Constitution; for these would owe Allegiance to their respective Princes, and retain a Fondness for their native Countries: and therefore, whensoever a War should break out, might prove so many Spies and Enemies. Besides, under this Pretence, the professed Enemies of our establish'd Church and Religion, might flock over with Design to effect their Overthrow.

2. It might spread an universal Disgust and Jealousy throughout the Nation; particularly in those Cities and Towns that are Places of Manufacture; there having

been many Complaints and Commotions in *London*, and elsewhere, on occasion of Foreigners.

3. They would not only be capable of voting at Elections, but also of being chosen Members of Parliament, and have Admission into Places of Trust and Authority; which, in process of Time, might endanger our ancient Polity and Government.

4. That, anciently, tho' some Acts had given Encouragement to foreign Merchants and Weavers to settle here, it was when our Weaving-Trade, and other Manufactures, were inconsiderable to the Advancement they have since attained. Besides, from the Settlement of the great Customs in *Edward I.*'s Time, in all Acts of Parliament since passed, Aliens had always been charged with an Increase of Customs, above Natives, and a Discrimination kept up between them, as was particularly remark'd by the learned Chief Justice *Hale*.

5. That it was probable the greatest Number that would come over would be of poor People; and it is evident, that no Hands are wanted to carry on our Manufactures, from the great Quantities that lie on hand, their Cheapness, and the Lowness of Wages now given: What then would be the Effect of such an Addition? These Aliens would altogether settle in Places of Manufacture; there being no Instances of any of the late Refugees betaking themselves to the Spade, Plough or Flail.

6. That a general Naturalization would, in effect, defeat the Patent of the Act of Navigation; which had always been esteemed to conduce to the Interest of the Nation, by the Encouragement and Increase of the *English* Mariners, and Advance of Trade.

7. That hereby, in Process of Time, Aliens would be advanced in Riches, and her Majesty's Subjects impoverish'd: For those beneficial Trades of buying and selling by Commissions, Remittances, and Exchanges of Money, would, in great measure, be engrossed by Foreigners, by reason of their many Friends and Relations abroad.

8. That hereby the Treasure of the Nation would be exhausted, and remitted into foreign Parts: For it might well be supposed, that those Aliens that had valuable Estates could not, or would not, transport the greatest Part thereof hither; and leaving Children and their nearest Relations behind them, they would come hither only upon a Design of getting Riches, and to return home again therewith; particularly upon a Prospect of War: An Instance of which we have in the Practice of our Merchants, who, when they have got Estates abroad, constantly return home to enjoy the same.

9. That Opportunity would hereby be given to Merchants to colour the Goods and Merchandizes of other Strangers beyond the Sea, their Correspondents, Friends, or Relations, either out of Friendship, or to the great Detriment of her Majesty's Customs, and Trade of the native Subjects.

10. That the Nation being engaged in an expensive, tho' necessary War, Taxes high, Trade obstructed, great Quantities of Woollen and other Manufactures lie unfold; and as the Effects hereof, the several Prices of making them very small; many Families destitute of Work throughout the Kingdom: What then, at such a Time as this, must be the Consequence of inviting hither, by a general Naturalization, Multitudes of poor Foreigners, who would only employ themselves in Trade and Manufactures.

EXTRACT of a Pamphlet, intitled, Considerations concerning the Expediency of a General Naturalization of Foreign Protestants, &c.

THE Proposition upon which the present Bill is founded, *That the Increase of People is the Means of advancing the Wealth and Strength of a Nation*, is so far from being generally true, that, with respect to *Foreigners*, it is so only in such Countries and Colonies that are *thinly peopled*.

The excessive Increase of the Poor's Rate, on a late Occasion, in *Somersetshire*, and other Counties, evidently proves this is not the Case of the manufacturing Counties of this Kingdom.

The Inviting into them a great Number of *poor Foreigners*, who will live and work *cheaper* than our own Subjects and Manufacturers, just after the suppressing of a Rebellion, and almost at the Eve of a new Parliament, appears to be a very *unpopular*, not to say *improper*, Method of increasing the Wealth of a Nation. In Proportion as the *poor* foreign Manufacturers grow *rich*, many of the *Natives* will probably become *Beggars*.

Some remember the Clamour raised on passing the Act for a General Naturalization of Foreign Protestants in 1708, and the Treatment many worthy Persons received who voted for it; *that*, and the bringing over the poor *Palatines*, was one of the popular Cries raised against them on the Election of the new Parliament, which met Nov. 27. 1710.

On Jan. 15. 1710, very early in the Session, the House of Commons ordered an Enquiry, upon what Invitation or Encouragement the *Palatines* came over; and the same Day they gave Leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act for Naturalizing Foreign Protestants; which passed the Commons, but was rejected by the Lords.

If it was intended by this Bill to prevent the *French Refugees* from enjoying the Benefit of the Act of Naturalization, it had a quite contrary Effect, since above 2000 of them were naturalized between the Time of the Motion for bringing the Bill into the House of Commons was made, and its being rejected by the Lords; whereas the whole Number who had before taken Advantage of it did not exceed 1800.

The Experience of a great Number of Years, and the Perfection and great Extent to which the *French Refugees* have since brought the Silk and many other Manufactures, fully prove how useful General Bills of Naturalization, under proper Restrictions, may be to this Kingdom.

On April 14. 1711, the House of Commons came to a Resolution, that whoever advised the bringing over the poor *Palatines* was an Enemy to the Queen and Kingdom.

Dec. 14. 1711, early in the next Session of the same Parliament, the House gave Leave to bring in a Bill to repeal the Act of 1708, for naturalizing foreign Protestants.—This Act, which received the Royal Assent Feb. 9, following, recited, *That divers Mischiefs and Inconveniences had been found by Experience to follow from the Act of 1708, to the Discouragement of the natural born Subjects of this Kingdom, and the Detriment of the Trade and Wealth thereof*: But considering the Occasion on which this Act was passed, and that no Evidence was laid before the House of any of these Mischiefs and Inconveniences, every one is at Liberty to question their Existence until some better Satisfaction be produced concerning them.

But however Mens' Opinions may be divided concerning the Utility of a general Naturalization of Foreign Protestants, as well poor as rich, they all agree in this, that whatever will encourage *Foreigners*, who have Estates, to settle in any Country, apparently tends to increase the Wealth and Strength of such Country.

If this Proposition be true of other Countries, it is more particularly so in this. The Alacrity *Foreigners*, as well as *Natives*, have lately shewn in advancing the Money necessary for the current Service of the Year, cannot fail at this Juncture of producing very National Effects; and yet it were to be wished that the Proprietors of this, and every other Part of our Debt, ac-

tually lived within the King's Dominions: But, instead of this being the Case, the Share of the Publick Debt which belongs to *Foreigners*, chiefly *Dutch, Flemings, Swiss, and Jews*, is estimated to exceed *Fifteen Millions*, the annual Interest of which being about *L. 600,000 Sterl.* is either yearly remitted out of the Kingdom to Persons who contribute nothing towards the Taxes or Expence of the Government, or is laid out by them in increasing their Mortgage upon our Posterity.—It is unnecessary to enlarge on this Subject;—the Consequences are obvious and certain—unless prudently remedied.—The bare stating it is sufficient to convince every Person of the Expediency and Necessity there is of laying hold of every Thing that may encourage the Foreign Proprietors of this Debt to follow their Property, and to come and spend the Revenue of it amongst us.

This being so, there appears no Reason to confine the Bill to Protestants, and thereby exclude out of this Provision the *Jews* who reside abroad, and whose Property in the Publick Debt amounts, as I have heard, to near Two Millions.

On Nov. 30, 1739, the House ordered in a Bill for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants as were settled, or should settle, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America; and the Bill was afterwards accordingly brought in, in that restrained Manner: But in the Committee it was extended to Persons professing the *Jewish Religion*; and the Title was varied, and expressed to be for naturalizing such Foreign Protestants, and others therein mentioned, as were settled, or should settle, in any of his Majesty's Colonies in America; and in that Form it passed into a Law.

It is therefore submitted, that, instead of encouraging a Number of *poor Foreigners* to come and eat the Bread from our own needy Manufacturers, the Bill should extend to such only who are rich and wealthy; and who, on that Account, will become useful Subjects of the Common-wealth: and, with this View, the Bill may be confined to Persons, who, at the Time they take the Benefit of it, shall have a Property of the Value of *L.*

in this Kingdom, and who, on their being naturalized, shall pay the Sum of *L. 100*, or such other Sum as shall be thought proper to the Use of the Publick; and that on their going to reside abroad the Privileges acquired by the Act shall cease. It is apprehended, that by these Restrictions most of the Objections that have been made against Bills of this kind will be effectually obviated.

At a Time the Naturalization of Foreign Protestants and others is under the Consideration of the Legislature, it may not be improper to suggest to the Consideration of Gentlemen, a Matter I have often thought deserved their Notice.—By several Edicts of the late King of France, which remain in Force, the *French Protestants* who took Refuge in this Kingdom, on account of their Religion, and their Descendants, are absolutely excluded from claiming any Inheritance, real or personal, in France, by the Will or Intestacy of any of their Relations who reside there;—and yet, before the present War, there was not a Year passed in which large Sums of Money were not carried out of the Kingdom into France by *French Subjects*, claiming the same as Legatees, or next of kin to the *French Refugees*, or their Descendants, who die in this Kingdom. The Sums of Money that in the Course of the last 40 Years have been by this Means lost to this Nation, and given to our natural Enemy, are very considerable.—The Fact is notorious to Persons who are the least conversant with what passes in the Ecclesiastical Jurisdictions within this Kingdom.

Our good Neighbours the *Dutch*, ever attentive to the pecuniary Interest of their People, took the Alarm, and on Oct. 31. 1709, the States General issued a Placart, which continues in Force, whereby they put the *French* upon a Level with their Subjects, as to this Matter; by declaring that Persons residing in the Dominions of France should not claim any Effects of such Refugees inhabiting in their Dominions, either on account of Matrimonial Contracts, or of Successions *ab Intestato* or by Will, whether by Inheritance or Legacy.

A similar Provision was attempted in this Kingdom; the House of Commons having on Feb. 23. 1709, given Leave for bringing in a Bill To prevent the Subjects of the French King, residing in his Dominions, from claiming or enjoying any Estates of their Relations dying in her Majesty's Dominions.

March 11. 1709, the Bill was accordingly brought in; where-by it was proposed to enact, That no Person or Persons whatsoever, which was or should be a Subject of the French King, and did, or should actually inhabit, dwell, or reside in any of the French King's Dominions, should be capable of having, claiming, inheriting, or enjoying, by virtue of any Gift, Conveyance, Descent, Devise, Will, Letters of Administration, Right of Distribution, or otherwise, any Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Leases, Goods, Chattels, or personal Estates whatsoever, acquired by, belonging to, or descended or coming from any French Protestant, or any Protestant descended of or from a French Protestant Parent, being her Majesty's Lawful Subject, or settled in any of her Majesty's Dominions; but that the same should descend, go to, and be held and enjoyed by such French Protestant, or Protestants descended from French Protestant Parents, being settled in her Majesty's Dominions, or in the Dominions of any other Protestant Prince, Republick, or State, in such Manner and Form as if such Persons, Subjects of the French King, and dwelling or residing in his Dominions, who might have had Right or Title thereto precedent to such Protestant Subject, had the said Act not been made, were actually dead; and there was a Provision that the said intended Act should not extend to Goods or Effects which should be in any of her Majesty's Dominions, and which should belong to any French Merchant or Trader residing in the Dominions of France.

In this Form the Bill received a first Reading, and was ordered to be read a second Time; but for some personal Considerations, which do not now subsist, it was not then proceeded on.

An Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK, 1747.

THE Building represents St Edmund's Hall, which consists of one Court or Quadrangle, lying open to the South; the Refectory or publick Hall and Library make Part of the West Wing, and the Chapel and Library make Part of the East: Four Busts are placed immediately below the Building, representing, 1. The Right Rev. Sir George Flemming, Bart. the present Lord Bishop of Carlisle, who was educated in this Hall, and to which he hath lately been a Benefactor. 2. The Rev. Dr Robert Tomlinson, Prebendary of St Paul's, Rector of Whickam in Durham, another Member of the said Hall; by whose Munificence the greatest Part of the North Side of the Quadrangle hath been lately rebuilt. 3. The Rev. Dr John Rawlinson, formerly Principal of the Hall. 4. The Right Worshipful Sir George Thorold, some Time Lord Mayor of London. Dr Rawlinson and Sir George endowed the Hall with Exhibitions. Under the first Column of the Kalendar are placed the Arms of the Hall, being the Arms of St Edmund, Archbishop of Canterbury; and under the second are those of Queen's College, to whom the Patronage of the Hall belongs. The principal Figures in the lower Part of the Compartment represent her late Majesty Queen Anne, to whom the very learned Principal Dr John Mill is presenting his Greek Testament. On one Side of the Throne is the Portrait of that learned and loyal Judge David Jenkins, of Hensol, who had his academical Learning at this Place; and on the other is that of the late Bishop Kennet, who was some Time Vice-Principal, and enriched the Library with several curious Books. Below Judge Jenkins, Thomas Hearne, A. M. is drawn at full Length, who for many Years studied Antiquities in this Hall; and on the opposite Side, under Bishop Kennet, Mr Principal Penton is distinguished, by holding the Plan of the Chapel and Library, which were built at a great Expence by his own Generosity, and the Contributions he obtained from others.

The Distemper amongst the Horned Cattle having unhappily reached Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, we persuade ourselves it will be doing a considerable Service to the Publick to insert the following Account of the Symptoms of the Disease, some of the most approved Receipts for curing it, and the Orders of the Privy Council concerning that important Affair: And our Readers may always depend upon more early Intelligence from this Magazine than any other, of the further Progress of this melancholy Evil, of any other Symptoms that may be found to attend it, and all the future Discoveries of the Learned and Ingenious for stopping the Infection, or curing those that are seized with it, &c. &c.

An Account of the Manner in which Cattle are first attacked, and the Method of curing them; published by a Gentleman of Fortune, who tried different Experiments, and at last found the following Method successful.

THE first Symptom among the distempered Cattle is a Cough, which usually lasts two or three Days; then they generally lose their Appetites, and mope about under the Hedges, and run very much at the Nose and Eyes for two or three Days more; afterwards they are seized with a Scouring, which, if not speedily stopt, is sure to carry them off.

As soon as you hear the Beasts cough, bleed them for three Mornings together, and take about a Quart of Blood from them each Time; mix it well together with two Handfuls of Salt, and drench them with it. Keep them up in a close warm Place (Warmth being highly necessary) and water them twice a Day with warm Water and Bran. Some will refuse to drink in the House; and if that be the Case, let them be drove to the Water, but let them drink only moderately.

To stop the Scouring, take a Spirit distilled from the Grounds of any Home-made Wine or Ale, adding to two Gallons of such Grounds, two Pound of Jamaica Pepper powdered, and an Infusion of an Ounce of sliced Gentian Root in a Quart of common Spirits, and with equal Quantities of these Spirits mix up two Quarts of Flower, four Ounces of Jamaica Pepper, a Drachm of Saffron, a Drachm of Mace, and another of Cinamon (all powdered) to the Consistence of Crams. Give each Beast, after one Day's Scouring, the Size of a large Hen's Egg three Times a Day for the first Day, and twice the next Day, which will infallibly stop the Scouring. The Cattle must be kept in their Stalls for some Days after their Recovery, and fed with good sweet Hay, a little at a Time, and often.

We are inform'd that a Gentleman in Holland preserved all his Cattle from dying, by burning Tobacco and Juniper Berries in his Cow-houses several Times when the Cattle were there.

For the FEVER in the HORNED CATTLE.

ONE Gallon of new Verjuice, three Quarts of Soot, one Ounce of Salt Petre, one Ounce of Stone Brimstone, one Ounce of Flour of Mustard, one Pint of Tar, one Pint of Linseed Oil, half a Pint of Honey, half a Pint of Goose grease. Mix them together, and just let them boil and stand till Blood-warm. Give the infected a Pint; and, six Hours after, half a Pint more: Walk them about for a Quarter of an Hour; and those that are most infected keep within Doors all Night, and let them fast. In the Morning give them half a Pint more, and walk them about well. For a Calf, half a Pint is enough.—Eight out of thirteen were cured by the above Receipt in Essex.

A RECEIPT for curing the Distemper among the Horn'd Cattle.

AS soon as they are perceived to be ill, let them have no more dry Meat, and take away a large Quantity of Blood; and the next Day but one, take away three Pints or two Quarts more, as they can bear it, or according to their Size. When they are bled the first Time put a large Hair Rowel in each Side of the Neck, and Twelve Hours after put one on each Side the lower Part of their Bosoms, and twelve Hours after put one in the Inside of each Thigh. Every twelve Hours give a thin Mash of Malt and Bran, with a Quarter of an Ounce of Turmeric, a Quarter of an Ounce of Salt Petre, and one Ounce of

of Flour of Brimstone, to keep their Bodies open; or more Brimstone, if there be occasion, or add Honey, if needful. Every Hour and half give two Quarts of Gruel, and every other Time give a Quarter of an Ounce of Salt Petre with it. When they are in a violent Looseness omit the Brimstone; and when they have been so twenty-four Hours without any Sign of altering, then give a Quarter of an Ounce of Powder of Rhubarb; and, if they do not alter in three or four Hours after, then give a Quarter of an Ounce more. If they should happen to bind too much after the Rhubarb, then give Brimstone as before directed. To an Ox give a third Part more of every Thing; to a large one, double the Receipt. Keep them in a warm House, and let them not have any Thing that is strong or binding.

Directions for managing Cattle in the last Stage of the Distemper.

When the Cattle are come to the last Stage of the Distemper, (namely, when the Milk, eating and chewing of the Cud have left the Beast for two or three Days) then the Rules given by Order of the Privy Council ought to take place. — For as the whole Mass of Blood is, by this Time, become remarkably putrid, the Disease may probably be infectious, tho' it should be allowed not to be so at the Beginning.

Smoaking the Cow houses with boiling Vinegar, or burning a Quantity of Brimstone in them after they are well clean'd from the Litter on which the sick Cattle lay, is here a very important Caution. — And it may prove beneficial to those that are labouring under the Distemper, to have the Steam of boiling Vinegar diffused over the Cow-houses, during their whole Confinement; more especially when the Symptoms of the Disease begin to increase.

An Abridgment of the Three Orders of the Privy Council, concerning the Distemper amongst the HORNED CATTLE.

AN Offender against the Orders of Council, on Conviction before a Justice, forfeits Ten Pounds, one Half to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Parish; to be levied by Distress, and for Want thereof the Offender to be committed to the House of Correction for three Months. The Removal, Driving or Sale, of every Ox, Bull, Cow, Calf, Steer or Heifer, contrary to the said Orders, is a separate Offence.

As soon as the Distemper appears upon any such Cattle, they must be removed by the Owner, &c. to some Place distant from the rest, and shot dead, or otherwise killed, with as little Loss of Blood as possible; and then buried immediately, with Skin and Horns on, at least four Feet deep above the Body, the Hides being first cut and slash'd from Head to Tail, and quite round the Body, in several Places, so as to be of no Use.

All the Hay, Straw, or Litter, which infected Cattle have touched, breathed upon, or laid near, to be forthwith removed and burnt; and no Person attending such Cattle to go near found ones in the same Cloaths.

Houses or Buildings where infected Cattle have stood, to be cleaned from all Dung and Filth: And wet Gun-powder, Pitch, Tar, or Brimstone, to be fired or burnt in several Parts thereof, keeping the Smoak in as much as possible, and to be afterwards frequently wash'd with Vinegar and warm Water, and no found Cattle put therein for two Months.

Cattle recovered not to be brought among the found for a Month, nor until they shall have been well cured, and washed with Vinegar and warm Water.

No Person shall buy, sell, or expose to Sale, the Milk, or any Part of an infected Beast, or feed any Animal therewith, or drive any infected Cattle to Market, or out of his Ground.

No Cattle to be removed, whether infected or not, from any Farm or Ground where infected Cattle are, or have been, within a Month before the Removal.

As soon as the Distemper appears amongst Cattle, the Owner, &c. must give immediate Notice thereof to the Constable, Churchwardens, and Overseers of the Town, &c. or an Inspector. Officers not to be obstructed in executing the Order.

Whoever disobey any of the Orders, to be strictly prosecuted for the Penalty.

Justices to meet in their several Divisions, and subdivide themselves so as to meet in such Places as shall be most useful.

Justices at their Meetings to consider the most proper Methods for executing the Orders, to give Instructions to Officers, enquire what they have done, hear Complaints, punish Offenders, and transmit Accounts, from Time to Time, of their Proceedings to the Privy Council; and may appoint Inspectors of Houses, Buildings, Grounds, and Cattle, to assist the Constables, &c. for the following Purpose. A Justice may order Cattle, which appear to him, upon Examination, to be not removeable, and yet not infected, to be driven back to the Place from whence they came, by the same Way, with a proper Officer to attend them; or may take such other Order as he thinks proper.

Constables, Churchwardens, Overseers, and Inspectors, as soon as they know or hear of any infected Cattle, must go and take an exact Account of the Number and Sorts of such Cattle, distinguishing the infected from such as are not; and repeat those Accounts weekly, and see that the infected be shot or killed, remov'd and buried according to the Order above; and that the Directions of the Justices be punctually performed; and that they transmit to the Justices, from Time to Time, at their Meetings, an exact Account of all that they, or the Owners of the Cattle, do in pursuance of the Orders, and of all Neglects or Breaches thereof, and prosecute the Offenders before the Justices, and take an Account of all the Cattle shot or killed by them or the Owners, in Pursuance of the Orders, and transmit the same to the Justices, with the true Values of such Cattle immediately before they were infected. That they take Care that the Owners divide their Cattle into as many small Parcels as their Ground will admit of, and at some reasonable Distance from each other, and gather up the Dung of infected Cattle, to be buried deep under Ground. To stop and examine Cattle found on the Road within their Districts, or driving to or from Fairs, &c. and upon finding any infected, to kill and bury them as before directed. To stop all the said Sorts of Cattle, except fat Cows, Oxen and Calves, ready for Slaughter, and carry the Offenders before a Justice; and also stop fatted Cows, Oxen, Calves and Hides, unless Certificates are produced; and for want of Certificates to carry the Offender before a Justice; and during the Offender's Examination there, to put the Cattle under the Care of a proper Person: And if it appears to the Justice that the Cattle are such as are prohibited to be removed, and are not infected, then they shall be driven back the same Way to the Place, &c. from whence they were brought, with a proper Officer to attend them, or be disposed of as the Justice directs.

Owners to be paid for every infected Beast killed, &c. pursuant to the Orders, half the Value, not exceeding forty Shillings, for each of the said Sorts, excepting the Calves, and not exceeding Ten Shillings, for each Calf; and ten Shillings for every Ox, Bull, or Cow, that shall die of the Distemper, and be buried according to Orders, in regard of the Value of the Hide and Horns. The Numbers, Values, and Conformities to the Rules, to be ascertained by the Oaths of the Owners and two Constables, &c. or Inspectors. The Oath of one of those Officers to be sufficient where two cannot be had, one other credible Person being a Joint witness with the Officer, and making the like Oath, and his Credibility being certified by the Magistrate or Minister, to be taken before one or two Justices, who shall certify, under his or their Hands, what Money the Owners are intitled to. The Money to be paid by John Sharp, Esq; Solicitor of the Treasury, at N^o 11. Lincoln's Inn, London.

For the Space of three Calendar Months, to be computed from Dec. 27. 1746, none of the said sorts of Cattle shall be driven, sent, or removed from any Town, Parish, or Place, to any Fair, Market, Parish, Town, or Place, or shall be bought, sold,

sold, or offered to Sale, except fat Cows and Oxen, and fat Calves, ready for immediate Slaughter: And during the said three Months, no Person is to buy, sell, or offer to Sale, or drive or remove any such fatted Beast or Calf, unless the Owner shall deliver to the Constable, Clerk of the Market, Inspector, &c. at such Fair, or to one of the Churchwardens, Overseers, Constables, or Inspectors, of or at the Town, &c. whither such Beast or Calf shall be removed, &c. a Certificate under the Hand and Seal of one Justice, or more, of the County, Riding, &c. from whence such Beast or Calf shall be brought, specifying the Name and Place of Abode of the Owner; and that upon Examination, on Oath of one credible Person or more, it appeared, that the Beast or Calf, and the Herd out of which the same was taken, was, and had been, for the Space of six Weeks, next before the Date of the Certificate, entirely free from the Distemper or Infection.

No raw Hide or Skin of any such Cattle shall be bought, sold, or offered to Sale, or sent to any Town, &c. without such Certificate as aforesaid, that it was from a sound Beast, and free from Infection.

The said Oath may be administer'd by the Rector, Vicar, or Curate, and attested by one of the Churchwardens, or Overseers of the Place from whence the Beast or Hide is brought, in case no Justice shall be resident at that Time within three Miles of the Place. The Minister may also certify the Credibility of the Witnesses here mentioned.

No Ox, Bull, Cow, Calf, Steer, or Heifer, whether fat or lean, to pass the *Humber* and *Trent*, Northward, from the 19th of *January* inst. to the 27th of *March* next. The Justices of the Counties, &c. thro' which the said Rivers run, are to cause strict Watch to be constantly kept, to guard all the Bridges, Fords, Boats, and Ferries upon the said Rivers, and carry all Offenders before the next Magistrate.

In all Cases where lean Cattle shall be at a Pasture which is found not sufficient to feed them, Liberty to be given the Owner of the Cattle to remove them to another Pasture in the Neighbourhood, tho' it be in a different Parish, if the Cattle are in Health, and free from any Distemper; and a Certificate of their being so must be obtained before their Removal, in like Manner as that for removing fatted Cows, &c. and delivered to a Constable, Churchwarden, and Overseer of the Parish, &c. to which the Beasts shall be removed, or to some Inspector.

The following melancholy Account of the sudden Debauchery of an innocent Youth, sent by his afflicted Father to the Author of the *BRITISH MAGAZINE*, well deserves a Place in our COLLECTION; as it is well known to every Person that has at any Time visited the Metropolis of this Nation, that many young Persons are drawn by Sharpers into the like Misfortunes.

S I R,

Basinghall-street, Dec. 28.

I Write to you out of the Overflowings of a Heart full of Affliction and Misery, on a Subject, in which I know not, indeed, what Relief I can hope for; but thinks it may be a worthy Office toward the Publick, to give you the History of my present Misfortunes, that, by your Means, it may be hung up *in terrorem* to the unguarded Youth of this populous and vicious City.

It is now 45 Years, Sir, since I remember myself left by the Death of an indulgent Father, friendless and destitute, to seek my Fortune, as People call it, in the World. All that my dying Parent could bequeath me, was his Admonition and virtuous Advice: a little Legacy, as it may appear perhaps to many; but I am proud to say, that to me it has proved a great and most valuable one; since to it entirely I owe, that I have lived in Reputation, in Ease, and in sufficient Plenty ever since. My own Family has, since the Death of a very good Wife, been reduced to just what his was for some Years before his Death, an only Son. I have endeavoured, Sir, to follow my Father's excellent Example, and inculcate continually into this Youth's

Heart the Lessons and Precepts I yet remember, with the greatest Reverence, to have received from him; and have had the Happiness to find him every Day more and more promise, that they would be the Rule of his Life and Actions.

The Boy is now almost sixteen; and, about four Months since, I with great Satisfaction put him into a Way of Life, and that with a Sum of Money, both very great, indeed, for the Son of a Man in my State: I bound him, Sir, an Apprentice to an eminent and worthy Merchant in this Neighbourhood. The Prospect, indeed the Certainty of his being able to pass happily through Life, from this setting out, made me, with the utmost Readiness, do every Thing in my Power towards it: In short, with the greatest Satisfaction, I paid down to his Master with him the whole Stock of Money that the Frugality of a Series of Years had saved, out of what I had earned, amounting to no less than 250 *l.*

It is not easy for me to describe to you the Pleasure it has been to me since, to find my little Fortune so well bestowed, or the daily Satisfaction I took in hearing his Master say, how soberly and carefully he attended on his Business. This was my Happiness, and these my daily Pleasures, till that, to me, ever to be lamented Day, the second of these late Holidays, as we unthinkingly call them, even while they are spent in nothing but Vices and Debauchery.

My Son's Master allowed him the two Days after *Christmas*, to spend at his Pleasure; and, in the first of them, according to the usual Custom in the City, he received, in different Sums, from the Persons his Master traded with, no less than 24 Guineas, and some Silver. This was such a Sum as he had never been possessed of, and gave him great Ideas of his future Happiness: He acquainted his Master with it, with great Acknowledgments; after which he put the Silver in his Pocket, laid by the odd four Guineas in his Trunk by way of Hoard for himself hereafter, and brought the remaining 20 to me, with the utmost Joy, Affection, and Duty in his Countenance, and begged me to accept of them, in part of Payment of the great Debt he ow'd me; adding, that he should never look upon any Thing as his own till he had repaid me the Sum, by Means of which he got it. It is impossible for me to tell you, Sir, my Joy at this amiable Sight: I received the Money; told him I would lay it by for him, and sent him back with a thousand Blessings to his Master. But I was astonished with Horror to be awaken'd last Night at Midnight, by a loud knocking at my Door, and the repeated Oaths and Imprecations of a blasphemous Rout about it. I got up, Sir, to enquire into the Cause; when, hearing my dear Son's Voice among them, I ran down without Cloaths, and, opening the Door, received my poor Boy, reeling with Drink, and staggering with Faintness by Loss of Blood; which was running from him by almost twenty Wounds. I sent in haste for a Surgeon, had his Wounds dressed, and put him into a Bed by himself, that nothing might disturb him.

Early in the Morning I rose, and went to his Bed side, entreating him to get up, and return, however little able, to his worthy Master, and make Attonement for this fatal Slip, with double Diligence and Sobriety for the future: But, in answer to this, lifting up his Eyes to Heaven, he only replied, My only Misery is, that I did not die; I thought I received Wounds enough for it; had I desired Life I had lost it: I never must return to my Master!—I was struck dumb with this; and fix'd my Eyes upon him, unable to question him about any Thing; when he continued, Alas! my Father, do not look upon me with that Fondness; your only Happiness must be now to hate me: And that you may do so, hear me with Attention, while I relate to you the History of Yesterday.

In the Morning my kind Master bid me take the Day to myself, and spend it in the usual innocent Diversions of the Season. The Fear of ill Company prevented me from joining with any of the Apprentices in the Neighbourhood; and, in the Innocence of my Heart, I determined to ramble the Town over alone,

lone, with my little Silver in my Pocket, and see and allow myself all the harmless Diversions the Streets afford us on these Days. Whatever Picture shewed a Sight to be seen within, I went in and saw it; and wherever I saw a Cluster of People, I walked up to them to see their Diversion. The first Knot of this kind I observed, was around a paltry Gaming-table, decided by the turning round of a Hand like that of a Dial. Here the Master of the Table promised largely the Advantages of the Play; but I had Wit enough to know he could not live by Losses, and no want of Money to tempt me to try for Diversion that way.

At a few Yards Distance from this, I was whispered by a well-looking Man, who asked me, if I wanted any Silk Handkerchiefs; telling me he had some which had paid no Duty, and that he could sell them at half their Value. I readily laid hold of this Proposal, and was led by my Dealer thro' a dark long Passage, to a Room, where were four or five such People as himself; who shewed me several Pieces. I bargained for two Handkerchiefs; but, on offering Pay for them, found that my Pocket had been picked of all my Money. I asked a thousand Pardons of the People for the Trouble I had given them; telling them, I supposed my Pocket had been picked near the Gaming-place; but that I had more Money at home, and would go fetch some and buy them. I went from them to my Trunk, took out my four Guineas, and returned to buy them; but, on my coming to the Place, the People I wanted were gone; and a sober Man, who lived next Door, told me, on my relating the Story, that they had picked my Pocket themselves, and were now gone to some other Place to follow the same Trade.

I had scarce done speaking with this Man, when a civil Gentleman coming up to me, asked me, if some Sailors were not thereabouts, selling run Handkerchiefs? On this I told him the whole Account I had heard of them. To which he replied, that it was all a Lie; and assured me, on his own Knowledge, that they were honest Men, for that he had often bought of them, and wanted to buy now: and added, if I had Money to lay out, I could not make a better Use of it; for I might buy a Parcel, and sell them again to any Shop keeper at double Price. I readily believed this, alas! and, as this Gentleman said he knew a House they used, I readily went with him. He led me, Sir, thro' a thousand dark Allies into a poor blind Ale-house; where we sat waiting some Time for their coming, the People telling us they knew they would be there: At length the Gentleman proposed a Game at Cards, till they came. I unhappily agreed, and we played together at the fairest Game in the World, Cutting the Cards; but Luck run against me, and I soon lost all my four Guineas. My Companion upon this was going away; but I foolishly prayed him to stay, and give me a Chance again: for that I had more Money at home; and beside that, I wanted to buy the Handkerchiefs. I now, Sir, wickedly remembered your 20 Guineas; and quickly determined to break open your Escutore, and take the Money: He staid while I fetched it to the Place; and, in short, I soon lost it every Farthing: only the Gentleman was so kind, as to give me six Shillings in Silver again to drink his Health with. It happened, Sir, that I had among my own Silver, which I had lost in the Morning, two remarkable Pieces, a *Lima* Half Crown, and a crooked Queen *Anne's* Shilling; and on this Gentleman's giving me this Silver, I found what he gave me were the very same Pieces: and looking him in the Face, remembered that he was one of the very Persons who had shewed me the Handkerchiefs before, and picked my Pocket of it, only in another Dress. I was afraid to charge him with this, however, in a strange Place; and e'en walked homewards, with a heavy Heart, to repent of my Folly.

In my Way home, I saw a drunken Man at an Orange-barrow, throwing with Dice, and another winning all his Oranges, and after that whole Handful of Silver of him; and as I stood to look at this, the Person who was winning said to

me, in a courteous Manner, Young Man, will you take a Throw? This Fellow at the Barrow will lose his Money; you see he's drunk, and you and I may as well win it as any Body else. On this, I set my Silver, and doubled it at the first Throw; the next I doubled all that: And now as the drunken Man would throw only for double every Time, I set the Whole again, and winning, stripp'd him of all his Silver. On this he pulled out in a seeming Passion, a Handful of Gold to stake: I was very glad to see this, I must own, and told him I would set him equal in Silver; but no! he would only play Gold for Gold. My new Friend on this asked me, if I could get no Gold any where, and promised if I could, to keep my Silver for me while I went to fetch it. On this, in hope of making up all my Misfortunes, I madly ran to my Master's, and took out of the Compting House 50 l. beside six Bank Notes, of different Value, to what amount I know not. With this I ran to the Barrow Man; but I found the Barrow, my Friend, and the Silver, were all disappeared. As I was in great Vexation on this, counting over my now useless Guineas, I saw the Barrow, and my Friend, with my Silver in his Hat, come out of an Ale-house Passage. He immediately deliver'd me the Silver; and told me, he had kept the Fellow out of the Way of any body else, and that now he was drunker than before, and I might do what I would with him. I set in on this to play, and, to my Distraction, saw myself, after a little Success at first, soon stripped of all my Money, only the Man gave me back two Guineas to spend that Evening; bidding me never mind it, but drink and drive Care away. My Bank Notes were safe however; and instead of following the Man's Advice, I was returning home to put them in their Places, and, on my Knees, beg my Master and you to pardon my Crimes. But, alas! before I reached Temple Bar, a very beautiful young Lady met me, and enticed me to her House. I am ashamed to tell you, Sir, of my Wickedness there; but the Effect of it is, that you see me stripped of every Thing, and almost murdered by the Villains who robbed me of my Bank Notes: And I have too much Reason to believe, loaded me with a venomous and terrible Disease into the Bargain.

Here he ended:—And pardon me, Sir, here I must end also: Grief will not let me hold my Pen longer than to add, that I wish this Story of his Ruin may prevent that of a thousand others.

Yours, &c. RICHARD TRAFFICK.

Extract from a Pamphlet, intitled, The State of the Nation considered, in a Letter to a Member of Parliament.

WITH good Management one Campaign more by Land will put the *French* on the defensive every where, and good Conduct at Sea entirely knock up the *French Trade* to the *West-Indies*, and render our Fleet truly formidable; which is now near equal to that of all *Europe* besides, is at least four to one against *France*, and must increase as hers lessens.

Some People are contriving to make *Peace* with *France* at a Time when the *common Enemy* is in Effect ruined. This does not, I confess, at first Sight, seem quite clear to every Body; but the Reason is, because they do not consider the true State of the Case in all its Parts, and without which it is impossible to give a Right Judgment of our Situation. The *French*, on the first setting out of this War, had the following *Aids*, which are now entirely lost to them, *viz.*

By the Alliance of <i>Prussia</i>	100,000 Men
By the late Emperor	20,000
By the Elector <i>Palatine</i>	6,000
By the Prince of <i>Hesse</i>	6,000
By the two <i>Sicilies</i>	20,000
By the Republick of <i>Genoa</i>	12,000
By <i>Spain</i> (more than now)	50,000
Sum Total	224,000

I do not chuse to aggravate this Account; but as there are Eleven Thousand Hessians and Bavarians, Part of the *above Troops*, now in our Service, which, added to the Losses that the *French* have sustained in *Italy, Germany, &c.* I cannot think the Account heightened, if I say upon the Whole, that the *French* are weaker now than at the *beginning of the War*, by at least 300,000 disciplined Men. This, Sir, makes a vast Alteration in the *State of the War*; and I dare say will strike you with Ideas, very distant from *Peace*, at least unless begged of us. I know the *Partisans of France* and of Power, will talk of Resources infinite which that Kingdom can afford. This, at first Sight, looks well, and would have some Truth in it too, were we attempting to conquer *France*, because then the whole Country fights at Home, without any significant Expence; but we are to see how they will be able to preserve their *Conquests* and their *Trade*, and keep their Armies on foot abroad. This must be effected on a different Principle, than the domestic Resource common to all well-peopled Nations. A Flow of Wealth, arising from a free and extended Commerce, is essentially necessary towards the carrying on a *Foreign War*. For although there may be Money enough in *France*, as doubtless there is, yet if that be drawn off by Force, and no Recruits to supply the common Circulation, it will be but a fatal Resource. Besides that, the *French Subjects*, in precarious Times, know how to secrete their Wealth as well as other People; which, for the present, is the same Thing as sending it Abroad. This will be still more apparent, by shewing you, that the *French* have in Effect lost all their *Trade*, as well as are weakened in their *Military Power*, as above. This I likewise conceive few have considered comprehensively, though all see it in *Fractions*; I therefore, for your Satisfaction, throw it into such a Light, as to make it appear at one View, *viz.*

Lost to the French since the War,

The *East India Trade* — totally.

Fishery — Ditto — if we please.

Turkey — Ditto — at least for the present.

Lyons — Ditto — the Course into the *Empire* stopt.

Bordeaux — Ditto — by the War with us.

Land Trade by *South France* — by the Allies Army.

Fur Trade — totally on *Canada Side*.

There remains to them at present then, only their *Trade* to the *West India Islands* and *Mississippi*, which we must be guilty of the highest Negligence imaginable to suffer them to carry on another Summer; and then from whence will spring their Resources? Can any reasonable Man imagine? Thus you see, Sir, how Men, who only consider Things in Parts, are apt to judge on publick Affairs, and brigue for a *Peace* at a Time when the pursuing of a *brisk War* can only establish us in Power, Wealth, Peace, and Happiness. I need not set in Balance ours with the *French Trade*, as lost, because you can't help knowing of its being really improved; though we have lost a Multitude of Shipping. But to avoid that for the future, as well as to destroy the *French Trade* entirely, I shall beg Leave to observe to you the Means I think right to effectuate both.

The first is by Act of Parliament to make it Felony, either to carry *Provisions* from *Ireland*, or *Lumber* from the *Plantations*, to any Part of the Dominions of *France*. And to prevent that common Trick of Ships running purposely in the Way of being taken, make it Felony to insure *Lumber* or *Provision Ships*; both Parties liable, but one pardoned on discovering the other, and the Person insuring not liable to pay the Damage. — But Ships bound to our own *Plantations* to sail under strong Convoys, the Owners giving ample Security for the Masters obeying Orders, and not wilfully losing their Convoy.

It was observed, during the first Part of this War, that the Privateers took a vast Number of the Enemies *West-India Ships*; I think there were 240, worth, on an Average 5000 *l.* a Ship, taken between our Men of War and Privateers; whereupon

the *French* took new Measures, and put their Trade under strong Convoys, making at the same Time some judicious Orders to Captains of their Navy, and Merchant Ships. On this many Merchants and Money'd People left off privateering, and laid up their Ships. We never considered how to counterpoise the Enemies good Conduct; and the Consequence has been, that we have not only lost the Benefit of our Privateers, but have since lost three Ships to their one, and their *West-India Trade* has rose, and flourished again. How to recover this is now the Question. That the Merchants cannot fit out any Ships, able to beat the *French Convoys*, is certain; and as they cannot get any significant Prizes without, it follows, that they must fit out none at all. But 'tis possible they might consent to do it, if right Proposals were made to them; and they might, at a small Expence to the Government, be rendered eminently useful, by only contracting with the Government to cruize on certain Stations with the Men of War; on being allowed Provisions at the Navy Expence, two or three 60 Gun Ships, with three or four Privateers, making at any Time a sufficient Squadron to destroy the *French Convoy*. This would answer the Owners Purpose very well, as their Hazard would be small, when they have neither Wages nor Provisions to load the Outset: and the Men's who serve, as they might have a greater Allowance of Prize-Money, and be morally sure of Success. As to the Notion that the Privateers get the Men of War's Men from them, it is an Error; they rather make Men for them: and I believe it would be found, that this, or some similar Encouragement, would be as much the Means of distressing the Enemy, or more, than the *Allied Army in Provence*; and consequently put the *State of the War* in the best Train imaginable, and make a better *Peace* than all the *Negotiators at Breda* put together.

It may not be improper here, with the State of our own Nation abbreviated, to shew at the same time that of others.

I shall not engage in the common Dispute, which are greatest, the Revenues of *France*, or of *England*, since an arbitrary Prince has all his Subjects Money he can find, in his Power, while a free State only gives what is necessary. The Riches of Nations, as well as of private People, is best known by the Credit they have with others: 'tis plain that whatever we find necessary is not wanted; on the contrary, is readily supplied when wise Men engage in the Means; and it is extremely well known, that our *sinking Fund* only, without laying new Taxes, is amply sufficient to answer all the Emergencies of the State, for at least a seven Years War, so far as to pay the Interest of all Extraordinaries above the common Revenues. I believe nobody will deny, but that our own Commerce is in a thriving Way, and the *French* on the decline; nor that it is in our Power, with very moderate Care and Skill, to entirely ruin that of *France*; which Nation, not being in any Way of acquiring new Revenues by further Dominion, must act on its own Bottom, and by losing its Trade, sink under the Burthen of the War; which there is not the least Appearance of on our Part. The Troops of our Allies are at least equal to those of *France*, and at present on the gaining Side. If any new Ally starts up for *France*, against the Court of *Vienna*, the late Treaty with *Russia* will fully balance it; so that it does not any way appear by what Means the *French* Court can extricate themselves out of their present Difficulties, by bringing into the Field, in *South France*, an equal Number of disciplin'd Troops as are already there of the Allies; nor find an Ally capable of doing her any important Service. The Event, in the Eye of common Sense, is very clear. *France* must be soon ruined and exhausted, both by Sea and Land, except she find Means to conquer, which, at least, is not very probable, either in the *Low Countries*, or in *South France*; and by Sea is quite out of question. *Spain* may be lost to her soon, and then the very Basis of her Support falls of course.

S I R,

York, January 9, 1746.

The following was found printed as a News Paper in the Library of a Gentleman of this City, lately deceased, who belonged to the Spiritual Court. It seems to have been printed about the Commencement of the late Rebellion, in 1745.

The DIABOLICAL COURANT:

O R,

The HELLSH INTELLIGENCE R.

Published by INFERNAL AUTHORITY.

Since our last arrived the Mail from Rome.

R O M E, September 2.

HIS Diabolical Majesty's Vicar (vulgarly miscalled his Holiness) is more indefatigable than ever in the Cause: He has this Day dispatched to Prince Charles (who is safely arrived in Scotland) a great Number of Priests of all sorts, with Indulgences, Bulls, Absolutions, and particular Orders, not to be sparing of Fire and Faggot.—The Prince, we hear, has several Irish Priests already with him, who direct his Affairs, and of whom he forms his Privy Council; and whom, even their greatest Enemies must own to be equal to so many Devils in Hell: Our Emissaries in Britain too, who are very numerous, are not idle, but are continually alarming the People with the Danger they are in, the good Qualities of Prince Charles, the Justness of his Cause, and pouring out Invectives against our grand Enemies, the Hanover Family:—And as the Elector and Prince William are both abroad, 'tis to be hoped, in our next from those Parts, we shall hear something extraordinary.

Yesterday *Te Deum* was sung at St Peter's, on hearing the News of the safe Arrival of Prince Charles in Scotland. The Pope and old King were both present, and *Asateroth*, Ambassador Extraordinary from his Diabolical Majesty, assisted in his Pontificalibus, with the greatest Magnificence and Devotion imaginable.

Last Week, at a Convent in this City, were committed eleven Rapes, three Murders, a thousand false Oaths, and Lies without Number.

MADRID, Aug. 24. Since our last nothing new has happened:—The King each Day grows more bigotted and Hen-peck'd:—Our dear Ally the Queen seems to have our Interest at Heart as much as ever, does all in her Power to make the Court a Hell upon Earth, set the World on Fire, and dispatch as many to the Devil as she possibly can.

HAGUE, Aug. 19. Our Envoy there writ us Word, he had been a long Time apprehensive of Things growing worse in that Quarter, thro' the mischievous Eloquence of Lord Chesterfield, the English Ambassador:—But no sooner was his Back turned, than Mammon, in the Likeness of the *Abbe de Ville*, set all to Rights again: He blew a large Quantity of shining Dust into their Eyes, which entirely blinded 'em; has ever since led 'em by a String run thro' their Noses; and, when this News came away, had just fix'd 'em, with their Trunk Breeches about their Heels, their Faces turn'd to Paris, and their Backsides bare to London *.

PARIS, Aug. 26. Every Thing here answers our most sanguine Expectations.—Since our good Friend Cardinal Tencin's Promotion, Immorality appears more in Fashion than ever.—And as this Place is the Fountain-head for every Thing fashionable, we hope shortly to infect the whole World.—We still add fresh Fuel to the Fire we have kindled in Europe.—The Rebellion is begun in Scotland.—Our Army in Conjunction with the Spaniards, carry all before them in Italy, and we spare no Pains to prove ourselves worthy Allies to his Diabolical Majesty.

D O M E S T I C K N E W S.

At the grand Masquerade on Sunday last, held in the large Palace Dungeon, 'tis said, Lord Balaam assumed the Figure of the British Bishop H——g: His Majesty, who was in an Abbot's Dress, we hear, at Sight of him was seized with a cold

* We hope all this is false; for, no doubt, this strange Intelligencer, like his Brother News-Writers, sometimes tells Lies.

Sweat, and has been highly indisposed ever since; and his Lordship, after a severe Reprimand, has been forbid the Court.

A Treaty of Marriage is now on Foot between a Prince of the Blood-Royal of France and her Highness the Princess Gorgonissa: Such an Alliance would cement the Friendship which hath hitherto subsisted between the two Crowns, and would, no doubt, give Birth to a Race of Heroes firm to the Diabolical Interest.

'Tis said, the King of — has sold himself to his Diabolical Majesty, (or, as others say, to Cardinal Tencin, which is the same Thing) but this wants Confirmation.

The Jesuits have joined in an humble Petition to his Majesty, That, in regard of their many long and unwearied Services, they may, for the future, have free Admittance into the infernal Dominions, without any other Credentials than their belonging to that Society.—'Tis believed their Request will be granted.—And 'tis remarkable, that at this Time, two Thirds of his Majesty's Privy Council are composed of Devils of that Order.

On Tuesday last, at his Majesty's Court of Equity, was finished the Cause which has been so long depending between the Bishops of Rome, and the Grand Lamas of Tartary, concerning Precedency, when it was adjudged in favour of the former; who are, for the future to assume the Title of *Metropolitans of all Hell*.

A Report prevails, that his Highness Prince Beelzebub has taken the late Duchess of — into Keeping.

'Tis currently reported, that at a private Ball the other Night his Grace Duke Belial happening to dance with the Lady Smekoraninski, her Grace the Dutcheess of Lucifera was seized with such a Fit of the Spleen and Vapours, that she was forced to leave the Room in great Disorder; but as these sort of Stories seldom have Truth for their Foundation, we chuse to say no more of it.

Yesterday her Royal Highness the Princess Sulphurina, being dangerously afflicted with the Cholick, occasioned by eating some green Fruit, a Clyster was prescribed, composed, as we hear, of melted Lead, Asa Foetida, and Train Oil; which gave her Highness immediate Ease, and brought away an incredible Quantity of sulphurous Wind, and gross fetid Matter.

We can assure the Publick, that the exact Circumference of her Royal Highness's last new Hoop is exactly eleven Yards, three Quarters, an Inch, and half a Nail.

'Tis rumoured, that a certain Plot has been discovered by a certain great Peer, in which certain Lords were deeply engaged; but as the Certainty of this is not certainly known, we cannot ascertain it for Truth to the Publick.

'Tis with the greatest Pleasure we can acquaint our Readers, that Immorality, and all manner of European Vices, are become fashionable in Asia, thro' the unwearied Diligence of our Western Emissaries, particularly of our good Friends the Dutch, a Cargoe of whom is this Minute arrived from Japan.

There are some private Letters which say, that Admiral V——n is again in Favour at the British Court, and will shortly be employed:—But as this wants Confirmation, 'tis to be hoped there is no Truth in it.

Yesterday at Blasphemy Hall was a great Swearing Match between Mahomet the Impostor and George Fox the Quaker, for 300 *Louidores*, which was won with Ease by the latter: Great Wagers were laid by the Spectators, who were very numerous.—Pope Gregory Hildebrand was to have taken up the Conqueror for the like Sum, but on hearing Mr Fox, without Trial, he own'd his Wager lost.

The

The Evening of the same Day, as five Gentlemen, just promoted to Places of Profit at Court, were taking the Air with their Ladies, in an open Boat on the River *Lethe*, the Boat, by the Carelessness of the Waterman, chanc'd to overset:—Very luckily none of 'em were drowned; but, to the inexpressible Grief of their Friends and Relations, it has so impair'd their Memories, that they have not only forgot their old Acquaintance, but seem not to have the least Knowledge of themselves.

By our last Advices from the *Iroquois* we are informed, that seven *Dominicans*, and as many *Jesuits*, are just arrived there in order to their Conversion; so that for the future we may expect much greater Trade from those Parts than heretofore.

This Morning arrived seven large Vessels laden with *Highlanders*: So uncommon a Glut in one Day from the same Place is look'd upon as very extraordinary; but as these Fellows are always obliged to perform *Quarantine*, lest they should infect Hell with the Itch (a most troublesome and incurable Distemper in so hot a Country) our Accounts from thence must be defer'd or some time.

At the same Time arrived 15 more Vessels from the Upper World, deeply laden with Excisemen, Dervises, Gamesters, Fiddlers, Whores, Priests, Players, Attorneys, Old Maids, and such like common Commodities.

To morrow being the Anniversary of *The Fall of Man*, the same will be solemnized with all the Magnificence and Joy imaginable:—In the Evening, by Command of her Royal Highness, will be acted a Play (written by the late Earl of *Rocheester*) called *Sodom and Gomorrah*; to which will be added, a Farce never acted before, called *Pharaoh in the Red Sea*:—Between

the Acts are to be several Entertainments of Musick, particularly a Solo on the Bagpipes by *Quymlo*, the famous *Lapland* Musician.

The Place of Poet-Laureat to his Majesty, now vacant, we are well assured, is reserved for an eminent Laureat still on Earth, who is expected here with the utmost Impatience.

N. B. *The Mails from Constantinople, Goa and Mexico*, are not yet arrived.

A D V E R T I S E M E N T S.

To be disposed of to the highest Bidder,

Several Places of Profit at Court.—Any Person qualified, (*i. e.* rich) may meet with further Accounts of them at Mammon's Office in *Damnation Alley*.

Just published,

(And sold by the Printer of this Paper)

The following Books.

THE Infallibility of the Church of Rome.

The Fable of the Bees.

A modest Defence of the Convocation.

S—lm—n's History of England.

With several of the newest modern Plays, Poems, Political Essays, Novels and Romances.—All of them by Diabolical Authors.

Just imported,

A Fresh Quantity of right Nantz Brandy, *Holland Geneva*, double distill'd *British* Spirits of several sorts, of so hot and damn'd a Nature, the Owner defies all Hell to match 'em.—These, and other pestilential Liquors, to be had at the cheapest Rates at *Heliogabalus's Head* in *Brimstone Highway*.

Printed by JUDAS GUZZLE-FIRE, (who formerly serv'd as Devil one and twenty Years to a famous Printing-house at the *Hague*) at the Sign of *Bonner's Head* in *Hell-Fire-Square*; where all Manner of Printing-Work is done at reasonable Rates.

A Certain Author observes, *That while or fourth Man. The Reason why France* The SYMPATHY of SOUND and SENSE. (Alter'd from SHAKESPEARE.)
Britain is in Alliance with the Court can't keep up a Navy of any Consideration To SAVILLET A.
of Vienna, we certainly cannot want Men for a long Time, differs essentially from the
if we have Money to pay them; and that other. The great Expence the French
'tis very clear we don't want it. The Sol- Court is at in training and supporting a nu-
diers on our Part, and the Generals too, are merous Land Army, a Multitude of Forts
full as good as the French; our Success on and Garrisons, besides what is expended in
the Side of Provence, probably a Balance common with us, renders it impracticable.
for the Loss of the Low Countries. The Her Expences in the Land Service in Peace
King of Sardinia, he conceives, interested being near equal to ours in War, notwith-
beyond the Hazard of losing him; and, as standing the foreign Troops we support, and
far as human Judgment can be supposed to the Alliances we engage in; so that if both
extend, no Danger of Italy's being disturb- France and Spain together could support fifty
ed by the Power of the Two Sicilies. It Ships, from forty Guns and upwards, which,
remains then, says he, that we consider the he thinks, is the utmost, they could not, one
State of naval Affairs, as to the military Time with another, have above thirty at
Part, where there seems no Appearance of Sea, which must either be kept together or
any important Opposition. If Holland does distributed. If kept together, the Operations
not publicly declare against France, we against them are the more easy, because only
are sure of its not acting against us; and, dependent on a single Point. If distributed,
he believes, are equally safe as to the Nor- then some Judgment and Address is necessa-
thern Powers in general; therefore have on- ry, in procuring of Intelligence, and sta-
ly to compute the Force of Spain and France. tioning of our own; which, as we can spare
Spain not being a Nation in general Trade, and support, at least double the Number
raises no more Seamen than she can conveniently employ to her own Colonies. If she constantly, will only want Penetration to
employs them in the naval Service, then the employ accordingly.
Trade must suffer, and consequently the Money Channels be damn'd up. If in the
Trade, then the Navy can't be supported. For it is not with Spain, as with the maritime
Powers, or, indeed, with France, that many Men may be draughted off, and yet the
Trade carried on; Spain not having Seamen in its whole Trade to man a Navy; much less to do it as we can, with a third
Upon his Royal Highness the Duke of CUM-
BERLAND's going to command Abroad.
FOR Conquest Julius Cæsar fought,
As Alexander (did) before;
But what the World by either got,
Was only to enslave them more.
The World, by thy victorious Sword
A different Turn from Fate expects;
For LIBERTY you give the Word,
And with it all its blest Effects.

Handel to you is dear, whose heav'nly Touch
Upon the Organ, charms all human Sense;
Pope's dear to me, whose poignant Wit is such,
Beyond the Critick's Rage, needs no Defence.
You're lost to hear the sweet melodious Sound,
Which Handel's Hand (the God of Musick)
makes;
And I am lost in Extasies profound,
When Pope (the God of Verse to Satire takes.)
One God is God of both, as Poets feign;
I worship both, since both in you remain.

Advice to the French King's Painter, how to
represent his Master, and the Happiness of
his Subjects and Allies, in a true Light.
Painter, thy Country's Pride to draw,
Shew me the Image of *Le Roi*.
Draw Scorn and Treach'ry by his Side,
With Tyranny and bloody Pride;
Draw Treaties broke, and Faith betray'd
Supported Crimes, and Justice fled;
Draw People dancing round the Harpy,
Slaves, who only think they are happy;
Draw heartless Men, a feeble Folk,
Caresing Cords that bind their Yoke;
Draw France destroy'd, and draw,
Neglected Commerce, trampled Law.
To his vast Projects raise a Tomb,
With Europe buried in its Womb.
Draw ruin'd all, who him rely on,
Genoa, Spain, and the Bavarian.
Lastly, draw all that's vile and base,
And draw what'er can Kings disgrace.
But hold! to raise the Picture higher,
Srew it with Carnage, Blood, and Fire:
Then write you, a la gloire des Lys,
BEHOLD THE MIGHTY ACTS OF LEWIS.

Extract from Philosophical Transactions, N^o 470. p. 556.

The Description of an Instrument, called a Commander, for reducing a dislocated Shoulder; invented by Mr John Freke, Surgeon of St Bartholomew's Hospital, and F. R. S.

A Figure of this Machine will be inserted in our first Plate.

Gentlemen,

I Should not have presented this to you, but to shew in how small a Compass the whole Power which can be made use of in reducing a dislocated Shoulder can be contracted. If therefore a Machine for this Purpose be not portable, it matters but little to an afflicted Patient ten Miles off, how good an Instrument is out of his Reach.

This Machine, which consists of two Boxes, joined at the Ends by two Hinges, contains, when folded together, every thing that can possibly be wanted in the Operation before mentioned; and it may so easily be made use of, without the Assistance of any other Operator than the Surgeon employ'd, that I may venture to affirm, a Patient may be set down, the Instrument applied, and the Shoulder reduced, in one Minute, ordinarily speaking.

The Length of this Instrument, when shut up, is one Foot eight Inches, its Breadth nine Inches, and Thickness three Inches and a Quarter. When it is opened, it is kept so by two Hooks fixed on the Backside of it; and, when one End of it stands on the Ground, the other stands high enough to become a Fulcrum, or Support of a Lever, which is fixed on a Roller, and obtains a circumrotatory Motion; so that it will serve to reduce a Luxation either backward, forward, or downward.

The Roller, on which the Lever is fixed, is just the Diameter of the Depth of one of the Boxes, the Lever is two Foot four Inches, and is cut off and joined again by one Hinge, to fold up so as to be contained in the Boxes. On the Backside of it is a Hook, to keep it straight; the other End of it is to hang over the Roller about an Inch and half, which is to be excavated and covered with Buff Leather, for the more easy Reception of the Head of the *Os humeri*.

Two Cheeks are screwed on each Side of the Lever, to receive through them an Iron Roller, which has two Holes through it, to receive two Cords coming from a Brace fixed on the lower Head of the *Os humeri*: For no other Part of the Arm above the Cubit can a Bandage for this Purpose be useful; for, if the Surgeon applies it on the muscular Part of the Arm, it never fails slipping down to the Joint, before you can extend the Limb.

The Iron Roller has a square End, on which is fixed a Wheel, within the Cheek, notched round, which works as a Rotchet on a Spring Ketch underneath the Lever, by which it is stopped, as you wind it with a Winch; and may at Pleasure be let loose, as there shall be occasion for it, by discharging the Ketch.

I come now to describe the Brace, which, compared with common Bandages, is of more Consequence than can easily be imagined, by unexperienced Persons. It consists of a large Piece of Buff Leather, big enough to embrace the Arm, sewed on two Pieces of strong Iron curved Plates, riveted together, one of them having an Eye at each End, to fasten two Cords in; the other is bent at the Ends into two Hooks, which are to receive the Cords, after they have crossed over the Arm above.

In order to keep the Patient steady in his Chair from coming forward, or letting the *Scapula* rise up, on depressing the Lever, after the Limb is drawn forward by the Winch, there must be fixed over the Shoulder a Girth long enough to reach to the Ground on the other Side, where it must be hooked into a Ring, to be screwed into the Floor, for that Purpose.

From the BRITISH MAGAZINE, published at London.

Some Observations on a remarkable Passage in Menander.

MANY of the Learned have observ'd the great Conformity and Resemblance between several Passages of the

Ancients, and certain remarkable Texts of the Holy Scriptures. They are of different Opinions about the Origin of this Resemblance; but it is remarkable that of the Number I have read who have collected the parallel Passages, no one has yet taken Notice of this, which to me is more remarkable in its exact Resemblance to one of the most interesting Parts of the sacred Scriptures, and withal a more glorious Lesson of true Morality than any thing they have left us beside.

The Passage is in the 146th Page of that Author's Collections, and in *English* runs thus:

*If any one, O Pamphilus! offering a Sacrifice,
Of Bulls, or He-goats, or other Treasures,
Thinks to render GOD propitious to him by this Means
He errs, and has a vain mistaken Opinion.*

If he would please GOD,

*He must be a Man of Virtue, and useful to the World;
He must not corrupt Virgins, nor commit Adultery;
He must not steal;
He must not commit Murder for the Sake of Gain;
And, for the Things that belong to another Man,
He must not look at them to covet them;
Neither his beautiful Wife, nor his House,
Nor his Possessions, nor his young Man, nor his Maiden,
Nor his Horses, nor his Oxen, nor any other of his Cattle:
GOD is delighted with just, and not with wicked Actions:
Sacrifice therefore to GOD with exercising Justice,
Being pure in your Heart rather than your Garments.*

It is impossible to read these Sentiments from a Heathen, without being struck with an awful Reverence at the strong and even punctual Resemblance they bear to the greatest and most comprehensive Set of Laws the World was ever blest with: And what must also appear very remarkable to every one used to the Language of the ancient Heathens on these Occasions, is, that tho' *Polytheism*, the Worship of many Gods, was the then universal Religion where he wrote; yet he constantly through this Passage speaks of the Divine Being in the singular Number, calling him God, and not the Gods.

His Limitations, in regard to the taking away the Life of another, are also very well worthy Observation; for it is evident he means in this List of forbidden Crimes, to distinguish Murder from Man-slaughter, the killing for the Sake of Gain, from accidental Acts of that kind: and that as Asses, tho' among the *Hebrews* a Beast of great and constant Use, were not so among the *Greeks*, he has put the Name of that Creature which was most serviceable to, and most valued by them, in the Place of them.

When Love's well timed, 'tis not a Fault to love. CATO.

Modersty has always been justly esteemed the chief Ornament of the Fair Sex; and without it they can indeed have nothing ornamental about them. But notwithstanding the Truth of this Observation, I believe many will agree with me, that there is a sort of *Audacity* not at all inconsistent with the strictest Modesty; which yet is so far at present misunderstood among us, that it is little or nothing cultivated in this Island. Our Women have the Preference to all others in the World both for Wit and Beauty; two Qualifications which, perhaps, naturally render a Lady as *loving* as she is *lovely*. But how opposite is it to our boasted good Manners, that they should be denied the Privilege of pursuing the Bent of their Inclinations, so far as they are honourable?

Not one Man, from the Beau to the Rustick, would deny a Lady her Choice of a Seat at Table, or any similar Trifle; yet we all join in one Consent to encourage that ill natur'd Custom of denying the Fair the Privilege of making the first Advances in Love, and consequently in debarring several of them from the chief Good in this Life, a good Husband. Hence arise the unhappy Marriages which so frequently occur; and hence that national Evil, *Keeping*. Were the Ladies as well

as Gentlemen, indifferently allowed to make Proposals suitable to their real Inclinations, I'm apt to think we should soon see the whole Nation in perfect Harmony, and our Fields, in a few Years, filled with true born and well begotten *Englishmen*, without having Recourse to *Dutch* and *Hessians* to guard our Coasts and Liberties.

What Man, who has the least publick Spirit, does not wish to see this brought about? and how would it raise the Envy of our Neighbours to see such *unusual Concord* amongst us?

Love for Love would then be the Word; and that selfish Question,—*Has she the Pence?* entirely out of Fashion.

This too would keep up a general Civility and Politeness in the Nation. For if Women, as well as Men, might make the first Attacks in Love, every Man would consider himself as a Lover, and every thing laudable would be attempted, in hopes to captivate some neighbouring Fair One.

That this Custom is neither absurd, nor ill to be brought about, is plain from hence; that Ladies who have really made the first Advances, have generally met with Success, and always with the Approbation of every body who heard of it. And Beauty, joined with so much Eloquence as the Women always possess, must needs be irresistible. Assert then, my fair Countrywomen, a Privilege which has been so long unreasonably denied you. You need despair of nothing you attempt. Join in one Mind, and say, *Let this be*; and it will be so. Hoop-petticoats, of seven Yards Circumference, are a sufficient Proof of your earthly Omnipotence. Dare then to be wise for yourselves, and you will meet with every body's Applause; amongst the rest, of one who will always be proud to subscribe himself,

Your Advocate, SAPPICUS.

From the CRAFTSMAN, Jan. 10.

WHEN I consider the deplorable Condition that the States of *Holland* were in, in the Reign of Queen *Elizabeth*, with what Humility they offered up their Supplications to an *English* Subject, that powerful and imperious Minister *Robert Earl of Leicester*, calling themselves the distressed States, and applying to the Court of *England* as to a Deity for Relief, which they obtain'd; when I reflect on these Circumstances, and on the present Condition of the United Provinces, I cannot avoid thinking that they ought, with some Gratitude, to remember those Powers to which they in a great Measure owe their own: I believe that I may with indisputable Truth assert, that they owe the very Being of a Republick to *England*.

Since the ever-memorable Reign of our virgin Queen, these States were reduced to the Necessity of sending a *Charte Blanche* to the *English* Parliament; and they paid Tribute for their Fisheries to us: and indeed they were lifted by us from the most desperate Situation that a State could be reduced to. *Lewis le Grand*, as his Countrymen call him and not unjustly, had seized on half of the Dominions of the Republick, and carried a victorious Army almost within Sight of *Amsterdam*: from which horrid impending Dangers she was rescued at a great Expence of the Blood and Treasure of this Kingdom; a strong Frontier was secured for her by us; and she again became, by our Means, from the distressed States, the High and Mighty.

Who would imagine, after all these Instances of Friendship from us, that if *England* and *France* should struggle for the Alliance of the *Dutch*, these once distressed, by us made High and Mighty States, should suffer Memorial after Memorial for several Years to be sent by the Court of *England* without any regard paid to them? Who would imagine that they would refrain from joining that Power which always was ready to assist them, for fear they should disoblige another Power that omits no Opportunity to oppress them?

If we were under the Necessity of declaring War with *France*, the *Dutch* were under a much greater Necessity. The Enemy having already taken almost all the Barrier Towns, and seem approaching to their very Gates, notwithstanding all that we

have done to keep them back. This Conduct of the *Dutch* seems as obstinate and as unaccountable as it would be in my next Door Neighbour, who, seeing the House on the other Side of him on Fire, should tell me that I might do what I think fit towards keeping the Flames from his Dwelling, but that he would not lift up a Hand to extinguish them.

We have been told by our publick News-papers, that the Negotiations of a certain illustrious Person with the States have met with all the Success desired: but is it in the least Degree probable that the States of *Holland* intend to act against the *French*, while they continue a Minister at the Court of *France*, who is himself actuated by *French* Politicks, and who is a more than ordinary Favourite at *Versailles*? Till he is recall'd, I shall think that Person has done as little Service in his Negotiations at the *Hague*, as the *E*— of *S*— is likely to do at *Breda*.

From the same. On MASQUERADES.

I lately received a Letter from a Correspondent, desiring my Opinion of Masquerades: and I agree with him that they are not only low and foolish, but mischievous; and that, till they are extirpated here, we cannot be said to have wrought an entire Reformation in our Manners.

Would any Parent wish his Child to frequent an Entertainment, which consists of a large Number of Persons of both Sexes in Masks and antick Dresses; where the principal Conversation consists in abusive Railery and obscene Discourse, conveyed in Whispers, with a Continuance of Musick and Dancing to assist the Designs of young Fellows in their Amours there, and where they have Variety of Viands to heat them? All which are favourable Instruments of Debauchery.

I am really astonished when I see an Entertainment of this sort countenanced by Persons civilized, and who would so much as preserve the Appearance only of Modesty: I am sure it will never meet with Encouragement from those who wish the Establishment of good Morals in a Community.

The King has shewed a noble Contempt of *Italian* Operas, by discouraging them as much as he can; and I doubt not but Masquerades will meet with the same Disapprobation from him, as his own Welfare and Security depend upon the Virtues of his Subjects.

I can with Pleasure assure my Correspondent, that Masquerades are not supported by Persons of high Rank and large Fortunes, as they formerly have been: they have of late been chiefly composed of Gamblers, commonly called Gamblers, Players, Women of the Town, and Attorney's Clerks: and is not this, as *Shakespeare* says, *aworshipful Society*?

I believe the Losses which the Undertakers of the Operas will this Year sustain, will deter them from affronting the Publick again in the same Manner.

To the Author of the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Jan. 10.

S I R,

OUR Affairs with *France* seem now to be arrived at such a Crisis as to require a vigorous Pursuit of the War the next Campaign, and our Ministry appear willing to push it on with Resolution, to crush at once, if possible, the exorbitant Power of *France*. As Things stand thus, it will certainly be found necessary to raise a large Supply for the ensuing Year; and as the Interest of the great Sums that have been raised yearly during this War, is so increased as to eat up the Produce of almost all our Taxes: so the Supplies of this Year cannot be raised, without laying some additional Taxes, whose Revenues must be appropriated towards paying the Interest of the Sums to be borrowed.

I have often heard of a Way to raise Money, which, to me and several others, seems to be very just and equitable, and at the same Time likely to produce a pretty good Fund; I mean a Tax upon all publick Diversions, such as Operas, Oratorios, Plays, Concerts, Balls, Ranelaghs, Vaux-halls, &c.

There

There are Abundance of single Persons who have by much the greatest Part of their Fortunes in the publick Funds, and by that Means pay little or nothing towards the Support of the Government; for, what their Consumption of Apparel or Provisions may produce in Excise or Duty must be very trifling. These Persons, that is, a great Number of them, frequenting very much all those publick Diversions above-mention'd, by this Means they would be obliged to contribute a greater Share than they now do towards the publick Treasure. No body can with Reason object against this Tax, because all those who will may be exempt from it; and for those Persons who have Money enough to spend in publick Diversions, nothing is more just than that they should contribute a Part of it to the State; especially at a Time when it is so impoverished as to want it greatly. I am persuaded that far the greatest Part of the Kingdom would approve of this Way of raising Money. I have spoken of it to several of those very Persons who frequent the above-named Diversions, and they acknowledge it to be a very reasonable Thing, and much better than to load Trade with greater Taxes, when it can hardly bear those it has already. Sure no thinking Person could have so little Share of publick Spirit, as to grumble at it, or oppose it.

This Tax might be laid with all the Ease imaginable; to explain which, I beg leave to offer a few Hints towards shewing the Manner in which a Method might be found to execute it; as for Example:

No Person whatsoever to be admitted into any Place of publick Diversion, where Money is taken for Admittance by Ticket or otherwise, without a Stampd Ticket, on Pain of forfeiting Ten Pounds for every Person admitted without one, to be paid by the Master or Proprietor of the Place; Five Pounds to go to the Informer, the other Five Pounds to the Poor of that Parish in which the Place of Diversion is: The Person so admitted to be received as an Informer; the Information to be made within two Days from the Day of Admittance, before a Justice of the Peace: The Fine to be laid by two Justices of the Peace, upon the Oath of the Informer, he producing one Witness of his having been at that Place, where he swears he was so admitted. That all Tickets be stampd according to the Price they are now at, *viz.* a Box or Pit Ticket to the Opera or Oratorio to be stampd with two One Shilling Stamps, and one Six-penny Stamp; a Gallery Ticket for the Opera, to be stampd with one One Shilling Stamp; a Box Ticket for the Play to have one One Shilling Stamp; a Pit Ticket for the Play, one Nine-penny Stamp; a First Gallery Ticket for the Play, one Six-penny Stamp; an Upper Gallery, or Pigeon-Hole, or Upper Seat Ticket for the Play, to have one Three-penny Stamp: Tickets for Ranelagh or Vaux-hall Gardens to have each one Three-penny Stamp: Tickets for the Booths of Bartholomew Fair, Tottenham Court Fair, &c. to have each One Penny Stamp. The like Proportion to be observed in the Diversions of Sadler's-wells, Goodman's-fields, &c. as also in publick Concerts. The Subscribers to the Opera, &c. to pay a certain Sum in Proportion to the Subscription.

It may be objected to this, that the Proprietors of all publick Places are hereby exposed to Losses, in case the Tickets not made use of are not to be returned at the Stamp Office, or that this Revenue will be exposed to great Frauds if they are. To prevent which, let there be an Office at all these Places, from whence their Tickets may be delivered: Let the Proprietors provide themselves daily, weekly, or monthly, from the Stamp Office, with a sufficient Quantity of Blank Stampd Tickets, marked at the Stamp Office with the Name of the Calendar Month*, and these Tickets not to serve for another Month: Then let the Proprietors print or write what they think necessary on each Ticket, taking Care always to write the true Date of the Day

of the Month and Week strongly † on the Stamp itself, on the Penalty of Ten Pounds for every Failure, to be laid on them as above; the producing the Ticket to be sufficient Proof, without any Oath but that of having received it at the Place of Diversion, as a Ticket of Admittance. All Blank Tickets, or Tickets not dated, to be returnable at the End of every Calendar Month ‡, or within four Days after.

By this Means, I think, almost all Frauds may be avoided, and a just and equal Tax may be laid; from which might proceed such a Fund as could be of great Service to us in our present Exigencies. I have sent you these Hints, in hopes that something of this kind might be done, preferably to any additional Taxes on Trade, which is already very greatly burden'd.

Chelsea, Dec. 9.

I am, Sir, Your humble Servant,

H. L.

From the CRAFTSMAN, Jan. 17.

Those who remember the passing the Pot-Act, know what a ridiculous Figure the Promoters of it made at that Time; for the Laugh was so strong against them, that they repealed it to avoid continuing the Objects of Ridicule. The Glass-Act, which was pass'd by the present Parliament, has already been attended with Consequences which, I doubt not, convince those who espoused it, that they would have done better to have rejected the Scheme of the idle and ignorant Projector of it: and I'm inform'd that a Motion will be made for an Emendation that will restore a greatly beneficial Branch of the Glass Trade, which will otherwise be lost to this Nation.

In all Difficulties under which a State struggles, there is an absolute Necessity that the Community should lend an Assistance unanimously to extricate their Country from the Troubles brought on her; to apply proper Means to beat off Danger, and restore Peace and Trade. If the Taxes already laid on the Publick are not sufficient to answer those salutary Ends, others must be thought of: the Business, at such a Time, of the legislative Powers, is to endeavour to ease the Publick of as many Burdens as possible, and to lay Imposts as equal as the Wisdom of Man is capable of laying them on the Community. How ridiculous would a Legislature seem to waste their Time in passing a Bill to tax publick Diversions, and in finding they could not raise eight Thousand Pounds in a Year from such a Fund? Though taxing all Luxuries is right, yet such an Attempt is Loss of Time, when the State stands in Need of the Want of Millions.

Every Man who has large Possessions should not only be above the narrow Views of exempting himself from an equal Tax, but should rejoice that Fortune had thrown it into his Power, to be a little more instrumental than the greater Part of his Countrymen, to serve the Publick. Such Men as are Members of either House of Parliament, should disdain the little venal Consideration of avoiding an Increase of Tax on themselves, when a Motion is made for an equal one through the Land: and all Persons of Virtue, and such as know the true Interest of their Country and of their Posterity, will readily give their Vote for such salutary Bills as will enable the Government to raise sufficient Supplies for the current Service, without burdening the Poor, or laying Impediments on our Trade and Manufactures.

On this Consideration they whose Authority will carry them through it, will do a righteous and a popular Act, if they exert themselves to get a Bill pass'd for an equal Land-Tax through this Kingdom; one for an equal Tax on Coals at the Pits, one for an equal Tax on Window-Lights, and another equal Tax on Wines in every Port in Great Britain.

Can

† This may be done immediately on the Sale of the Ticket, and not before; so that no more need be dated than what are used. This Date may be put on it at once without Trouble, by Means of such little Stamps as are used at the General and Penny-Post-Offices.

‡ The Blank Tickets for Places above ten Miles distant from London, or beyond the Districts of the Penny-Post-Office, to be returnable at the End of every Year, or within two Months after.

* The Name of the Calendar Month may be omitted in Tickets for Places above ten Miles distant from London, or beyond the District of the Penny-Post-Office, and the Year only marked, with the Name of the Town for which it is taken out, printed or written on it.

Can any Reason be assign'd why some of the distant Counties should, in direct Opposition to a Statute, pay not a fourth, some not an eighth Part so much as the Counties near about London? On a Computation on what an equal Land-Tax would raise through the Kingdom, a Tax on Coals at the Pits by a proper Impost laid on every Chaldron as they come from the Pit, an equal Tax on Window Lights, without limiting the highest Tax to any particular Number as at present, and an equal Tax on Wine in every Port in *Great Britain*, would raise a Supply for the most expensive Times of War that ever *England* yet knew, and a Surplus over, and that a large one, for the Sinking-Fund, towards paying off the Principal of the national Debt; which is now heavy to us: and with these Taxes, equitably collected, there would be no Occasion for any other Tax on any Thing.

The landed Men would be great Gainers by these Bills: all the Conveniencies and Luxuries of Life would become much cheaper by the total Reduction of all other Taxes: and the vast Overplus that would go to the Sinking-Fund would, before many Years, pay off the national Debt; after which the Land-Tax might be reduced.

That Administration we have Reason to hope is now come, or near approaching, that shall add Dignity and Vigour to our Councils; that shall take the proper Means for raising Money for the current Service of the Government; and which shall yield an Overplus that in Time shall free us from the Necessity of a Fund to pay such a large Sum for the annual Interest only of our heavy national Debt.

A LIST of the ROYAL NAVY.

In the following Blanks may be inserted the Additions at any Time made to the Navy, by new Ships, or Ships taken from our Enemies.

Ships of 100 Guns.
Royal Anne
 Britannia
 Royal George
 London
 Royal Sovereign
 Royal William

90 Guns.
 Barfleur
 Blenheim
 Duke
 St George
 Prince George
 Marlborough
 Namure, 74
 Neptune
 Prince
 Ramilies
 Princess Royal
 Sandwich
 Union

80 Guns.
 Princess Amelia
 Boyne
 Carolina
 Cambridge
 Chichester
 Cornwall
 Cumberland

Devonshire
 Dorsetshire
 Lancaster
 Newark
 Norfolk
 Russell
 Shrewsbury
 Torbay

70 Guns.
 Berwick
 Bedford
 Burford
 Buckingham
 Captain
 Elizabeth
 Essex
 Edinburgh
 Prince Frederick
 Grafton
 Hampton-Court
 Ipswich
 Kent
 Lenox
 Monmouth
 Nassau
 Princessa, *Spanish*
 Prince of Orange
 Royal Oak
 Revenge
 Suffolk
 Stirling-Castle

Yarmouth

60 Guns.
 Augusta
 Canterbury
 Centurion
 Dragon
 Deptford
 Dreadnought
 Defiance
 Dunkirk
 Eagle
 Exeter
 Jersey
 Kingston
 Louisa
 Lion
 Mary
 Mars 64, *Fr.*
 Nottingham
 Medway
 Montague
 Pembroke
 Plymouth
 Rupert
 Rippon
 Sunderland
 Strafford
 Superb
 Windsor
 Vigilant, 64, *Fr.*
 Warwick

Worcester
 York

50 Guns.

Advice
 Assistance
 Antelope
 Argyle
 Bristol
 Chatham
 Chester
 Dartmouth
 Faulkland
 Falmouth
 Gloucester
 Guernsey
 Hampshire
 Harwich
 Litchfield
 Leopard
 Mercury, 54, *Fr.*
 Nonfuch
 Newcastle
 Norwich
 Oxford
 Portland
 Portland Prize, *Fr.*
 Preston
 Panther
 Ruby
 Romney
 Rochester
 Salisbury
 Sutherland
 Winchester
 Woolwich

40 Guns.

Adventure
 Ambuscade, *Fr.*
 Chesterfield
 Diamond
 Dover
 Eltham
 Enterprize
 Prince Edward
 Folkestone
 Fowey
 Feverham
 Gosport
 Hastings

Hector
 Kinsale
 Ludlow-Castle
 Looe
 Liverpool
 Lark
 Lynn
 Launceston
 Milford
 Mermaid
 Mary Galley
 Pearl
 Queensborough
 Roebuck
 Sapphire
 South-Sea-Castle
 Torrington

20 Guns.

Alderney
 Aldborough
 Amazon
 Arundel
 Bein Ame, *Fr.*
 Blandford
 Biddeford
 Bridgewater
 Deal Castle
 Dursley-Galley
 Dolphin
 Experiment
 Flamborough
 Grand Turk, *Fr.*
 Gibraltar
 Greyhound
 Garland
 Inverness, *Fr.* late
 Duke of Chartres
 Kennington
 Leostaff
 Lime
 Lively
 Lys, *Fr.*
 Nightingale
 Phoenix
 Port-Mahon
 Rose
 Sea Horse
 Shoreham
 Squirrel
 Seaford
 Sheerness
 Solebay
 Success
 Scarborough
 Subtil, *Fr.*
 Syren
 Tartar
 Winchelsea
 Whitehaven

16 Guns.

Baltimore
 Cruizer
 Centurion's Prize, *Fr.*
 Falcon
 Fortune
 Glasgow
 Wolf
 Fly
 Ferret
 Hazard
 Hawk
 Hound
 Hind
 Hornet
 Jamaica
 Lizzard
 Nazareth Galley
 Pembroke's Prize
 Porcupine
 Peregrina, *Fr.*
 Rupert's Prize, *Fr.*
 Shark
 Swallow
 Spy
 Swift
 Shirley Galley
 Spence
 Saltafi
 Swan
 Tavistock
 Trial's Prize, *Fr.*
 Vulture
 Viper
 Weazle

Bombs.

Salamander
 Terrible
 Thunder
 Basilisk
 Lightning
 Alderney
 Serpent
 Terror
 Blast
 Carcass
 Mortar
 Granada
 Comet
 Scorpion

Fire Ships.

Aetna
 Phaeton
 Mercury
 Scipio
 Vulcan
 Strombello
 Griffin
 Blaze
 Firebrand
 Firedrake

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Jan. 24.

S I R,

THO' I am determined never to enter the publick Lists, I can't help taking Notice of a Remark in last Saturday's *Craftsman* concerning what was offered to the Publick in your Paper of the 10th inst. by H. L. It runs thus: *How ridiculous would a Legislature seem to waste their Time in passing a Bill to tax Publick Diversions, and in finding they could not raise 8000 l. in a Year from such a Fund? Tho' taxing all Luxuries is right, yet such an Attempt is Loss of Time, when the State stands in need of the Want of Millions! I suppose he means, stands in need of Millions; for it would be a good Necessity to stand in need of the Want of Millions.*

If the Case stands thus, I cannot see how H L's Scheme could have merited that Treatment.

He asks, first, *How ridiculous would a Legislature seem to waste their Time in passing that Bill?* To which I answer, Not at all ridiculous: For supposing (as he wrongly calculates) that that Bill would raise but 8000 l. a year; are they not frequently employed in Money-Bills that produce still less? Were a Bill of that Nature to take up the Attention of the House of Commons for a whole Month, I should then allow the Charge: But as it would not take up the Space of Six Days, I must beg the Gentleman's Pardon, that I cannot think it would be *wasting their Time.*

I must also desire him to be a little more just in his Calculations: For if he will take the Trouble to compute more exactly, he will find that this Tax, instead of not producing yearly 8000 l. would at least produce 25,000 l. per annum; that is, almost the Interest of a Million at three per Cent. This is not, I think, a Sum that deserves to be treated with so much Contempt; especially at a Time when every little may be of Advantage, were it but applied to increase our Forces; and this Tax is the more advantageous, as it would not cost one Penny to raise it.

I have read H. L.'s Letter over and over again, and I confess I do not see where he can be justly said to offer this Scheme, as a Tax that could alone be sufficient to supply the Wants of the Nation. 'Tis certain that much greater Sums are requisite; and he does not deny it any where: For as this would burden no one, it does not hinder the laying other Taxes. It is offered, as I understand, merely as a Sum that might be of Service to the Nation in this Exigency, and which could be of no Detriment to any one; as the Writer of the *Craftsman* confesses, when he acknowledges, that *taxing all Luxuries is right.*

Your most humble Servant, T. B.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST, Jan. 22.

WHoever, knowingly and wittingly, goes about to loosen the Bands of a Community, and to set Province against Province, is a Traitor to that Constitution which he thus endeavours to divide and destroy.

When I mention the Union of the two Kingdoms, I believe it will occur to every Man's Recollection, that there is scarce a Fundamental in our whole political System that was more deliberately undertaken, more thoroughly prepared and digested, and more solemnly ratified and confirmed than That.

And if I was to raise my Voice a little higher, and insist, that it was one of the most rational and beneficial Measures that is to be found in the whole Compass of our Story, I am persuaded that none but an avowed or concealed *Jacobite* would surmise the least Hint to the contrary.

While Scotland was a distinct Government, though under the same Sovereign, it was found the most difficult Thing imaginable, so to temper the Interests and Humours of the two Nations, that no sudden Clash should throw both into Confusion.

Thus, when the Affair of the Succession came first into Debate, the Scots Parliament prepared their famous *Act of Security*, that they might either be in a Condition to have a King of their own chusing; or to insist on admitting ours on their own Terms:

Our Ministers were under the cruel Necessity of giving Way to it; and nothing but the Treaty of Union could have obviated the Mischiefs justly apprehended from it.

In short, it may be said, that the peaceable Establishment of the illustrious House of Hanover, on the Throne of Scotland at least, was owing to that salutary Act; which is the true Reason that so many various Practices have, from Time to Time, been set on foot, to render it equally odious to both Nations.

There is a certain *scurrilous Rhapsodist**, who, but the other Day, without expressly mentioning the Union, adventured to lay his leaden Ax to the very Root of it: For the manifest Scope and Drift of his Invektive, is to perpetuate the Idea of two separate Nations; to establish a Persuasion that they have separate Interests, and from thence to work up a perpetual Quarrel between them; from which none but our common Enemies can possibly derive any Advantage.

It is true, he takes some little Care to guard against this Conclusion, by suggesting, that all he desires, with respect to the Scots, is, that they may one and all stand for ever excluded, not only from a Share in the Trusts, Profits, and Honours of our Government, but from being Joint adventurers with us in the Arts, Sciences, and Professions, and even passing the Tweed, for the Benefit of that Traffick which he is pleased to indulge them with. So they keep beyond the Tweed—is his own elegant Phrase. But while he affects to guard against this one Objection, he exposes himself to a Thousand.

By the Articles of the Union it is provided in general, that the two Kingdoms shall thenceforward be one; to be subject to the same Head, represented by the same Body, and bound by the same Laws; and in particular, *That all the Subjects of the United Kingdom of Great Britain, shall have full Freedom and Intercourse of Trade and Navigation to and from any Part or Place within the said United Kingdom, and the Dominions thereunto belonging; and also, that there shall be a Communication of all other Rights, Privileges, and Advantages, which do or shall belong to the Subjects of either, except such as are excepted in those very Articles.*

How then is it possible to set such a Mark upon the Scots as this *Termagant Declaimer* so peremptorily demands, without trampling these Articles under foot, together with the publick Faith, on which they are founded? And with what Face can he say, *I see no Reason why they should bear Commissions in those (Regiments) of our own Country, and so consequently command them. An Englishman ought not to be put under the Dominion of a Scot?*

Besides, the Distinction of Englishman and Scot is at an End: The Term *our own Country*, thus invidiously appropriated by this *frantick Incendiary*, belongs equally to both, whether on this or the other Side of the Tweed. There can be no such Exclusion as he contends for (all Britons, who qualify themselves as the Law directs, being equally in a Capacity to hold Places and Preferments); and this ridiculous Attempt of his can only serve to widen the Breach that was on the Point of being closed; to loosen all remaining Connections, and to revive those foolish and fatal Antipathies on both Sides, which were almost eradicated.

The Scots cannot be more prone to hate the English, than the English to hate and despise the Scots; and if this had not been a known Truth, this Scribbler had not insulted the Publick with his *brutal and scandalous Paper*: Mischiefs are manifestly the whole Drift of his Intentions; and he thought no Way was so likely to serve his Purpose as to tie Firebrands between the two Nations, and to make them the mutual Instruments of each others Ruin.

His abusive Character of the Scots as a Nation, and his adopting the Venom of *Cleveland's* Wit to supply the Defects of his own, I pass over with the Contempt it deserves: But when he

F

pre-

* See Old England Journal, Dec. 27. in the Gentleman's Magazine for Dec. 1746. page 633.

pretends to argue, as, in effect he does, That because the late Rebellion was the Growth of *Scotland*, all the *Scots* without Distinction are hereditary Traitors, and ought to be regarded accordingly, I think it is of Consequence to warn the Weak and Unwary from falling into the Snare. The Devil is never so prevalent, nor withal so much a Devil, as when he personates an Angel of Light: And while we think we are following the Direction of our own Zeal for the present happy Establishment, we may be misled by this treacherous Guide, into real *Jacobitism*. I say *real Jacobitism*; for, in not allowing our Friends the Merit of their Services, we teach them to become Enemies; and he that assists the Cause, may as well embrace the Principles on which it is established.

Now, it is notorious to the whole World, notwithstanding the impudent Assertions of this virulent Railer, that even in the *Highlands*, where the Flame first broke out, many of the *Clans* not only maintain'd their Integrity, but perform'd excellent Service; that the *Lowlands* in general continued loyal, even when left exposed to the Mercy of a victorious Enemy, and under all the Terrors of Military Execution; that the Clergy of the established Church distinguished themselves in a most remarkable Manner, by a steady Adherence to the true Interest of their Country, and praying for the true Father of it, when surrounded with the Swords of the Rebels; that many of the *Episcopals* did the same; and that the far greater Part of the Nobility, Gentry, and Commonalty, never swerv'd, in any one Particular, from their Duty and Allegiance.

And, this being the true State of the Case, may not Foreigners lay the Guilt of the Rebellion on the *whole Island of Great Britain*, with as much Justice as we can make the *whole People of Scotland* answerable for the Guilt of a *Part* of them? Is it possible to account for the injurious Treatment they have received from this licentious Pen, except on a *Jacobite* Principle? Is it not fair to conclude, that the Over proportion of Loyalists amongst them, not of Rebels as is suggested, hath occasioned all this Outcry? As also, that we of the *South* are called upon to join in it; that their *national* Pride and Resentment may render them *unanimous*, when the next Opportunity offers? Can it be denied that the *pretended Prince Regent*, in his second Declaration, avowed, *That he could not ratify the UNION*? Hath it not been proved, that this Writer, under the Notion of abusing the *Scots*, hath virtually clamour'd for its Dissolution? And, having adopted the same Principle, doth he not, in effect, acknowledge himself to be of the same Party?

What I have farther to add, is only a Word of Caution, that it may not be thought I am running from one Extreme to another; or, because I have opposed a general Proscription of our Northern Brethren, that I stand up for a general Absolution. I have no such Intention. It is as agreeable to true Policy to set a Mark on the Guilty, as to protect the Innocent; and as we know from what Root the late Disorders sprung, it is but Self defence to rid the Soil of so pernicious a Growth.

Had the Vassalage of the *Highland Herds* been dissolved, when the first Rebellion demonstrated the Necessity of it, the last had never happened; detached from their Lords, and made acquainted with the Sweets of Liberty and Property, they had never drawn their Swords, but in Defence of that Government, under which alone they could be free and happy.

All, therefore, that I presume to expect from the Wisdom of the Nation, is, That all those petty Tyrants may be disarmed of their Terrors, and reduced to the common Level of Subjects: That every Subject may be authorised to say, that he owes *Suit and Service* to none, but his King and Country: That from the Rebels, the injurious Prerogatives they have so long possessed, and so perfidiously abused, may be resumed, by way of Forfeiture; and from the Loyalists, by way of Compromise. A loyal Father may have a Traitor Son. And it is the Duty of the Supreme Power to prevent, as well as punish Misdemeanours.

I am, &c.

A BRITON.

From the CRAFTSMAN, Jan. 24.

The Affinity betwixt WISDOM, WIT, and VIRTUE.

EURIPIDES says, that *the Wife become more wise by conversing with the Wife*; than which nothing can be more justly said: for, in a Society of wise Men, a Morning or an Evening cannot pass, without some Proposition being stated, the Investigation of which will afford the useful and delightful Exercise of the noblest Faculties of the Mind: But if a wise Man, or a Person possessed of the Powers of being wise, without having had the Opportunities of exerting those Powers so much as some other Men, should be so unfortunate as to be thrown into a Society of Blockheads, to which the Necessity of his Affairs confines him, such a Man will be far behind another of but equal natural Abilities, whose Hours of Conversation are among the Wise. Should a Man, equal to any Pursuit of Wisdom, in company with others, whose Capacities are not form'd for the Admittance of exalted Ideas, talk as divinely as *Socrates*, or *Plato* in the *Academick* Groves, he could not possibly afford any Instruction or Delight to his Hearers: Such Men, of our own Country, tho' they know that *superior* and *Excellence* are *English* Words, yet they have no more an Idea of them, when put together, than they have of the Word *Hyemones*, which they never heard of before: Therefore, as they cannot receive any Pleasure from the wise Man, if he exercises his Faculties to the Height, there is no Inducement to Wisdom to prostitute herself to Folly, who is insensible of her Charms. The Votaries of Folly are never happy in the Society of those of Wisdom; and when the Necessity of Affairs jumble them together, there is no way of deciding a Dispute, but by putting it to the Vote; and who is then likely to be victorious is evident.

We may very justly apply these Observations to private Societies, or to the grand Councils of Nations. If a Ministry in any State is so ill sorted as to have but one wise Man among them, Wisdom may despair of a Triumph over Folly when she has many to one against her. Some will say, that the Assent of many is given not so much through Folly as immediate Gain. But whoever prefers what the World commonly calls *Profit* to *Justice*, prefers it thro' the Want of Wisdom sufficient to discover the Deformity of the Act; for Wisdom knows that nothing is really valuable but *Virtue* or *Justice*: and he that gives the Preference to any Thing repugnant to them, does so from an Ignorance of the Value of what he rejects, and what he chuses.

What the great tragick Poet has said of the Wife, may be said of the Witty, that *Men of Wit will become more witty, by often conversing with the Witty*. The Razor that is often used is keener than that which is suffered to lye unhandled to rust. Men of Wit, when constantly together, keep the Imagination of each other alive; and, by frequent Exercises in the Field of Fancy, they are always ready for the Sport. A rich Image conveyed by one, will often give Birth to another from a second Person: but a Man of Wit is no more entertaining to the Dull, than a wise Man is to the Blockhead. A Booby hears the finest Sallies of Wit with as much Indifference as an Ass would listen to *Handel's* Musick. A Man of Wit therefore will know his Company before he becomes lavish of his Talents, lest he acts like a Madman, that should fill a Hog's Trough with the Wine of *Burgundy*. There are many Men who are neither dull nor witty: Men, whose Minds are not form'd for the Communication of rich Images to others, but who can see their Beauty when placed before them. Such Men are like those, who, having no external Charms in their own Persons, can never inspire the Beholders with Love, but are at the same Time themselves susceptible of the Force of Beauty in another.

I am not here speaking of that which among the common Herd of Men is called *Wit*, Quibbles, Conundrums, low Jokes, and all the ribald Trash; which impudently usurp the Name of *Wit*, without any Part of the Essence: They are among the Fruits of Folly;

Folly: for none but Folly ever conceived them; and none but Folly ever admired them. To laugh at such Trash is an Indication of an Understanding incapable of setting a just Value on the Goods of the Mind: It is like setting too high a Price on Straws, and betrays a Want of Judgment in the Admirer.

Wit has not only a near Affinity to Wisdom, but is Wisdom herself in her gay and sprightly Dress: A late eminent Poet therefore greatly mistook, when he said,

*Wit and Judgment often are at Strife,
Tho' rival each other's Aid like Man and Wife.*

Wit and Judgment never are at Strife; for that which cannot be approved by Judgment, cannot with Propriety be called Wit.

Wit is best employed by the Direction of Wisdom, to expose and explode, if possible, *Vice and Folly*. These are the most commendable Ends to which *Wit* can be exercised; tho' Instances may be given of Wit without answering these Ends.

The great Writers of Antiquity are admired for Excellencies very different from what most of our mistaken modern Writers and Readers call *Wit*: The trifling idle Manner of playing on Words was little known till *Martial* wrote; and his Epigrams of the smart kind are the least valuable Parts of his Writings.

Talking of Wit, as of Taste in Composition, is, to the Majority of Men, like presenting a fine Picture to the Blind, or a musical Entertainment to the Deaf: Wisdom sees the Beauty of Wit, and acknowledges the near Alliance to herself. The only Difference betwixt *Wisdom* and *Wit* is this; the first, like the great Eye of Day, when uninterrupted, shines with uncommon Majesty and Brightness, and refreshes and enlivens with its Heat: Wit is an Emanation only from the Source of Light, but such an Emanation as shews from whence it springs. I know not whether Wisdom and Wit both are not owing to the Anatomical Frame of the Body: That some Minds are more happily form'd than others for the Reception of Wit and Wisdom is certain; and after a Mind is well form'd for the Reception of either, the Improvement much depends on the Virtues of *Temperance* and *Benevolence*: By *Temperance* the good Constitution is likely to continue in Health; and, as Bishop *Berkeley* nicely observes, in the first Section of his *Siris*, *If the Lute be not well tuned, the Musician fails of his Harmony; and, in our present State, the Operations of the Mind so far depend on the right Tone, or good Condition of its Instrument, that any Thing which greatly contributes to preserve or recover the Health of the Body, is well worth the Attention of the Mind.*

They who have not considered the Subject may not immediately see the Connection betwixt *Wit* and *Benevolence*. The Person who is of a malevolent Disposition cannot avoid being frequently troubled with Perturbations of Mind: I verily believe that such a Person is seldom, if ever, free from them; and an afflicted angry Mind is generally confused; and, in a Mind of Confusion, there is but little Room for the Exercise of Wit.

From these Considerations I am persuaded, that he who has a Mind well form'd for the Reception of *Wit* and *Wisdom*, and who is at the same Time temperate and benevolent, will always make the greatest Figure in the Exercise of the Talents of *Wit*. Such a Person knows that the most important Advantages of *Wit* are to use it as a Scourge for *Vice* and *Folly*, and as a Shield for the Defence of *Virtue* and *Innocence*: Such a Man becomes the Instrument of Happiness to a Community: If he writes, he will certainly please and serve the Publick; and, in private Companies, such as are sensible of the Force of *Wit*, he is diffusive of Joy, and Mirth and Gladness are his sure Attendants.

Folly alone is never an Object of Satire; it must be accompanied with Affectation and Impertinence, or it will not draw the Indignation of *Wit* upon it. *Folly*, when only a Weakness in Nature, never troublesome nor assuming, but always cloath'd with *Modesty* and *Humility*, demands the Compassion of a Man of Wit, and will always be sure of his Protection against the Insolence of presumptuous Smatterers.

There are a Set of Men, and I think among the most con-

temptible of human Nature, who are constantly endeavouring to appear witty, by derogating from some of their Acquaintance, either by speaking slightly of their Abilities with an Appearance of Smartness, or affecting not to admire or approve any thing that is wrote or said by one with whom they are often in Company. These Men are often presumptuous and foolish enough to attack Men of extraordinary Wit and Judgment: but the Man of Wit can no more condescend to enter the Lists with such Wretches than he can to write a Satire on Innocence, or a Panegyrick on Hypocrisy; all that a Person of Wit can do, is to give them such Advice as they ought to follow, with a gentle Lash to make them remember their Impertinence, but not to engage them as worth contending with.

The Man who is capable of being useful in his Generation, and to Posterity, by his Writings, should never associate, if he can avoid it, with low Fellows or with Fools: for if he does, he will not preserve Dignity enough to gain the necessary Attention to his Worth; the prating ignorant Coxcomb, after he is familiar with him, will dispute with the Person from whom he should rejoice to learn; and he will talk with him as freely about Wit and Taste as some licentious Fops will of Ladies whom they never possessed, or by whom they were never admitted to a Familiarity.

*From the WHITEHALL EVENING-POST, Jan. 8.
A brief Account of the Earl of Tyrconnel's Cruelty in Ireland,
during the Power of King James the Second.*

THE Protestant Clergy felt, upon all Occasions, the Weight of Tyrconnel's Wrath. The Priests began to declare openly, That the Tithes belonged to them, and forbid their People, under the Pain of Damnation, to pay them to the Protestant Incumbents. This passed afterwards into an Act of Parliament, by which not only all Tithes payable by Papists were given to their own Priests, but likewise a Way was found out to make the Popish Clergy capable of enjoying the Protestant Tithes.

The only great Nursery of Learning in Ireland, is the University of Dublin, consisting of a Provost, seven Senior and nine Junior Fellows, and seventy Scholars; who are partly maintained by a yearly Salary out of the Exchequer. This Salary the Earl of Tyrconnel stopt, merely for their not admitting into a vacant Fellowship, contrary to their Statutes and Oaths, a vicious ignorant Person, who was a new Convert. Nor could he be prevailed with by any Intercession or Intreaty, to remove the Stop; by which, in effect, he dissolved the Foundation, and shut up the Fountain of Learning. In the House they placed a Garrison, and turned the Chapel into a Magazine, and the Chambers into Prisons for the Protestants. One *More*, a Popish Priest, was made Provost; and one *Mackerty*, also a Priest, was made Library-Keeper; and the whole designed for them and their Fraternity.

One Archbishoprick, and several Bishopricks, and a great many other Dignities and Livings of the Church, were designedly kept vacant, and the Revenues first paid into the Exchequer, and afterwards disposed of to Titular Bishops and Priests, while in the mean time the Cures lay neglected; so that it appeared plainly, the Design was to destroy the Succession of Protestant Clergymen. Things came to that Height, that most of the Churches in and about Dublin were seized upon by the Government; and at last *Lutterell*, Governor of Dublin, issued out his Order, "Forbidding more than five Protestants to meet together, under Pain of Death." Being asked, whether he was designed to hinder their meeting in Churches? He answered, It was designed to hinder their meeting there as well as in other Places: And accordingly all the Churches were shut up, and all religious Assemblies throughout the whole Kingdom forbidden, under Pain of Death.

To give a decisive Blow, there was an Act of Attainder passed in Parliament; in order to which, every Member of the House of Commons returned the Names of all such Protestant Gentlemen as lived near them, or in the County or Borough for which he served;

served; and if he was a Stranger to any of them, he sent to the Country for Information about them.

In this Act were no fewer attainted, than 2 Archbishops, 1 Duke, 17 Earls, 7 Countesses, 28 Viscounts, 2 Viscountesses, 7 Bishops, 18 Barons, 33 Baronets, 51 Knights, 83 Clergymen, 2182 Esquires and Gentlemen: And all of them, unheard, declared and adjudged Traitors, convicted and attainted of High Treason, and adjudged to suffer the Pains of Death and Forfeiture. And to make this Law yet the more terrible, and to put the Persons attainted out of a Possibility of escaping, the Act itself was concealed, and no Protestant allowed a Copy of it, till four Months after it was passed.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

Newcastle, Jan. 14.

Duels are so frequent of late, and so fatal in their Consequences, not only to the Publick, but to private Families, that I'm persuaded it will recommend your new Undertaking to the Favour of many Readers, if you insert the following Essay from the BRITISH MAGAZINE, on *Private Revenge*, the gloomy Source from whence this Evil springs; as it may give several young Gentlemen a proper Idea of the Danger of harbouring that malevolent Principle, and of the Train of shocking Circumstances that attend it. Yours, &c. A. K.

Revenge and Cruelty are Passions of near Alliance to one another, and are, beyond doubt, the most base and abject, as well as the most detestable of all the Vices the Frailties of our Nature have made us subject to.

The first of these, in whatever false Lights the Soul may view it, that is actuated by it, (as Men too often endeavour to gild it over with the borrowed Names of Honour, Magnanimity and Courage) is in reality ever the Child of Cowardice alone, and that in no other than the most weak and servile Minds; and the latter in itself so truly brutish, and so universally hateful, that the general Consent of the World has in all Ages agreed, in Compliment to our Nature, to call it *Inhumanity*.

The valiant and generous Mind contemns these savage Passions, disdaining even to know what Revenge is; and the greatest of all Instructors has taught us, that true Greatness of Soul consists not in revenging ourselves of, but in doing Good to our Enemies; and it is worthy Observation, that the greatest Men of the World have ever been of the same Opinion, and *Alexander* and *Cæsar*, *Epaminondas* and *Scipio*, with a long *Et cetera* of Heroes, have, by mere innate Virtue and Nobleness of Soul, been taught to obey this Precept as strictly, as if they had heard it from the Mouth of the divine Teacher.

Cruelty is the Vice of Cowards only: The Man of true Courage meets with open Force his resisting Enemy; but no sooner has he conquer'd, and sees him prostrate, unresisting, and at his Mercy, but he exerts and puts in Act that Mercy, which is ever the distinguishing Characteristick of great Minds; and, instead of butchering him, will tear off his own Garment to tie up the Wounds he had before made.

True Courage is in itself an amiable Virtue; but the Coward, not daring to tread the Paths of this honourable Quality, makes Massacres and Murder his Pretence to it. Fear is the true Parent of Cruelty. *Mauritius*, who well knew the human Mind in this respect, when he was told that *Phocas* had a Design to kill him, enquired what was the Cause, and who and what the Person; and on *Philip's* telling him, that he was a mean Person and a known Coward, answered, *Then I wonder not that he is cruel and a Murderer*.

It is easy to conceive from the Nature of Causes and Effects, that this savage Temper cannot be long exercised without bringing on, one Way or other, the Destruction of the Person who is possess'd of it: but such is the excellent Disposition of Providence in regard to that other hateful Quality, *Revenge*, that, like Avarice, it ever carries its own Punishment about it. Revenge is, to him who is possess'd with it, a continual Anguish,

and excruciating Pain; it is an eating Canker at the Heart, a biting Plague that gnaws and incessantly preys upon the very Soul. The revengeful Man wears in his Breast a Torment greater than any he can inflict on the Person his Malice aims at the Destruction of, and has often the additional Misery to see his Enemy smiling in Ease and Security, while his own Heart is burning and torn to Pieces within him, for the Miscarriages of his Designs against him.

Let us put even the best Face possible upon the Designs of the revengeful Man, and they will not then appear other than Misery to a wife or disinterested Person. The Means of Revenge are generally slow, tiresome, and uncertain; and the Execution difficult, painful, and dangerous. If he succeeds, the Consequence is often, that he must be a Vagabond for Life afterwards, a Torment to himself from the Stings of his own Conscience, and either an eternal Wanderer, with the Dread of Justice at his Heels, or a Curse to his Friends, if there are any such, in the continual Care of hiding him from it. This is the best Face that Revenge wears: But we are to consider, that it much more frequently happens, that its Plots miscarry, or the Mischief intended by the revengeful Man against his Adversary rebounds upon himself: in thinking to put out one of his Enemy's Eyes, he often loses both his own; and, in this Situation, is debarred the only Relief of such Misery, Compassion; is detested, and even derided, instead of being pitied.

No People, we may add to this, judge so ill for themselves as the Revengeful. The Death of their Adversary is the general End and Aim of all their Designs, not considering that Revenge here loses itself, and, in reality, degenerates into Cruelty. True Revenge aims at the conquering and punishing an Enemy, not at the destroying him at once, but making him long feel the Weight of his Punishment, and curse the Hour in which he gave the Offence; which is not to be obtained by Murder: that, on the contrary, gives an eternal Rest to the Offender, and commonly places the Avenger in all those Scenes of Terror, Misery and Anguish, he meant to place his Enemy in.

Would the Man who has Revenge in his Nature, learn to wear it off, and cure himself of so hateful a Disease of the Mind, let him consider, that there is nothing so great and truly noble as to forgive; nothing in which Man more approaches to his Creator than in pardoning Offences. Revenge and Cruelty are in the Power of the meanest Brute: The human Mind should learn to distinguish itself by shewing its Alliance to the divine Perfection in its Acts of Mercy.

A great Motive to *Revenge* [by duelling] is a kind of false Pride in not bearing an *Affront*; but there is in every Man's Power a much nobler Way of setting himself above an Injury; which is the not feeling it: An offer'd Indignity overlook'd with Contempt, and wholly disregarded, not only loses its intended Power against the Person it is aim'd at, but rebounds with all its Force on him who offers it; and is indeed so just and equal a Punishment to him, that the Man intended to be injured by it cannot devise a better. It was gloriously observed by an ancient Heathen, that *Revenge is a Confession that one is hurt, and proves a Meanness of Temper, since high and generous Minds are not subject to Injuries; and that true Valour never revenges an Insult, because it never feels one*.

These, however, are very exalted and highly refined Notions. I cannot but own, that it is hateful, and in some Measure even dishonourable, tamely to bear an Offence. We should resolve therefore not to bear, but to conquer it, and that in the noblest Manner, by scorning both the Offence, and him that offers it, as an Enemy; and, if we judge it worthy ourselves, to conquer him by Benefits and good Offices. The glorious *Cæsar* was well acquainted with this Turn of Mind, and, in the Greatness of his Soul ever judged, that by how much the greater the Offence was, by so much was it the nobler to pardon it; and by how much Revenge was the more just, so much the more glorious was Mercy.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Jan 24.

The GOWN and the TROWZERS:

Or, The OLD LAW still triumphant.

To the Tune of the Thief and the Cordelier.

I Sing a Transaction which every one knows;
(But surely my Verse will be read before Prose)
To shew you how Justice prevail'd over Evil,
When late a C---t M---l attack'd a C---t C---l.

Derry down, &c.

I skip (that my Tale may be sooner dispatch'd)
The Egg * before Toulon, from which it was hatch'd:
'Tis enough that Enquiry thereafter was had,
To distinguish, of Seamen, the good from the bad.

Derry down, &c.

Much Time taken up, and much Argument spent,
And Those only wiser who knew what was meant,
From strong Affirmation, and stronger Denial,
The Querists resolv'd that there should be a Trial.

Derry down, &c.

"Effectual and speedy this Trial," † they cry'd.—
"Effectual and speedy," loud Eccho reply'd.—
But such was th' Effect, it filled Britain with Laughter,
And such was the Speed, it begun—a Year after.

Derry down, &c.

On a C---rt of their Peers did our Culprits attend,
That Each might use Each like a Brother and Friend:
In N---ag---te thus oft' ere the J---es do sit,
The Th---es try each other, condemn or acquit.

Derry down, &c.

He who did not fight, with these gallant brave Men,
Was a Hero, a Chief to be trusted agen;
But he who attempted the Foe to destroy,
A Dastard, a Recreant not fit for Employ.

Derry down, &c.

So much for their Judgment in Matters of Fact:
But in Matters of Law they so wisely did act,
Their Conduct for ever RECORDED must stand,
A Precedent strong for the Tars of this Land.

Derry down, &c.

For not quite unpractis'd they were, let us note;
The Pr---nt once ‡ did before give his Vote.
And so he did give it, thought honest S---J---n,
He justly was napp'd for the Crime he had done.

Derry down, &c.

Now think how these J---ges did bluster and swear,
When the Pr---nt shewed his Arrest from the Chair!
"G---d's Bl---d! cry'd they all, what a P---x can this be?
"Does the Fellow not know we are greater than He?"

Derry down, &c.

Then chusing among them who best could indite,
(For there is no Law that all J---ges must write)
To him they committed the Subject of Dudgeon,
And each went his Way like a jaily Curmudgeon.

Derry down, &c.

He wrote to the B---d, and the B---d did attend,
And to Those who preside o'er all B---ds did it send.
The Answer § too long for my Purpose I deem;
But S---J---n did not like it, I humbly esteem.

Derry down, &c.

Some little Encouragement made them alert,
(As a Dog, when you spit in his Mouth, will be pert)
So again to their Penman they trusted their Brief,
Who thus, with Sea Manners, attack'd the L---Cb---.

Derry down, &c.

"* Mr C---t, an't please you our Pleasure to do,
"(For we have no Way to apply but by You)
"Inform their good L---ps that what we transmit
"Is sign'd by each Member,—his Mark, or his Writ.
Derry down, &c.
"Then tell them their Letter, and that from his G---ce,
"Were both by our Adv---e read in his Place;
"And that we collect, from the Words of the D---e,
"That a J---ge like S---J---n we have Right to rebuke,
Derry down, &c.
"For since on old Laws he alone gives Opinion,
"And We place our Strength in the Soul of Dominion,
"His Gown, on all Points that concern us, must yield
"To the Sword and the Cutliff we FIGHTING MEN wield.

Derry down, &c.

"All know an H---Ad---l acts for the K---,
"And their L---ps together, are much the same Thing:
"Now mark how we hang to his M---y's Hem!
"As They act for Him, so We represent Them.

Derry down, &c.

"Besides, 'twas the P---t's actual Decree,
"That Somebody into these Matters should see:
"This last high Appointment upon Us does fall,
"Which supercedes Law, MAGNA CHARTA and All.

Derry down, &c.

"Then why should this J---ge take upon him to strut?
"Tis plain that our Case most distinctly is put;
"That Law is beneath us, and Lawyers of course,
"And that Power to us is deriv'd from the Source.

Derry down, &c.

"And hence it appears that this wicked S---J---n,
"Who gives up Man's Right,—by insisting thereon,
"Neglects the King's Honour,—by urging it still,
"And the Freedom of Good Men,—by punishing Ill:

Derry down, &c.

"That He, this S---J---n, not regarding our Arms,
"Which turn'd on two Enemies, neither much harms,
"Which quell'd no Rebellion, till WILLIAM led right,
"Has dar'd to do Justice,—tho' We did not fight.

Derry down, &c.

"That having no Cause, but an Action most clear,
"(As did once † to an unbiass'd J---y appear)
"He sent for two Gentlemen ||, charged with a Sin,
"That sham'd common Justice, while they sat therein.

Derry down, &c.

"That tho' He their Session did not interrupt,
"They wisely broke up in a Manner abrupt:
"For why? Their Attornies were call'd to appear;
"And how could their Persons remain as they were?

Derry down, &c.

"That seeking the Justice a private Man claim'd,
"At publick Injustice he visibly aim'd;
"And let Men in Office be charg'd in his Name,
"Whose Honour was clear—but in Conscience and Fame.

Derry down, &c.

"And farther, to strike the Ch---J--- quite mute,
"This Action was laid in a Common Law Suit;
"A Suit which tho' higher ‡ it once had Effect,
"Yet surely the Law should to Us shew Respect.

Derry down, &c.

"To sum up the Whole, let their L---ps be told,
"That in vain they for Laws and Religion are bold;
"That to nothing their Freedom and Tenures amount,
"If accountable We, who now call to Account.

Derry down, &c.

G

For

* Nec gemino bellum Trojanum orditur ab ovo.

Her. de Art.

† Vide a certain Ad---s and the A-----s.

‡ In the Case of Lieutenant F.

§ Vide their Resolutions.

¶ Vide D. of N's Letter.

* Vide Anf. of the C---t M---l to Mr C---t throughout.

† In L-----t F's Case, ut sup.

‡ A-----l P. and C-----n R.

¶ Against S---C. O. who was Pr---nt of a C---rt M---l, in which P. and R. assisted.

"For *We*, tho' in *Law* an EXTRAORDINARY *C—rt*,
 "In *stretching of Might* are the *Dernier Resort* :
 "And *Subjects* who now for *Redress* may petition,
 "Are kept by *his Meddling* from *humble Submission*."

Derry down, &c.

S—J—N thought *this Letter* a little *too partial* ;
 He KNEW *Common Law* was BEFORE a *C—rt. M—l* :
 He THOUGHT 'twas ABOVE it,—and ventur'd to try ;
 And the *LAW* buoy'd up strong : So let *C—ts M—l* die.

Derry down, &c.

Now what was the *Issue* of all this *Contest* ?
 The *Prints* † (for they have it) can tell us that best.
 My *Breviate* but says, they again *set their Fists*,
 And own'd that the *Knight* had the best in the *Lists*.

Derry down, &c.

The *Law* they despis'd did but shew her *fell Fangs*,
 And these *J—ges supreme* ‡ were in *horrible Pangs*.
 "Oh! save us, S—J—N, cry'd they all, from the *Law*,
 "Or else we go *living* into her *wide Maaw*.

Derry down, &c.

"Our *Folly* and *Guilt* have so deeply us smitten,
 "Our *Fault* we confess, and the *Deed* shall be *written* :
 "But *personal Censure*, Oh! do not award,
 "And let us be GENTLEMEN § still—on *Record*."

Derry down, &c.

The *Knight* smil'd Assent; for *his Purpose* he had,
 And eke his *Reward*, since the *PEOPLE* were glad.
 The *Title*, he thought, had no Part in the *Fact* ;
 For a GENTLEMAN's he, who *genteely* does act.

Derry down, &c.

S—J—N, in this *Bus'ness*, by what I conceive,
 Succeeded the *Rights of this Realm* to retrieve :
 To triumph o'er *Tars* had been no mighty Thing ;
 But he shew'd *his Mistake* to the †† *Sc—e of the K—*.

Derry down, &c.

For *Power's* encroaching; and *this Point* neglected,
 Who knows how *C—ts M—l* might have been *protected* ?
 Some *Promise* was made, and the *Sequel* allow'd,
 Why all other *C—rts* to *C—rts M—l* had bow'd.

Derry down, &c.

Then drink to S—J—N, who the *Law* does pursue,
 And CAN'T BE REMOV'D while he's *loyal* and *true* ; §§
 Which makes us secure that *his Sway* will remain
 While his *own Life* exists, and the *H—r* *Reign*.

Derry down, &c.

No more on *C—rts M—l* let *Old E—d* trust ;
 Few can be, at once, both *enlightned* and *just* :
 A *JURY* for ever our *Bulwark* must stand ;
 And may we be *ru'd* by the *LAWS OF THE LAND* !

Derry down, &c.

TRANQUILITY and HAPPINESS.

AN IRREGULAR ODE.

In Imitation of the First Ode of the Third Book of Horace.

I.

FAR hence I drive the *Vulgar Throng* !
Urania now begins her *Song* :
 She sings in *Numbers* yet unknown,
 To unpolluted *Minds* alone ;
 Attend, ye *Virgin Souls*, and make her *Thoughts* your own.

II.

The dreaded *Majesty* of *Kings*,
 And all their boasted *Right of Sway*,
 From an eternal *Source of Power* springs,
 A *Being* far more absolute than they :

† Vid. London Gazette of Nov. 15.

‡ Vid. Answer, ut sup.

§ Vid. Recant---n in London Gazette, ut sup.

†† Vid. his Letter to the Ad---ty.

§§ Quam diu se bene gesserit.

One who restrains their tow'ring *Pride*,
 And docs o'er them, as they o'er us, *preside*.
 Obedient *Nature* at his *Nod*
 Performs his *Will*, and owns her *Sovereign God* !
 He frowns, and, as his *Thunder* rolls,
 The *Center* trembles, and she shakes the *Poles* !

III.

In vain we variously pursue
 Things, which in various *Lights* we view :
 To the same *Mark*, but differently we tend ;
 For all *Events* on him depend,
 From whom our *Lives* began, at whose *Command* must end.

IV.

His large *Possessions* are the *Boast* of *One* :
 He walks his *Terras*, looks around, and sees
 Ten thousand *Acres*, and those *Acres* his :
 His *Av'rice* plants them all with *Trees* ;
 He plants them,—Ah!—but for his *Son*.

V.

Ambitious *Courtiers*, vainly proud
 Of *Honours* given by the servile *Croud*,
 A thousand various *Arts* employ
 To obtain what long they live not to enjoy.
 A *First*, magnificently gen'rous, tries
 With *Pomp* and *Shew*, to dazzle *Vulgar Eyes* :
 A *Second* labours to secure his *Fame*
 Upon his *Manners* and his well-known *Name* :
 A *Third* from *Door to Door* will go,
 And gain the *Croud* by bowing popularly low :
 But there's a common *Law* in *Fate*,
 Which makes the *Humble* equal with the *Great*.
 Nor *Wealth* nor *Titles* can their *Master* save :
 'Tis buried all in the capacious *Grave* !

VI.

Not *Beds* of *Down* with *Coverlids* of *Gold*,
 Nor softest *Lawn* that can the *Limbs* enfold,
 Nor all the *Charms* which *Harmony* affords,
 Nor the wild *Melody* of *Birds*,
 Can lull their wearied *Lord* to rest,
 When *Guilt* and *Horror* heave within his *Breast* ;
 While, conscious of his *Crimes*, he sees
 Vindictive *Wrath* descend by just and sure *Degrees*.
 But, without *Help* of *Art*, refreshing *Sleep*
 Upon the innocent poor *Man* doth creep ;
 Nor will the lenient *Pow'r* disdain
 To hold his *Empire* on the humble *Plain*.
 The *Swain*, whose *Cov'ring* is embracing *Trees*,
 Feels no *Disturbance* from the whistling *Breeze*,
 But all *Night* long protracts an undissembled *Ease*.

VII.

He who enjoys a necessary *Store*,
 Without *Solicitude* for more,
 Tho' *Storms* on the tumultuous *Main*
 O'erwhelm his *Prospect* of returning *Gain*,
 He neither murmurs at the *Wind*,
 Nor calls the *Stars* nor *Deity* unkind.
 When *Hail* destroys his loaded *Vines*,
 He cheers himself with last *Year's Wines*.
 His *Fruits* and *Corn* tho' *Frosts* prevent,
 Nor *Fields* nor *Orchards* bear him *Discontent*.
 Inclement *Winter* may o'erflow his *Ground* :
 His solid *Peace* of *Mind* is never to be drown'd.

VIII.

When wild *Ambition* leads him on,
 My *Lord* encroaches on the *Sea* :
 The *Dolphin* sees a *Wall* of *Stone*
 Contract the *Barrier* of his *Sway*.
 In vain th'offended *Ocean* swells and raves,
 While the bold *Master* bids his *Slaves*
 Go search another *Element*, and bring
 From thence a more substantial *Thing*.
 And with the bulky *Weight* divide his yielding *Waves*.

On this the stately Columns slowly rise,
And, like their haughty Lord, affront the
Skies.

But ah! in vain they rise: Corroding Care
The fond Possessor haunts, and finds a
Mansion here.

IX.

Then since the Buildings of the Great,
Their wanton Luxury, and purple State,
Can no true Happiness create;
Since what is fought by Land and Sea in
vain,

Appears in each contented Swain;
Why should we ransack Nature round,
For what can only in our Breasts be found?
Why should we fondly change our
Clime,
Why a voluptuous Vanity display.
Or strive to build that Care away,
Which is our own inherent Crime?

X.

Rather our Passions let us bring
To Reason's rightful gentle Sway;
Let ev'ry Man be to himself a King
And let each fordid Lust obey!
Felicity, that Virgin Queen,
Dwells in no Bosom but the clean:
Yet, not confin'd to Plains alone,
(Tho' there more intimately known)
She sometimes can ascend, and dignify a
Throne.

He, whoby Nature's Standard lives,
And uses moderately what Fortune gives,
In highest Life that Happiness may taste,
Of which contented Meanness takes a full
Repast.

ODE for the NEW YEAR, 1747.

RECITATIVE.

By Mr Mence.

SWIFT as the Circling Sun
His Zodiac Course can run,
Blessings on Blessings brings he round!
Blessings by Britons only found!

A I R.

By the same.

While George o'eryielding Hearts victorious,
Secures his happy Subjects' Fate;
Those Hearts, confiding, make him glorious,
As his Protection makes them great.
In mutual Duties still delighted,
While these revere the Royal Robe,
The Prince with People thus united,
Like Sun and Moon illume the Globe.

RECITATIVE.

By Mr Beard.

The Splendour of their Eastern Kings
Let Slaves and Bowstring-Bashaws boast;
A brighter Prince the Briton sings,
To whom compar'd, their Virtue's lost.

A I R.

By the same.

While Tyrants, those they injure, hate;
Their fearful Pride how meanly Great!
But Kings, who kinder Parents are,
The Rays of Godlike Glory wear!
And while that Title, GEORGE, is thine,
Around thy Brows such Rays will shine!

RECITATIVE.

By the Rev. Mr Bailey, and Mr Wals.

Mistaken Glory, bare thy Face,
And shew wherein thy Splendour lies;
Not in dispensing Miseries,
But Happiness to Human Race.

D U E T T.

By the same.

With thee to reign must Virtue sway,
Where Kings despotick lose their Way;
Where wilful Laws the Subjects brave,
The Prince is but to Slaves, a Slave.

C H O R U S.

To Liberty! To Royal Love!
In Loyal Lays,
Let joyous Harmony,
Our due Thanksgivings raise,
'Till join'd by Vocal Sounds above.

From the LONDON COURANT, Jan. 21.

On the Revolt and Mutiny at GENOA.

— Conspiratis factionum partibus
Procax Libertas civitatem miscuit. Phæd.

GENOA! thy Domes review,
And judge what Ruin may ensue?
Thy Place to Austrian Fury doom'd,
Or by Britannick Navy bomb'd.
A City burnt, or conquer'd State,
May be thy self-destroying Fate:
So much brave Blood so basely spilt,
Compleats thy Ruin and thy Guilt.
If Bank, if Trade, if Credit fail,
Blame not Vienna, but Versailles:
Not from the Germans date thy Fall,
But from thy Friend, perfidious Gaul.
Remember Massanello's Day,
The Rise and Fall of that wild Fray;
When lawless Rabble rul'd the Land,
And Streams of Gore thro' Naples ran.
Remember too the Rebel's Fate,
He fell a Victim to the State.
The Tumult and Disturbance ceas'd,
The Storm soon sunk in calm of Peace.
So Dregs and Scum with quick Surprise,
Ferment, o'er-boil, and top-most rise;
'Till Time and Caution quench the Fire,
Then all the Heats in Course expire.
No Superstition sways my Mind,
To Persons, Place, or Years confin'd;
But just a Century ago,
Italia felt this Scene of Woe.
The Parallel still holds in Fact,
In Agents vile, in bloody Act.
That Mob a Fisherman began,
A Carpenter now leads the Van.
The Fisherman soon caught in Net,
Dragg'd thro' the Streets, his Exit met:
Unerring Fate, by just Decree,
Will hang the Carpenter on Tree.
Tho' Captain Tom now rules the Roast,
A Gibbet is his proper Post.
His Trade and Death were near ally'd,
For he by Timber liv'd and dy'd.
Most Insurrections end in Blood,
As Torrents drive a rapid Flood;
But when the Stream has spent its Force,
Law-Channel takes its usual Course;
Insurgents feel the Vengeance due,
And, in terrorem, hang in View:
Tho' Tumults dreadful Horrors raise,
They sink extinguish'd in a Blaze;
The Authors and Commotions die,
And fall like Meteors in the Sky:
Example take from former Times,
An equal Fate strikes equal Crimes;
A Massanello, Kade, and Kett,
Like Mushroom-Puffs, soon rise and set:
A Mob's Misrule is short-liv'd Reign,
Rebellion's end in mortal Pain.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

As the following Ode happens to be in
my Hands, and may be new to many of
your Readers, and highly deserves a Re-
pository with every Lover of Liberty, i. e.
every true Englishman; I offer it as a Con-
tribution to your Undertaking, which I
very much approve of, and heartily wish
Success to. Yours, &c. A. Z.

Our Readers will readily observe, that the
Reflections in this Ode on the Clergy, are
aim'd at those of a former Reign, who
preach'd up Hereditary Right and Arbi-
trary Power in the Prince, and Passive Obe-
dience and Non-resistance in the People.

ODE to MANKIND.

I.

IS there, or do the School-men dream,
Is there on Earth a Pow'r supreme,
The Delegate of Heav'n;
To whom an uncontroll'd Command,
In ev'ry Realm, by Sea and Land,
By special Grace is giv'n?

II.

Then say, what Signs this God proclaim?
Dwells he amidst the Diamonds Flame;
A Throne his hallow'd Shrine?
The borrow'd Pomp, the arm'd Array,
Want, Fear, and Impotence, betray:
Strange Proof of Pow'r divine!

III.

If Service due from Human-kind,
To Men in stouthful Ease reclin'd,
Can form a Sov'reign's Claim;
Hail Monarchs! ye whom Heav'n ordains,
Our Toils unshar'd, to share our Gains;
Ye Idiots, Blind, and Lame.

IV.

Superior Virtue, Wisdom, Might,
Create and mark the Ruler's Right;
So Reason must conclude:
Then thine it is, to whom belong
The Wise, the Virtuous, and the Strong,
THRICE SACRED MULTITUDE!

V.

In thee, Great All! are these contain'd;
For thee are these thy Parts ordain'd:
So Nature's Systems roll.
The Sceptre's thine, if such there be;
If there be none, then thou art free,
And Master of the Whole.

VI.

Let the proud Tyrant rest his Cause
On Faith, Prescription, Force, or Laws,
An Host's or Senate's Voice:
His Voice affirms thy stronger Due,
Who for the Many made the Few,
And gave the Species Choice.

VII.

Unsanctify'd by thy Command,
Unown'd by thee, the Scepter'd Hand
Impells, but cannot bind.
Oaths but confirm where Nature ties;
The forc'd or erring Tongue belies
The unassenting Mind.

VIII.

Thy Will's thy Rule, thy Good its End;
You punish, only to defend
What Parent Nature gave:
And he who dares her Gifts invade,
By Nature's oldest Law, is made
Her Victim or her Slave.

IX.

Thus Reason founds the just Decree
On Universal Liberty;
Not private Rights resign'd.
'Thro' various Nature's wide Extent,
No private Beings e'er were meant
To hurt the gen'ral Kind.

Then

X.

Thee Justice guides, thee Right maintains:
Th' Oppressor's Wrongs, the Pilferer's Gains,
Thy injur'd Weal impair.
Thy warmest Passions soon subside;
Nor partial Envy, Hate, nor Pride,
Thy temper'd Counsels share.

XI.

Each Instance of thy vengeful Rage,
Collected from each Clime and Age,
Tho' Malice swell the Sum,
Would seem a spotless scanty Roll,
Compar'd with * Marius' bloody Scroll,
Or † Sylla's Hypodrome.

XII.

But thine has been imputed Blame;
Th' unworthy Few assume thy Name,
The Rabble weak and loud:
Or those who on thy Ruins feast,
The Lord, the Lawier, and the Priest,
A more ignoble Crowd.

XIII.

Avails it thee, if one devours,
Or lesser Spoilers share thy Pow'rs,
Whilst both thy Claims oppose:
Monsters, who wore thy fully'd Crown,
Tyrants, who pull'd those Monsters down,
Alike to thee were Foes.

XIV.

Far other shone fair FREEDOM'S Band,
Far other was th' immortal Stand,
When HAMPEREN fought for thee:
Thou snatch'd from Rapine's Gripe thy Spoils,
The Fruits and Prize of glorious Toils,
Of Arts and Industry.

XV.

* Gainst thee yet foams the Preacher's Rage,
* Gainst thee is plac'd th' Historian's Page,
A false Apostate Train.
Tears stream a-down the Martyr's Tomb;
Unpitied, in their harder Doom,
Thy Thousands strew the Plain.

XVI.

These had no Charms to please the Sense,
No grateful Port, no Eloquence,
To win the Muse's Throng:

* A Roman Consul and General, who, in two Battles with the Teutones and Ambrones, killed 200,000 of them, and took their King Teutobodus, with 80,000 Men, Prisoners. In a Battle with the Cimbri, he killed 140,000, with their King Boiorix, and took 60,000. Their Women, who fought fiercely from their Carts and Chariots, seeing all lost, first killed their Children, and then themselves.

† Another Roman Consul and General, who, in a Battle with Archelaus, General of Mithridates, King of Pontus, killed above 100,000 of Archelaus's Men, with the Loss of 15 of his own. In a second Battle with the same King, Sylla killed 15 or 20,000 of his Men; and, on renewing the Battle, Mithridates lost 20,000 more, and had the like Number drown'd in a Lake. In a Civil War the Carbonians march'd in the Night to the Walls of Rome, where Sylla attack'd them, and with much ado got a bloody Victory next Evening. About 50,000 on both Sides were killed, and 8000 of the Neighbourhood of Præneste. Lucretius took all the Senators Prisoners that he found in Præneste, whom Sylla put to Death; and 12,000 of the Inhabitants, brought out into a Field, were cut off by Darts. After this Sylla proscribed 40 Senators, and 1600 Knights; some of whom were slain in their Houses, others in the Streets, and others at his Feet begging Life. The Brother of Marius had his Eyes pulled out, and then his Hands and Legs cut off by Degrees, that he might die in Torment. In short, all sorts of People suffer'd, 8000 together in a large House; and the Soldiers had leave to kill all they met, Men, Women, and Children, till Furfidium put Sylla in mind of sparing some TO REIGN OVER. This Proscription and Massacre were carried round all the Cities of Italy.

Unknown, unsung, unmark'd they lye;
But CÆSAR'S Fate o'ercasts the Sky,
And Nature mourns his Wrong.

XVII.

Thy Foes a Frontless Band invade;
Thy Friends afford a timid Aid,
And yield up Half thy Right.
Ev'n LOCKE beams forth a mingled Ray,
Afraid to pour the Floods of Day
On Man's too feeble Sight.

XVIII.

Hence are the motley Systems fram'd,
Of Rights transferr'd, and Pow'r reclaim'd;
Distinctions weak and vain.
Wife Nature mocks the wrangling Herd;
For, unreclaim'd and untransferr'd,
Her Pow'rs and Rights remain.

XIX.

Whilst Law the Royal Agent moves,
The Instrument thy Choice approves;
We bow, thro' him, to you:
But change or cease th' inspiring Choice,
The Sov'reign sinks, a private Voice,
Alike in one or few.

XX.

Shall then the Man, whose dastard Heart
Shrinks at a Tyrant's bolder Part,
And only dares betray,
With reptile Wiles, alas! prevail,
When Force, and Rage, and Priestcraft fail,
To pilfer Pow'r away?

XXI.

O! shall the bought and buying Tribe,
The Slaves who take and deal the Bribe,
A People's Claims enjoy?
So Indian Murd'ers hope to gain
The Pow'rs and Virtues of the Slain,
Of Wretches they destroy.

XXII.

Avert it Heav'n! you love the Brave;
You hate the treach'rous willing Slave,
The self-devoted Head:
Nor shall a Hireling's Voice convey
That sacred Prize to lawless Sway,
For which a Nation bled.

XXIII.

Vain Pray'r, the Coward's weak Resource,
Directing Reason, active Force
Propitious Heav'n bestows;
But ne'er shall flame the thund'ring Sky,
To aid the trembling Herd, that fly
Before their weaker Foes.

XXIV.

In Names there are no magic Charms:
The BRITISH Virtues, BRITISH Arms,
Unloos'd our Father's Bands.
Say, GREECE and ROME, if these should fail,
What Names, what Ancestors avail,
To save a sinking Land?

XXV.

Far, far from us such Ills shall be:
Mankind shall boast One Nation free,
One Monarch truly Great;
Whose Title is, a People's Choice;
Whose Mandate is, a People's Voice;
Whose Strength, a prosp'rous State.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

GENTLEMEN, Hexham, Jan. 18.

It was with Pleasure some few Days ago I saw your Proposals for publishing a GENERAL MAGAZINE, in which I wish you all imaginable Success; and doubt not but all the Ingenious will contribute as much as lies in their Power towards the Encouragement of so useful an Undertaking: As for my part, it will gratify my highest Ambition to have the Honour now and then of meriting a Place among your other Correspondents; and, if the natural Simplicity there is in the following Lines,

can atone for their other want of poetical Beauties, the inserting them in your Magazine would not only further encourage, but also singularly oblige, Yours, &c.
DAMON.

CELIA. A SONG.

In Imitation of Sappho.

WITH Freedom blest I once did live,
Free from those Cares that Love doth give;
My Days insensibly did flow;
The happiest I of Men below.
Beauty had not the Pow'r to charm;
No lovely Fair my Breast could warm:
Serenely calm, and still the same,
My Soul ne'er own'd a rising Flame.
Ye Gods! how alter'd is the Scene,
Since first I saw fair Celia's Mein!
Depriv'd of Rest, I lonely rove,
And, pleas'd, now wear the Chains of Love.
Fair Celia's Charms make Nature gay,
Beguile the Time, and cheer the Day:
If she but smile, Heav'n's in her Eyes;
But if she frowns, what Storms then rise!
'Tis she alone can make me blest,
And gently lull my Cares to rest:
She first, she last doth fill my Mind;
To her my Thoughts are still confin'd.
Banish'd from her and all that's fair,
Joyless I e'er indulge Despair;
Nor purling Stream, nor shady Grove,
Can ease my Mind, or Pain remove.
In vain the Birds send from their Throats,
Soft Musick, and melodious Notes;
In vain the Zephyrs gently breeze,
While Coldness Celia's Heart doth freeze.
Teach her, ye Gods, that o'er us reign,
With Pity to behold a Swain;
Or back return that love-sick Heart,
Which burns for her, for her doth smart.

A Gentleman having lately visited the E--l of R--f--d's Gardens at E--fi--n in S--ff--k, was greatly pleased with the following Inscription on a curious Marble Monument, erected there to the Memory of a favourite Bird of his Lady's; and therefore communicated it to the Author of the General Evening Post, to entertain those who have been, and continue to be often delighted with the Author of it on the London Theatre, who was at the E--l's Seat at the Time of the melancholy Event.

THO' here my Body lies interr'd, —
I still can be a tell-tale Bird. —
If David * should pollute these Shades,
And wanton with my Lady's Maids;
Or Dick † sneak out to Field or Park,
To toy with Mopsa in the dark:
If Will ‡, that noble, gen'rous Youth!
Should err from Wisdom, Taste, and Truth,
And, blest'd with all that's fair and good,
Should leave a Feast for grosser Food;
I'll rise again a restless Spright,
Will haunt my lonesome Cage by Night,
There swell my Throat, and plume my Wing,
And ev'ry Tale to Lucy ‖ sing.

On the Reverse.

The Goddesses of Wit and Love
Have patroniz'd the Owl and Dove,
From whose Protection both lay Claim
To Immortality and Fame. —
Could Wit alone, or Beauty, give
To Birds the same Prerogative,
My double Claim had Fate defy'd,
And Lucy's Fav'rite ne'er had dy'd.

* Mr G---k.

† The E--l's Brother,

‡ The E--l of B--f--d,

‖ His Lady.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

TH^O the PERSIANS and TURKS have solemnly proclaim'd a Peace, 'tis positively asserted, that both Parties have been a little premature in their Declarations, the Terms not being entirely adjusted.

The RUSSIANS have for some Time enjoyed a profound Peace. The Affairs of C. TESSIN in SWEDEN have lately engaged the Attention of our Politicians. M. KORFF, the Czarina's Minister, brought some general Charges against him of his Attachment to the French Interest, in opposition to that of Sweden and Russia; and insisted not only that he should not be advanced to the Place of President of the Chancery, on C. GYLLENBOURGH's Death, but that he should be discarded from the Presence of his Royal Masters. This has occasioned warm Debates in the Diet: Some of the Members were very loud in their Demands for his Advancement; others were for suspending it, till the Czarina's Mind was more fully known: But as M. KORFF never produced the necessary Ecclaircissements for making good his Charges against C. TESSIN, his Advancement to the above Dignity is pretty certain. The States of Sweden have declared to the Prince Successor, that they persist in maintaining and defending his Right to the Throne with their Blood and Fortunes.

We were a little alarmed of late with a Report that the Czarina had absolutely prohibited the Trade of the English Merchants to Persia thro' her Dominions; but subsequent Advices flatter us with Hopes, that she will allow the Continuance of that Trade on certain new Conditions.

The Maritime Powers having very considerably augmented their Subsidies to the Queen of HUNGARY and the King of SARDINIA, the Affairs of the Empress and her Allies are now in a flourishing Situation. Her loyal Subjects have poured in Recruits so fast into her Armies from all Parts of her Dominions, that it is expected they will be speedily compleated, and that the Allies will not only be able to cope with their Enemies, but oblige them to sue for an honourable Peace. Already 32 Companies of Grenadiers, sustained by another Body of M. BELLISSE's Army, have been defeated by Gen. BROWN in Provence.

'Tis true, by the Machinations of the French, in persuading the Genoese to revolt, her Arms have been, in some measure, diverted from chastising these Disturbers of Europe; and probably they had a considerable Hand in mediating a Peace between the Persians and Turks, that the latter might be at Liberty to turn their Arms also against the Empress Queen: But as the Finances of the Ottoman Porte must be very low, and her Forces very much weaken'd by a long War with Kouli Kan; and as a War with the Queen of Hungary would include the Czarina likewise, 'tis presumed the Turks will not be so easily duped by French Policy as the Genoese: who have already begun to pay dear for their Perfidy, by losing the Pass of the Bochetta; where 12,000 of them were put to Flight, and 900 cut to Pieces, by a Party of the Queen's Irregulars. Two other Parties are also entering the Genoese Territories by different Roads: So that 'tis thought these Mutineers will soon be obliged to sue for Mercy, and give Security for their good Behaviour in Time coming; and that, if some unforeseen Accident should not happen to the brave Gen. BROWN, the Austrian and Piedmontese Troops in Italy will soon join that General, and fall on the French and Spaniards in Provence with redoubled Fury.

No doubt the Genoese were buoy'd up with the Promises of powerful Assistance from the Courts of Versailles and Naples, ere they ventured to revolt: And the French so far kept their Engagements, as to send them a few Officers and a Handful of Men; but we have no Advice of their Arrival there, nor could they be of great Service if they were: And the Court of Naples, for some Time past afraid of an Invasion from the Austrians, are not in a Condition to lend them any Assistance: So that the Genoese are left singly to feel the Consequences of trusting to French Promises, and to extricate themselves out of their present Difficulties, by a timely Submission, and the Payment of a large Sum; (besides what was formerly due*) as a just Retribution for this additional Trouble, Time and Expence, to the Austrians and Piedmontese. 'Tis said this new Sum will amount to twelve Millions of Florins of the Empire. Great Numbers of the Genoese fled to Leghorn.

The King of NAPLES has suppress'd the Tribunal of the Inquisition in his Kingdoms, and banish'd the Judge and the Fiscal of that Court. He has also sent circular Letters to all the Archbishops and Bishops in his Dominions, with Orders not to attempt the establishing of any such Courts for the future.

The FRENCH and SPANIARDS in Provence are on their March, thro' an exhausted Country, (where they are obliged to employ some Thousands of Men and Women as Porters, to carry Provisions to their Army, for want of Horses, Mules, and Asses) to give Battle to Gen. BROWN, and raise the Siege of Antibes, if possible; but that General is very well supplied with Provisions, &c. In their Way they surprized Castellane, and made four or six Austrian and Piedmontese Prisoners: But 'tis hoped General BROWN would be Master of Antibes before they could get up to him. That Town took Fire on Dec. 19. by the Bombs thrown into it.

We have Advice, that the French have laid an Embargo on all their Privateers at Dunkirk, to man their Fleet at Brest.

* The last 100,000 of the 2d Million of Genouins, imposed by Gen. Botta. All the third Million of ditto, and 200,000 Florins for the relinquish'd Magazines of the French and Spaniards at Genoa, without being allowed to place to Account the Hay, Straw, &c. furnished the Austrians.

A considerable Change has lately happened in the French Ministry, M. d'Argenson having resign'd his Post of Secretary of State, which has been given to M. de PUYFIEUX; but the former has been gratified with a Pension of 60,000 Livres per annum, besides the Post of Counsellor of State, with a Salary of 24,000 Livres per annum.

From the good Success of the Duke of Cumberland's Embassy in HOLLAND, and the martial Prowess of that Prince, the BRITISH Nation and her Allies, have good Reason to expect a Glorious Campaign in Flanders; where his Royal Highness is to command in Chief an Army of at least 140,000 Men. The Preparations on both Sides are very extraordinary, as at each were making their last Efforts: and, if we may judge from Appearances, the French having detached large Reinforcements to their Army in Provence, will be obliged to act entirely on the defensive in the Netherlands this Season. 'Tis said the Dutch will have 15 Men of War at Spithead by the latter End of March.

Extract of a Letter from Louisburgh, dated Oct. 3.

Immediately upon Capt. Scot's landing us at St John's, we met with a terrible Misfortune; for, whilst we were mowing Grass for a few Cattle, a Party of Indians came out of the Woods, and destroyed and took all our Men, except three, who saved themselves by swimming. One Woman was murdered in sight of her Husband. These wild People are encouraged by the French to these desperate Undertakings, by a Reward for what they call scalping the English. We lost 60 Oxen and Milk Cows, 30 Calves, 200 Sheep, 50 Horses, 90 Pigs, 7 Swivel Guns, 200 Cartridges of Grape Shot, 30 Muskets, with Ammunition, 27 Soldiers, and 7 Sailors.

Extract of a Letter from Antigua, dated Nov. 9.

"We have just now the agreeable News, that St Bartholomew, an Island 10 Leagues to the Northward of St Christopher's, is taken by two Privateers belonging to this Island, called the Fitz-Roy and the Knowles. They have secured about 300 Negroes, 200 of which are this Moment arrived here in the two Sloops. A Fortification is already made in the Island, to keep and secure it, and 70 Men are left in it. There is a very good Harbour in the Island, from whence the Enemy greatly annoy'd our Trade, and have taken, since the Commencement of the War, above 50 Sail of Merchant Ships, and carried them there till they could have an Opportunity to carry them to Martinico; and constantly fitted out and refresh'd themselves in this Port. The Privateers had on board, when they attack'd it, only 185 Men; yet they have made near 400 White People Prisoners, 140 of whom are fit to bear Arms. The French were so suddenly attack'd, that they had not Time to defend themselves. Two of the Privateers Men were killed, and one wounded; of the Enemy only one was wounded."

By a Letter from Fort William we have an Account of the taking of the famous Man Monster, Hugh Cameron of Annack, a Captain of Grenadiers in Lochiel's Regiment of Rebels, by a Party from Fort William. He measures full six Feet seven Inches, without Shoes, is every way proportionable, his Feet six Inches broad, and the Calf of his Leg as big as a common Man's Body.

We hear from the North of Scotland, that some Time this Month, a Sea Creature, known by the Name of Mermaid, which has the Shape of a human Body from the Trunk, but below is wholly Fish, was carried some Miles up the Water of Devon.

A great Number of counterfeit Guineas are current at London, supposed to be brought from Holland. They are good Gold, but weigh two or three Shillings less than ours. The principal Mark to know them, is by the Vowel u in Georgius, ours being spelt with a Consonant v, or u, as GEORGIVS, or US.

Among the Artillery preparing at Woolwich for Flanders, is a fine Train of 70 Field Pieces, of a new Invention, lighter by near one half than what were before made of the same Calibre, and so manageable that a Boy may level and direct them; which was formerly the Work of three or four Matrosies.

Three Noblemen of the first Rank have agreed to fit out three Privateers, at the Expence of 30,000 l. each; one of which is to be called the Cumberland, and another the Kingston.

Jan. 1. Capt. Hornsby, Master of a Collier, who about two Years ago, with 5 Men and 2 Boys, fought a French Privateer of 10 Carriage and 8 Swivel Guns, and 73 Men, six Hours, and at last blew her up, was at Court with the Gold Medal and Chain, weighing 13 Ounces, about his Neck, which was presented to him by his Majesty.

Jan. 2. His Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived at London from Holland. The States General have declared him Generalissimo of their Forces in the Field next Campaign, and promised to bring 40,000 Men into it, besides hired Auxiliaries for their Garrisons, to reinforce those in the Field on any Occasion.

Jan. 7. Was observed as a General Fast thro' Great Britain and Ireland, pursuant to his Majesty's Proclamation, on account of the War with France and Spain.

Jan. 9. Was publicly read in all the Markets of London, Westminster, and Southwark, an Order to prevent Butchers from killing of Calves, on pain of being prosecuted for the same, pursuant to an Order publish'd for that Purpose, on account of the Distemper among the Cows; but it being a great Hardship on the Breeders of Calves, the Prohibition was soon taken off.

Jan. 11. Lt Melvil and Ensign Reynolds, both of Cholmondeley's Regiment in Newcastle, on occasion of a Quarrel the Night before, had a Duel with Pistols at Mr Melvil's Room, in a publick House in Pilgrim-street; when Mr Reynolds was killed. 'Tis supposed Mr Melvil had parried the

H

Pistol

Pistol of his Antagonist, the Ball that came from it having lodged near a Man's Height in the Wall; but the Ball fir'd at Mr Reynolds went in at one Side of his Body and out at the other, and struck on the Door.

Jan. 13. This Day the Lord Lovat was carried up to the House of Peers attended by a strong Guard, and delivered in his Answer to the Impeachment against him, in which he denied every Article; and, after making a long Speech, he was ordered into Custody again by the Lord Chancellor. Upon his retreating, he said, That if his Lordship had ordered him to Portmahon, he would willingly obey his Lordship's Commands. He presented two Petitions: the first was, that he might have his strong Box delivered to him; and the other, that one Mr Frazer might attend him: The former was rejected, and the latter granted.

Feb. 23. is fix'd for his Lordship's Trial before the House of Peers.

Jan. 16. A Bill was ordered into Parliament to repeal the Act for prohibiting Commerce with Spain.

The following Replication to the Answer of Simon Lord Lovat, was made at the Bar of the House of Peers, by Sir William Yonge:

My Lords, The Commons have consider'd the Answer of Simon Lord Lovat to the Articles of Impeachment, exhibited against him by the Knights, Citizens, and Burgesses, assembled in Parliament, and do aver their Charge against the said Simon Lord Lovat for High Treason to be true; and that the said Simon Lord Lovat is guilty in such Manner as he stands impeach'd; and that the Commons will be ready to prove their Charge against him, at such convenient Time as shall be appointed for that Purpose.

Sheriffs appointed by his Majesty in Council for the Year ensuing, viz: Cumberland, Tho. Whitefield, of Clargill, Esq; Northumberland, William Ord, of Fenham, Esq; and Yorkshire, Sir William Milner, of Nun-Applington, Bart.

On Jan. 22. at the Court at St Margaret's Hill for the Trials of the Rebels, Alexander Mackenzie, Lieutenant of the Earl of Cromarty's Regiment, and Henry and Robert Moir, Brothers, and private Men in Lord Balmorino's Troop of the Pretender's Life Guards, were tried, and found guilty of High Treason.

Jan. 23. James Stormouth, an Ensign in the first Battalion of Lord Ogilvy's Regiment, and Charles Oliphant, who was several Years an Excise-man at Aberdeen and Inverness, a Lieutenant in Lord John Drummond's Regiment, were also found guilty of High Treason.

Then the Lord Chief Justice Willes pass'd Sentence on all the above Persons, and the Court fix'd the Time of Execution for Feb. 13.

On Jan. 24. Archibald Stuart, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and Member of Parliament for that City, was admitted to Bail before the Duke of Newcastle, Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart. David Scot of Scottfarriv, and James Oswald, Esqrs and three other Gentlemen, being bound in large Recognizances for his Appearance.

CALCULATION of the great LUNAR ECLIPSE that will happen in February.

The true Opposition of ☉ and ☾ will be the 14th } 26' 19" after 5 in the Morning.
Day of February, 1746-7, at } [mean Time.

Equation of Time subtract	—	13	31
The apparent Time of the true Opposition	—	12	48
Reduction of Time subtract	—	28	
Remains the Time of the Middle of the Eclipse, or the nearest Approximation of the Centers of the Moon and Earth's Shadow	—	12	20
The ☉'s Place will then be ♋	—	6°	18' 13"
The ☉'s Place will then be ♎	—	6	18 13
The Moon's horizontal Parallax	—	58	53
The Sun's horizontal Parallax	—	—	10
		59	3
The Sun's Semidiameter subtract	—	16	15
The Semidiameter of the Earth's Shadow	—	44	48

At the Time of Full Moon the ☾ will have 5' 15" of South Latitude

The least Distance of the Centers	—	5	13
The Beginning of the Eclipse	21' 38" after 3	The End at	3' 2" after 7
1 Digit will be eclips'd at	26 40	and at	58 after 6
2	31 43		52 57
3	36 47		47 53
4	41 52		42 48
5	46 57		37 43
6	52 1		32 39
7	57 5		27 35
8	2 11 after 4		22 9
9	7 18		17 22
10	12 24		12 16
11	17 30		7 10
12 Total Darkness begins at	22 37	Total Darkness ends at	2 3 after 6
The Duration of Total Darkness	1 Hour 39' 26"		
And of the whole Eclipse	3	41	24

Note, The Digits on the Left Hand belong to both Rows of Figures.

MARRIAGES. Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, Esq; to Miss Lethieullier. — Mr Ashburnham, who keeps the Red Lion in Poppin's Alley, Fleetstreet, aged 88, to his 10th Wife, a young Woman. — Mr Conyers, to the Lady Fermor, Daughter to the Earl of Pomfret. — Anthony Sawyer, Esq; to the Countess Dowager of March. — Edwin Lascelles, Esq; Member for Scarborough, to Miss Dawes. — Francis Oliphant, Lord Oliphant, of N. Britain, to Miss Mary Lingley, of York.

DEATHS. The Rt Hon. Lord George Graham, Brother to the Duke of Montrose, and Captain of the Nottingham, a 60 Gun Ship, who had given evident Proofs of his being an able and brave Commander. — The Rev. Mr Comarque, Rector of Hallfall in Lancashire, a Living of 400 l. per ann. — Anne Welding, at Northall, in the Parish of Eddlesborough in Bucks, in the 113th Year of her Age. — Sir James Grant, Bart. Member of Parliament for the Burghs of Elgin, Cullen, Bamf, &c. — Rt Hon. the Lady Helen Montgomery, Sister to the Earl of Eglington. — Rev. John Lewis, M. A. Vicar of Mynstre, and Minister of Margate in Kent, who wrote the Lives of Dr John Wickliffe, Bp Peacock, and William Caxton, the first English Printer; also several other Pieces, and printed Wickliffe's Testament. — Geo. Middleton, Esq; an eminent Banker in the Strand. — Rt. Hon. Pattee Byng, Lord Vice. Torrington, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, and one of his Majesty's Most Hon. Privy Council. He is succeeded in Dignity and Estate by his Brother, Brig. Gen. Geo. Byng, now Earl of Torrington. — At South Shields, on the 6th inst. Nicholas Burden, Esq; one of the Elder Brothers of the Trinity-house, Newcastle, said to have left 70,000 l. — At Newburn, Utrick Whitfield, Esq; worth upwards of 20,000 l. — Jan. 5. at Norton, near Stockton, the Rev. Mr Forster, Rector of that Place, a Gentleman who discharg'd the Duties of his Function by a careful Application and constant Assiduity; and has left behind him, amongst his Pasioners and Acquaintance, the Memory both of a good Neighbour and a faithful Minister. — Mr Staller, a famous Botanist, (a Member of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at Petersburg) on the Road between Tobolski and Catharineburg in Siberia. The Loss of this learned and fortunate Man is very much regretted. He was on his Return to Petersburg from Kamtschatka, a Peninsula opposite to Japan, and making the West Side of the famous Straits of Uries; whence he had discover'd that there was a short and easy Passage to North America. — Mr Robert Wightman, an eminent Merchant, and once Dean of Guild of Edinburgh. — At his House at Cawsey in the County of Durham, Ralph Clavering, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS. Mr John Spry, made Archdeacon of Berks, in room of Mr Samuel Knight, deceased. — Mr Phillips, Rector of Lantaglas, in Cornwall, in room of Dr Lambert, deceased. — James Barker, M. A. Vicar of Yaxley, in Suffolk. — Mr Charles Whitehead, Vicar of Cobham, alias Cudham, in Kent. — Dr Shuckford, Rector of Albalowus, London, and Vicar of Warham, in Suffex. — Mr Ferdinando Warner, Rector of St Michael's, Queenhithe, London, in room of Mr Griffith. — Mr Griffith, Rector of Upham, in Hampshire, in room of Mr Warner. — Mr Thomas Penrose, Rector of Newbury, in Berkshire. — Mr John Williams, Vicar of Lammelan in Rhadnorshire. — Mr Oliver Naylor, Rector of Morpeth in Northumberland, and Chaplain to the Earl of Carlisle, presented to the Sinecure of Milton in Cambridgeshire.

CIVIL and MILITARY PREFERMENTS. Count Saxe, made General of France. — Sir John Ligonier, General of Horse. — Earl of Crawford, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late Lord Sempil's. — Lord Tyrawley, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot, late Columbine's. — Matthew Fetherstonhaugh, in Northumberland, Esq; a Baronet of Great Britain. — Lord Ilchester, Lord Ilchester and Stavordale, Baron of Redlynch, in Somersetshire; and, in default of Issue, the said Dignity to descend to his Brother, the Rt Hon. Henry Fox, Esq; — Adm. Vernon, an Elder Brother of the Trinity-house, in room of Admiral Haddock, deceased.

FRENCH and SPANISH SHIPS taken by the BRITISH.

The Demissa, a French Privateer, of 8 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, carried into Plymouth by the Viper Sloop of War, Capt. Rowden. — The Boree, Curandaux, from Lisle Bay for St Domingo, carried into New York. — The Expeditif, Nodain, from Bayonne. — A Privateer Sloop that has done considerable Damage to the Ships trading to the Eastward of Jamaica, carried into that Island by a Cruizer Sloop of Force, fitted out from thence on purpose. — Several Ships carried into New York by two Privateers. — A very rich Ship, by the Prince Frederick and Luke Privateers, reckoned to be as valuable as one of the South Sea Ships that they took some time ago. — A very rich Ship from Port Passage for the West Indies, of 18 Carriage Guns and 90 Men, carried into Milford by the Blandford Privateer, Captain Stonehouse, after an Engagement of three Hours, in which many Men were killed and wounded on both Sides. — A Privateer of Boulgne, of 10 Guns, brought into the Downs by the Furnace Bomb. — A Privateer of 15 Guns, carried into Mountsbay by the Fly Sloop of War, after a sharp Engagement, in which the Captain of the Fly was dangerously wounded. — A Ship off Porto Rico, having on board 550 Hogheads of white Sugar, carried into New York by the Hester Privateer. — A Ship from Martinico, with the Prince of Campo Florida's Baggage on board, carried into Lghorn by a Man of War. — A large Ship from Marfeilles, bound up the Levant with Woollen Goods to the Value of 20,000 l. carried into Villa Franca by a Man of War. — Four Privateers; one of which had 12 Carriage, 12 Swivel Guns, and 130 Men, carried into Antigua. — Three Privateers, carried into Jamaica by a Privateer. — A Ship with 340 Hogheads of white Sugar on board, carried into New York by the William Privateer of that Place. — A Ship of

16 Guns, bound to the Cape, laden with Red and White Wine, and some Bale Goods, and a Snow, taken by the Privateer Marlborough.---A Privateer of 12 Carriage Guns, taken in the West Indies by one of the American Privateers, Capt. Dennis; who had drove on Shore several other smaller ones on the Coast of Martinico.---The St Andre, Tuenne, Baker, from Marfeilles, bound to Alexandria; a Dutch Ship, bound to Marfeilles, and a Swedish Ship, taken by the Fleet in the Mediterranean, and carried into Villa Franca.---A Privateer of 6 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 39 Men, brought into Yarmouth by the Hazard Sloop of War, Capt. Grant. The Privateer had Provisions and Ammunition on board for three Months.---A Ship from Genoa, with 19 French Officers on board for Genoa, several Pieces of Brass Cannon, Ammunition, &c. taken by Adm. Medley's Fleet.---A Venetian Ship from Cadiz for Genoa, with several hundred thousand Pistoles on board for the Governor of Genoa, by Adm. Medley's Squadron.---A Swedish Ship, with a valuable Cargo on board belonging to the Spaniards, carried into Lisbon by two Privateers.---A Privateer of 40 Guns from the Havannah, commanded by the famous Don Pedro, who has taken a great Number of British Ships, carried into Antigua by the Canterbury Man of War.---Two Spanish Privateers, carried into Jamaica.---A Spanish Ship from Guiney, with 75 Negroes on board, and a considerable Quantity of Gold Dust, &c. carried into New York.---A Spanish Ship, laden with Small Arms, &c. bound to the Havannah, carried into Providence.---A Spanish Man of War of 60 Guns, said to be carried into Leghorn by Admiral Medley's Fleet.

D^o. according to the London Gazette. The Le Fort de Nantz, of 650 Tons, 32 Guns, and 200 Men, bound from La Vera Cruz and the Havannah to Cadiz, laden with 105 Chests of Silver, besides a valuable Cargo of Cochineal, Indigo, Venails, Havannah Snuff, and Sugar, in all computed worth 300,000 l. Sterl. brought into Plymouth, by the Gloucester Man of War, Capt. Cheap.---The La Marianne of Calais, of ten Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and 80 Men, brought into the Humber by the Granado Sloop, after an Hour's Engagement off of Scarborough, in which the Privateer had eight Men killed, and 15 wounded. The Granado did not lose a Man, but received great Damage in her Sails and Rigging.---The Taignon, a Privateer of St Maloes, of 24 Guns, and 120 Men, brought into Plymouth by the Grand Turk Man of War.

BRITISH SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

The John, Riven, from New York, for Amsterdam, by the Duke d'Anville's Squadron.---The Italian Galley, Wannel, from Newfoundland, for London, carried into St Malo, by a Privateer of 26 Guns and 300 Men.---The Lovely Betty, from Jamaica, for London.---The Helen, Reed, from London to Inverness.---The Louisbourg Fireship, Capt. Delamote, carried into Granville, after a gallant Resistance; in which the Captain was dangerously wounded, the Lieutenant lost a Leg, and several of the Crew were killed and wounded.---The Thomas and Robert, Taverner, from Newfoundland for Pool, carried into Brest. The Master was unfortunately washed over board.---The John and Thomas, Brownhill, from Liverpool for St Kitt's. The Thomas and Jane, Vihelt, from Falmouth for the Leeward Islands, carried into France.---The Three Friends, Towel, from Southampton for Jersey.---The William and Mary, Stillson, from New England, for Antigua, carried into Guadaloupe.---The Lovely Anne, Hailey, for Jamaica, carried into St Jago de Cuba.---A Brigantine, for Annapolis Royal, by a French Privateer of 30 Guns.---The Guernsey Lilly, Mourant, and two other Vessels from Guernsey, carried into St Malo's.---The Seahorse, Fowler, from Southampton for Guernsey, carried into Morlaix.---The Betty and Jenny, Maclow from Irwin for Barbadoes, the Chace, from Boston, and several other Vessels from the North American Colonies, to Barbadoes and the Leeward Islands, carried into Martinico.---The Betsey, Macelveny, from Antigua to London, carried into Morlaix.---The Italian Merchant, Weston, the Mary, Mackenzie, the Tryton, Hornby, from London; the Rover, Neal, of Bristol, from Guiney, with a Number of Slaves; the Squirrel, Harvey, and the Grand Duke, Calwell, from Cork, with Provisions; the Nicholas; the Duke of Cumberland, Lawson, from Barbadoes and St Kitt's, all carried into Martinico.---The Martha and Elizabeth, Segur, from Newfoundland to Pool, and the Rescot Privateer of Guernsey.---The John, Roberts, from Portugal to Newfoundland, carried into Quebec.---The Orphan, Everard, bound from Barbadoes to Carolina, carried into Porto Rico.---The Loyal Catherine, White, carried into the Havannah.

BANKRUPTS. John Brewster, of Boutham, near York, Coach-maker.---Joseph Andrews, of Bolton in the Moors, in Lancashire, Chapman.---Henry Geutjes, of St Luke's, Middlesex, Merchant.---James Wallace, of Kirkland, near Kirby Kendal, in Westmoreland, Maltster.---Arthur Low Piery, late of Bridgnorth, Grece.---John Bullough, late of Stockport, in Cheshire, Chapman.---Simon Routh, late of Norwich, Maltster.---Joseph Shaw, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant.---Thomas Smith, of Olney, in Bucks, Draper.

A LIST of the BRITISH FORCES that are to be in Flanders next Campaign.

Dragoons. Stair's Scots Greys, Rich's, Rothes's, Sir John Cope's, and his Royal Highness the Duke's.
Foot. Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards, Second Battalion of the Third ditto, St Clair's First Battalion of Scots Royal, Lt Gen. Howard's, Wolfe's, Pulteney's, Maj. Gen. Howard's, Scots Fusiliers, Crawford's, Bragg's, Douglas's, Johnson's, Fleming's, Dejean's, Murray's, Welsh Fusiliers, and Conway's.

The COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam 35 8 2 1/2
Ditto Sight 35 5
Rotterdam 35 9
Hamburg 35 4 2 1/2
Paris 1 Day's Date 31
Bordeaux ditto 30 1/2
Cadix 38 7/8
Madrid 39

Bilboa 38
Leghorn 48 1/2 a 1/4
Genoa nothing
Venice 49
Lisbon 5 s. 4 d. 3/4 a 5 d.
Porto 5 s. 4 d. 5/8 a 1/8
Antwerp 37
Dublin 7 1/4

S T O C K S.

South Sea 103
---Ann. 100 3/8
Bank 127 1/4
---Circ. 4 l. 5 s.
M. Bank 104
India 176
---Bonds 2 l. 1 s. a 2 s.

African
Royal Aff. nothing
Lon. ditto 10 2/5
3 p. C. Ann. 82 5/8 a 1/2
Salt Tallies
Emp. Loan nothing
Equiv. nothing

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Dec. 23. to Jan. 27.

Christened	Males 747	Females 740	1487
Buried	Males 1182	Females 1293	2475
Died under 2 Years old			557
Between 2 and 5			190
5	10		91
10	20		77
20	30		221
30	40		237
40	50		288
50	60		200
60	70		185
70	80		118
80	90		57
90 and upwards			11

Buried	Weekly	Jan. 3		
			460	
		10	460	
		17	589	
		24	444	
		31	522	

Wheat	29 to 30 s per Quar.
Rye	17 s. to 19 s. 6d.
Barley	11 s. to 14 s.
Oats	10 s. to 12 s.
Pease	15 s. to 17 s.
P Malt	15 s. to 17 s.
B. Malt	16 s. to 18 s.
H Beans	14 s. to 16 s.
Coals, Pool	31 s.
Hops	3 l. 4 s. to 4 l. 12 s.

Hay 33 to 36 s. a Load.

NEW BOOKS.

- DIVINITY.** THE Existence and Attributes of God not demonstrable a priori; against Dr Clarke, and his Followers. By Tho. Knowles, B. A. Cambridge, price 2 s. Bathurst.
2. The Faith of the ancient Jews in the Law of Moses, and the Evidence of the Types vindicated; in a Letter to Dr Stebbing. By A. Bate, A. M. price 1 s. Cooper.
3. A Treatise of the future Restoration of the Jews and Israelites to their own Land, price 1 s. Cooper.
4. A Key to the Prophecies of the Old and New Testaments. By Tho. Newans, a Shropshire Farmer, price 2 s. fitch'd. W. Owens.
5. A Vindication of Christ's Holy Catholick Church, against the injurious Attacks of a dissenting Gentleman, price 6 d. Reeves.
6. A critical and practical Exposition of the Bible, with Notes Theological, Moral, Philosophical, Critical, and Historical. Published Weekly in Numbers, at 6 d. each.
7. A new and practical Exposition of the Apostles Creed. By Tho. Stackhouse, M. A. In weekly Numbers, at 6 d. each.
- ENTERTAINMENT and POETRY.** 8. The Passions of Man, in four Epistles. A Poem, price 5 s. Robinson.
9. The Loves of Hero and Leander. From the Greek of Musæus. By G. Balby, price 1 s. T. Osborne.
10. The New Year's Miscellany, price 1 s. Freeman.
11. Bury and its Environs. A Poem, price 6 d. W. Owen.
12. The Rise and Progress of Sacerdotal Sanctity. A Poem, price 6 d.
13. Female Empire; or, Winter celebrated at London, price 1 s. Cooper.
14. Tar-Water. A Ballad, price 6 d. Webb.
15. Lucy. A Pastoral, price 6 d. Cooper.
16. Reproof. A Satire; and Sequel to Advice, price 1 s. Cooper.
17. Canticulæ tres, Anglice scriptæ & Latine. A. V. B. price 6 d.
18. Mifs in her Teens; or, a Medley of Lovers. A Farce, price 1 s.
- HISTORICAL.** 19. The Universal History from the earliest Account of Time to the present. Vol. 1. 8vo, price 5 s. in Boards. Osborne and Millar.
20. An Abridgment of the History of England. Being the Summary of Rapin and of Tindal's Continuation. In 3 Vols 8vo, with Heads and Monuments, price 18 s. Knapton.

21. *Reflections on antient and modern History.* Oxon, pr. 1 s. Rivington.
 22. *Palaeographia Britannica.* Numb. 2. Containing *Antiquitates Ro-*
stonianae, Part 2. with a Defence. By W. Stukeley. price 5 s.
 23. *The History of the Rise and Fall of Massianello, the Fisherman of*
Naples. By F. Midon, jun. Edit. 2. price 2 s. few'd. Davis.
 24. *A compleat and authentick Account of the late Revolution in Genoa,*
 price 1 s. Roberts.
 25. *An authentick and circumstantial Account of the late Expedition to*
the Coast of Bretagne, price 6 d. Cooper.
 26. *Xenophon de Cyri Institutione,* Lib. 8. Ex Editione T. Hutchison,
 A. M. 8vo, price 6 s. Hitch.
 MEDICINAL and MISCELLANEOUS. 27. *Academical Lectures on*
Fevers. By J. Astruc, M. D. 8vo, price 5 s. 6 d. Nourse.
 28. *De Morbis Veneris Topicis Tractatus ad Praxin accommodatus,* pr. 1 s.
 29. *The Metaphysicks of Sir Isaac Newton.* By M. de Voltaire, pr. 1 s.
 30. *An Introduction to the Use of the Globes and Orrery.* By D. Jen-
 nings, price 3 s. 6 d. Nourse.
 31. *The Valuation of Annuities upon Lives.* By J. Hodgson, F. R. S.
 price 2 s. Hinton.
 32. *A Letter to the Author of an Address to all Rationalists,* price 1 s.
 33. *A new Translation of Ovid's Metamorphosis in English Prose.* Num-
 ber 1. price 1 s. Davidson.
 POLITICAL. 34. *A Vindication of his Majesty's Title to the Crown.*
 By W. Webster, D. D. price 1 s. Clarke.
 35. *The State of the Nation considered,* price 1 s. Webb.
 36. *A short Review on Forfeitures for High Treason,* price 1 s. Roberts.
 37. *Remarks on the Speech of Major S—w—n,* price 6 d. Cooper.
 38. *Considerations concerning the Expediency of a general Naturalization*
of Foreign Protestants and others, price 6 d. Say.
 39. *A Letter to Sir John Ph—ps, Bart. occasioned by the above-men-*
tioned Bill, price 6 d. Cooper.
 40. *An expository Letter to a certain Right Hon. Person, upon his*
late Promotion, price 6 d. Cooper.
 41. *The History of the Rise, Progress, and Tendency of Patriotism,*
 price 1 s. Owen.
 42. *The Thistle: a dispassionate 'Examine of the Prejudices of English-*
men in general to the Scots Nation, price 1 s. Carpenter.
 43. *The Third Charge of Sir C. W. Phillips, Knt. price 6 d. Meadows.*
 SERMONS. 44. *A Sermon preached at Derlington and Woodferton in*
Norfolk, Oct. 9. 1746, being the Thanksgiving-Day. By S. Kerrieh,
 D. D. Thurlbourn, Cambridge, price 6 d.
 45. *A Sermon preached at Oxford, before the Mayor and Corporation,*
Oct. 9. 1746, being the Thanksgiving-Day. By G. Fothergil, B. D.
 price 6 d. Rivington.

CONTENTS for this MONTH.

- A**bstract of the Proposals for this Work. Objections against it an-
 swered. Reasons for a Quarto Size Page 1
 Essay on Variety. The World a Magazine of Variety. Solomon and
 Pythagoras derived their Knowledge from it, &c. 2
 A Recapitulation of the most remarkable Foreign Occurrences in 1746. 3
 A Representation of the Seat of the War in Provence. The Produce and
 Trade of that Country. Description of Antibes, Toulon and Marseilles.
 Letter from Sir Henry Sidney to the famous Sir Philip, his Son, contain-
 ing Directions for his Behaviour 5
 Reasons for putting the Laws in execution against Papists. Their Conduct
 this Time Twelvemonth. Their Industry in making Profelytes. 6
 Remonstrances of the Beef of Old England against bad Usage. Its great
 Services to England. Its Excellence. Brought into Contempt by Ava-
 rice and Corruption. Oppos'd to Soup-maigre and Poor John. Its
 Friends. Complaint of the Boar at the Loss of his Wives 7
 The French attempt to enslave us. The Necessity of having an English
 General (such as the Duke of Cumberland) who has a secret Contempt
 for the French, conscious that he is born for the Reduction of Tyranny.
 Reasons against naturalizing poor foreign Protestants 8
 Reasons for naturalizing rich foreign Protestants and Jews 9
 Explanation of the Oxford Almanack for 1747. The first Symptoms of
 the Distemper among the Horned Cattle. Receipts for curing it, &c. 10
 Directions for managing Cattle in the last Stage of the Distemper. The
 Orders of the Privy Council concerning it 11
 Account of the Ruin of a London 'Prentice last Christmas. His good
 Character 12
 How his Pocket was pick'd. His getting more Money and losing it
 at Cards. His robbing of his Master's Compting-house. His Loss of
 the Money he got there, at an Orange Barrow. His being pick'd up
 by a Woman of the Town, and at last robbed of some Bank-Notes,
 and almost murdered. The State of the Nation considered. Decrease
 of the French Force since the War began 13
 Their Loss in Trade from that Time. Proposals for a Law to make it
 Felony to carry Provisions from Ireland, Lumber from the Plantations,
 or to run Ships purposely into the Enemies Way. Number and Value

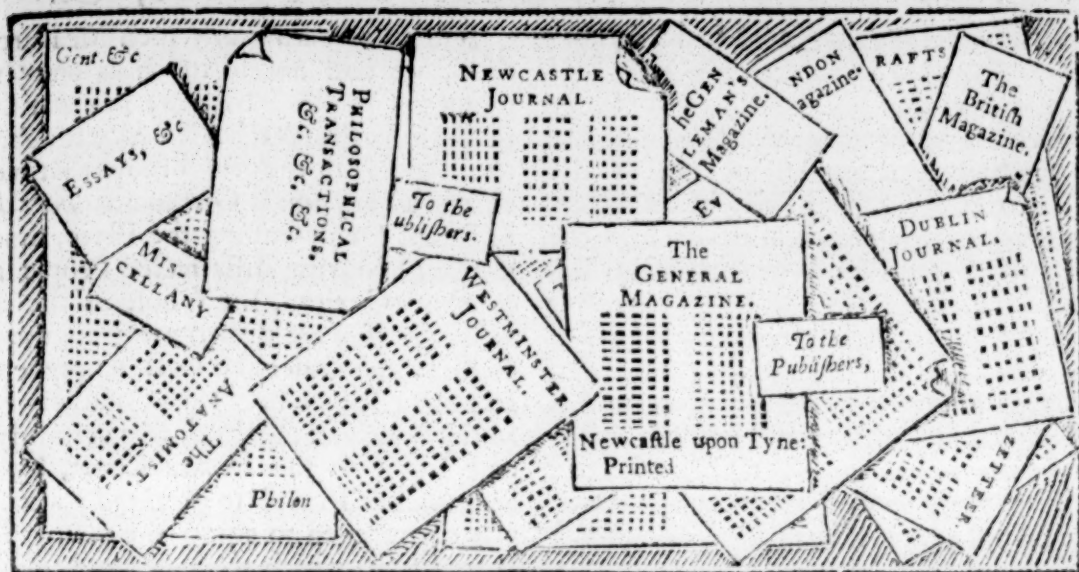
- of Ships taken from France at the Beginning of the War. Their Me-
 thod to prevent it. How to distress the French more effectually.
 Strength of the sinking Fund 14
 The Diabolical Courant. The Pope's Industry to serve the young Pre-
 tender at the Commencement of the late Rebellion. Character of the
 Irish Priests in his Privy Council. Joy in Rome, on hearing of his
 Arrival in Scotland. Rapes, Murders, &c. committed in a Convent in
 Rome in one Week. Late King of Spain's State at that Time. Cha-
 racter of his Queen. The Devil's Envoy's Account of Affairs at the
 Hague. Paris Account of the State of Affairs in France, Italy Scot-
 land, &c. Masquerade in Paris. Jesuits Petition to his Diabolical
 Majesty. Decision of a Cause between the Pope and the Grand Lamas
 of Tartary. Cure of a Cholick on Princess Sulphurina. Circumfe-
 rence of her Highness's Hoop. Immorality become fashionable in Asia 15
 A Swearing-Match between Mahomet the Impostor and George Fox the
 Quaker. Arrival of Jesuits at Iroquois, to convert them. Arrival of
 Vessels at Hell, loaded with Highlanders, Excisemen, &c. The Man-
 ner of solemnizing the Anniversary of the Fall of Man. Advertisements,
 &c. POETRY: On the Duke of Cumberland's going to com-
 mand Abroad. The Sympathy between Sound and Sense. Advice to
 the French King's Painter how to draw his Master, his Subjects
 and Allies 16
 Description of a Machine for reducing a dislocated Shoulder. Observa-
 tions on a Passage in Menander, &c. 17
 Advice to Ladies to make the first Advances in Love. Comparison be-
 twixt the former and present State of Holland, with regard to England
 and France. On Masquerades, &c. 18
 Proposals for taxing Luxury, Coals, Windows, and Wine. Reflections
 on the Projectors of the Pot and Glass Acts. D^o. on the taxing of
 Luxury 19
 A List of the Royal Navy of Great Britain 20
 Defence of the Scheme for taxing Luxury. Answer to some late Reflec-
 tions on the Scots Nation. The Union of the two Kingdoms a rational
 Measure. The House of Hanover on the Throne, in Consequence of
 the famous Scots Act of Security 21
 The Loyalty of some of the Highland Clans, the Lowlands, the Nobili-
 ty, and the Established Clergy of Scotland, during the late Rebellion.
 Proposal to break the Vassalage of the Highland Herds, &c. The
 Affinity betwixt Wisdom, Wit, and Virtue 22
 Account of Lord Tyrconnel's Cruelty in Ireland. The Popish Priests
 forbidding their Vicaries to pay Tithes to the Protestant Clergy on Pain of
 Damnation; and the Popish Priests appropriating all the Tithes to them-
 selves. The University of Dublin shut up; a Garrison placed in the
 House; the Chappel made a Magazine; and the Rooms made Prisons
 for the Protestants. The Churches in and about Dublin seized upon;
 and more than five Protestants forbid to meet on Pain of Death 23
 An Act passed, by which great Number of the Nobility, Clergy and
 Gentry were attainted of High Treason, and, unheard, adjudged to
 suffer Death and Forfeiture. Reflections on private Revenge, Cruelty,
 Cowardice, and Duelling. The Danger of harbouring Revenge. The
 dreadful Consequences of a Miscarriage to the revengeful Mind. Re-
 venge not to be obtained by murdering the Offender. False Pride
 a Motive to duelling. Forgiveness recommended. The Judgment of
 Caesar, &c. 24
 POETRY. The Gown and Trowzers, or the old Law still triumphant,
 a Ballad on a late Court-Martial, 25. Tranquility and Happiness, an
 irregular Ode, 26. Ode on the New Year. On the Revolt at Genoa.
 Ode to Mankind, 27. Celia, a Song, in Imitation of Sappho. In-
 scription on a curious Marble Monument, to the Memory of a Bird, in
 the E--l of R--f--d's Gardens at E--st--n in Suffolk. 28
 The Historical Register. Account of the Debates in the Diet of Swe-
 den in relation to C. Tessin. State of the Powers at War. Misfortune
 of some English at St John's. Account of the taking of the Island of
 St Bartholomew, near St Christophers, by two British Privateers. The
 taking of the Man-Monster Annack. A Mermaid seen in Scotland.
 Counterfeit Guineas, &c. 29
 Lord Lovat brought to the House of Peers. Denies the Articles of Im-
 peachment against him. Replication of the Commons to Lord Lovat's
 Answer. Archibald Stuart, Esq; Provost of Edinburgh, admitted to Bail.
 List of British Forces to be in Flanders next Campaign. Calculation of
 the Eclipse to be in February. Marriages, Deaths, Preferments 30
 Captures of Ships. Bankrupts. Course of Exchange. Stocks. London
 Mortality Bill. New Books 31

We hope our Readers will excuse our Want of the POLITICAL
 DEBATES this Month, as it would have been very improper for us to begin
 at the Middle of a Debate; but, as soon as a new Subject is introduced, they
 may depend on our publishing them according to our Proposals.

* * Several Essays are come to hand, for which we thank our Correspond-
 ents; and they shall be inserted as soon as we have Room.

NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE:

Printed by JOHN GOODING, at the New Printing-office on the Side.
 Sold by the Booksellers in Town and Country. Price SIXPENCE.



T H E

GENERAL MAGAZINE,

For FEBRUARY, 1747.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB.

On Oct. 28. 1745. at a Meeting of the Club, a Motion being made by Celsus Albinovanus, in the Character of A-----r H-----e C-----l, Esq; and seconded by Julius Florus, in the Character of W-----m P-----t, Esq; That a Committee be now appointed, to enquire into the Causes of the Progress of the Rebellion in Scotland; this Motion was opposed: which occasioning a Debate, Q. Opimius, in the Character of J-mes Os---d, Esq; spoke to this Effect:

Mr President,
S I R,

IF ever there was a Necessity for a Parliamentary Enquiry, or can be a Necessity for any such Enquiry, that Necessity now exists: I was therefore surprized to find the least Opposition made to this Motion. When Misconduct in our public Affairs is not only suspected, but, from the Event, apparent; and when by that Misconduct the Nation is brought into the most imminent Danger, it is then, surely, if ever, a Time for the Parliament to enquire into the Conduct of our Ministers, that those whose Wickedness or Weakness has brought us into that Danger, may be removed, and the Management of our public Affairs put into the Hands of more able or more honest Countellors. At such a Crisis, would it be prudent to trust our being brought out of the impending Danger, to those by whose Weakness or Wickedness we had been brought into it? This would

surely, in all Cases, be the Height of Folly: But, when the Danger is such, that we could not have been brought into it, but by the utmost Neglect, or the blackest Treachery, it would in that Case be the Height of Madness, to trust for our Relief to those very Men, who had subjected us to the Danger.

Is not this the Case, Sir, with respect to the present Rebellion? Is it possible to suppose, that from such a small Beginning, it could have risen to such a Height, or met with such Success, without the most wilful Neglect, or the most unpardonable Ignorance, in those whose Business it was to take Care of the internal Tranquility of the Kingdom; and who, in Time of a foreign War with *France* and *Spain*, ought to have been more than usually watchful to prevent or stifle any civil Comotions? What Knowledge our Ministers might have of the Circumstances of their native Country, I shall not determine; but am sure, there was not a Gentleman in the Kingdom, that ever applied his Thoughts to the Subject, who did not know, that in the North of *Scotland* the Disaffected were very numerous; and that, as the whole Country, without Distinction, had been disarmed by Act of Parliament, the Friends of the Government had it not in their Power to prevent or oppose an Insurrection of the Disaffected, in case the latter should be furnished with Arms and Ammunition by our foreign Enemies.

Sir, in these Circumstances, and when we were at open War with *France* and *Spain*, was it possible for any Minister to suppose, that our foreign Enemies would

I

not

not endeavour to stir up the Disaffected to Rebellion, and to furnish them for that Purpose with Arms and Ammunition, in case the necessary Measures should be neglected for preventing its being in the Power of the Disaffected to assemble, or rise in Arms against the Government? This, Sir, was certainly to be expected, even supposing our foreign Enemies had never, since the War began, attempted to invade us, or shewn any Design to raise Disturbances within the Kingdom: But when they had the very Year before attempted to invade us; when they had called the *Pretender's* Son from *Rome*, to have him ready to be waisted over to this Island the first Opportunity that should offer; surely our Ministers ought to have been upon their Guard: They ought to have considered the Circumstances of every Part of the Island; and if they had, they must have concluded, that the next Attempt would certainly be made upon the North of *Scotland*, if proper Measures were not taken to prevent any Insurrection in that Part of the Country. The Attempt made by the *French* the Year before to invade us with a great Force, shew'd, that while we were superior at Sea, all such Attempts would be vain and ridiculous; and unless they could invade us with a considerable Force, there was no Part of the Island, except the North of *Scotland*, where they could expect to be joined by any great Number of the Inhabitants: But as to that Part of the Country, in the Circumstances it was then in, if our Ministers did not, the *French* certainly knew, that if they sent Arms and Ammunition, the Inhabitants themselves might probably make them Masters of a great Part of the Island, and give our Government here such an Interruption as would, for one Campaign at least, prevent our being able to give any great Assistance to our Friends on the Continent.

Was it not then, Sir, incumbent upon our Ministers, to take all proper Measures for bridling the Disaffected in that Part of the Country? Could any one be to seek for those Measures, that were proper for preserving our domestick Tranquillity? Those who know that Country better than I do, may, perhaps, suggest several Things that might have been done for this Purpose, which do not occur to my Observation: But there are three Things which must, I think, occur to the Observation of every Man in the Kingdom; and that is, To have kept two or three of our Ships always cruising among the Western Islands, and upon the Western Coast of *Scotland*; to have posted most, if not all, the Troops we had in *Scotland*, at *Inverness*; and to have provided Magazines of Arms and Ammunition for the Well-affected in that Part of the Country. Our Cruizers would have prevented the People of any of the Western Islands from daring to take Arms against the Government, or at least would have prevented its being in their Power to get over to join their Friends upon the Continent; and if the few Troops that were left in *Scotland* had been posted at *Inverness*, and Arms put into the Hands of such of the People as we could certainly depend on, the Disaffected could never have got to any Head, even supposing they had resolved to make such an Attempt: But, if these Measures had been taken, I am persuaded none of the Disaffected would ever have thought of giving the Government any Disturbance; nor would the *Pretender's* Son have thought of landing in any Part of the *British* Dominions, without such a Force as it was impossible for the *French* to send along with him.

Instead of taking any such Measure as I have mentioned, we had not so much as one Cruizer stationed among the Western Islands; nor was the least Care taken to provide the Well-affected with Arms or Ammunition: And as to the few Troops that were left in *Scotland*, except a very small Garrison at *Fort-William*, scarcely sufficient for defending the Place, much less for keeping the neighbouring disaffected People in Awe: I say, except this Garrison, the Whole of the regular Troops left in *Scotland* were drawn away to the South, where we could not be under the least Apprehension of any Insurrection or Invasion. This Conduct of ours, with respect to the North of *Scotland*, was certainly represented in its true Light to the *French* Court, by Letters from the *Pretender's* Friends in *Scotland*; and by this that Court was encouraged to equip the young *Pretender* for that Expedition, which has now bred such Confusion among us: For I am convinced, whatever may be pretended, the Court of *France*, underhand, furnished him with Money for that Expedition. They thought it such a romantick Undertaking, that they would not openly appear to have any Hand in it; and it was lucky for us they had so bad an Opinion of it: For, notwithstanding all the Money we pay for Secret Service, I am afraid our Intelligence is not so good, but that the *French* might have sent, from some of their Western Ports, a Fleet, with 3 or 4000 Land Forces on board, along with the young *Pretender* to *Scotland*. A Dozen of Transports would have been sufficient for this Purpose, and a Squadron of three or four Men of War would have defended them against our Cruizers: And if the young *Pretender* had landed with such a Force in the West Highlands of *Scotland*, considering the naked Circumstances those Parts of the Country were left in, the Rebellion, perhaps, would soon have become much more formidable than it is at present. Whereas, had the Methods which I have mentioned been taken, the *Pretender's* landing even with such a Force, could have given us very little Disturbance; because, if he had landed them any where to the South of *Fort-William*, they would have found very few to have joined them; and our regular Troops, had they been posted at *Inverness*, with the Assistance of the Well-affected in that Country, would have prevented his being joined by any of the People to the North or West of that Fort. The Consequence of this would probably have been, that the *French* Troops, on finding themselves not joined or supported by the People of the Country, would have re-embarked; or, if they had not, our Army from *Inverness*, after securing the Peace of the Country, by seizing most of the Chiefs of the Disaffected, might have marched against them. And even supposing they had landed in that Country where the Rebellion first broke out, if our regular Army had been posted at *Inverness*, and all the Friends of the Government provided with Arms, and ready to assemble on the first Notice, I believe the *French* would have found very few ready to join them, even in that Country where Disaffection most generally prevails; because our Army being so near at hand, the Disaffected must have supposed, that they would be over-powered before they could assemble in any great Body.

Sir, it was solely the defenceless Condition the Country was left in, that encouraged the Disaffected to appear in Arms against the Government: It was this alone that

encouraged the *French* Court to send the young *Pretender* to *Scotland*. I shall not find Fault with our drawing so many Troops out of *Scotland*; but surely the Troops that were left there, ought to have been posted in that Part of the Country where an Insurrection was chiefly to be apprehended; and since we were to draw away so many of our Troops, Care should have been taken to have the well-affected Militia of the Country provided with Arms and Ammunition, and ready to assemble and march against any that should dare to appear against the Government. The Islands should likewise, as I have said, been taken Care of, by stationing some of our Men of War amongst them; because, in most of them, we could not depend upon the People: and these Men of War should have had Orders to give Attention to what was doing amongst the People, and to send Advice to *Fort-William*, if they saw an Appearance of any Commotion; which Advice might easily have been forwarded to our Army at *Inverness*. These Precautions were necessary, because we knew that most of the Western Islands, and a great Part of the opposite Coast, were in the Possession of Gentlemen very much suspected of Disaffection, and who had an absolute Command over a People bred to Arms, and always too ready to make use of them against our present happy Establishment. And not to make use of any of these Precautions, when we were in open War with *France* and *Spain*, was, I must say, an unpardonable Neglect in those, whose Duty it is to watch over, and provide for the Preservation of our Domestick Tranquility.

Tho' what I have hitherto said, Sir, more properly relates to the *Rise* than the *Progress* of the Rebellion, yet I thought it necessary to explain the defenceless Condition in which the *North* of *Scotland* had been left, because the *Progress* of the Rebellion is, in my Opinion, chiefly owing to the same Cause: I mean a total Neglect of the Affairs of that Part of the Country. We not only neglected to take any of the Precautions necessary for preventing a Rebellion; but after it was begun, or at least after we had an Account of the young *Pretender's* Landing, we, for some Time, neglected to take any proper Method for putting a Stop to the Progress of it. I cannot be particular as to Dates, but must suppose, that the young *Pretender* landed in the West of *Scotland* about the Middle of *July*; because the Engagement between his Majesty's Ship the *Lyon*, and the Man of War he had for his Convoy, happened upon the 9th of that Month; and as the Frigate he was in proceeded directly upon her Voyage, it is probable he landed within six or eight Days of that Time. As to the particular Day on which our Ministers had an Account of his Landing, I cannot be positive; but I have been told, that they had an Account of it by Express very soon after it happened.

What then was proper for them to do? Our regular Troops were at that Time, as I have said, all in the South of *Scotland*; and consequently at too great a Distance to crush the Rebellion in its Infancy: Therefore, to prevent the Rebellion's spreading, or coming to any great Head, we had no Means in our Power but to trust to such of the People of that Country as have always shewn an Attachment to our present happy Establishment. For this Reason, proper Orders should have been immediately dispatched to the Noblemen and Gentlemen who were there, to raise their Tenants and

Friends with what Arms they could get; and to possess themselves of the strong Passes about *Fort-Augustus* and other Places thro' which the Rebels were obliged to pass, in order to march towards the South of *Scotland*. One of our best sailing Ships should likewise have been immediately dispatched from hence directly for *Inverness*, with Arms and Ammunition for our Friends in that Country.

Was any Thing like this done? No, Sir: No Orders were sent to any Person in *Scotland*, except Sir *John Cope*, tho' there was then a Nobleman in *Scotland*, and very near the Seat of Rebellion, who, both from his Quality and his known Attachment to our present Royal Family, deserved the utmost Confidence; and who could have been of great Service in stifling the Rebellion in its Infancy, had any proper Orders been sent to him. But nothing was thought of, save that of ordering Gen. *Cope* to march with what Forces he could against the Rebels; and the Consequence was, that instead of the Rebels being penned up in their own barren Country, they had possessed themselves of the Passes; so that our General, with his regular Troops, could neither attack them, nor march into their Country, but was obliged to turn off to *Inverness*, and leave them a free Passage to *Edinburgh*: And in their March thither, being joined by all the Disaffected in their Way, their Army was so much increased, that it was apparently of the most dangerous Consequence for Gen. *Cope*, with the small Number of Men he had, to engage them. Who it was that advised Mr *Cope's* marching back from *Inverness*, I do not know; but, in my Opinion, the Advice could proceed from none but such as were entirely ignorant of the Nature of the Men the Rebel Army consisted of. To attempt to fight them, after their Army was become so much superior in Number, was too great a Risk; and a Risk we had no occasion to run: Therefore, I think, it would have been much more prudent to have ordered Mr *Cope* to have staid at *Inverness*, to prevent the Rebels getting any Reinforcement from that Country, and to assemble the Friends of the Government, who, in a short Time, might all have been provided with Arms from hence. While he was there, the Rebels would not have dared to march into *England*; and, in a short Time, an Army might have been sent from *England*, too numerous for them to encounter: by which Means an End might have been put to the Rebellion, even without our being obliged to venture a Battle, unless with the Odds very much in our Favour. Whereas, by ordering Gen. *Cope* to march back from *Inverness*, and to fight the Rebels at all Adventures, we ventured a Battle with the Odds very much against us; and the Consequence was, our giving them the Honour of a Victory, and an Opportunity to march into *England*, with a Character much beyond what they could otherwise have acquired.

From what I have said, Sir, it is evident, that not only the *Rise*, but the *Progress* of the present Rebellion, and the formidable Aspect it now bears, are entirely owing to the Neglect and Imprudence of some of those, whose Business it was to take Care of our domestick Tranquility; and to prevent any Diversion being given to our Arms, either by an Invasion or Insurrection, at a Time when they are so usefully employed for restoring the Tranquility of *Europe*. Who the Persons

are

are that deserve to be blamed, I shall not pretend to point out; but they may easily, and they ought to be pointed out by a Parliamentary Enquiry. As the Danger is now become imminent, this Enquiry ought immediately to be entered into. A few Days Delay may render our Difficulties insurmountable. Any new Piece of Neglect, any new Misconduct, may render former Faults irreparable, and the Rebellion irresistible. It is lucky for us, Sir, that the Rebels have amused themselves so long about *Edinburgh*; for, had they marched forward directly after their Victory of *Preston*, they might, by this Time, have been Masters of *Newcastle*, perhaps of *Tork*: and had they obtained a new Victory in that Part of the Country, it might have been of the most fatal Consequence. By our last Accounts from the North, they seem now preparing for a March; and if they bend their Course Southwards, as they say they intend, it is high Time for this House to think of the Safety of the Nation, and to have the best Pilots that can be chosen, appointed to govern the Helm of publick Affairs. For this Purpose it is necessary for us to enquire into our past Conduct with regard to the Rebellion; and therefore I shall be for agreeing to this Motion.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued.*]



SIR, To the AUTHOR, &c.

I Lately read a Book, intitled, *Observations on the History and Evidence of Jesus Christ*, by Gilbert West, Esq; in which the Author, being a Layman, and therefore not to be suspected of the interested Views of a Profession; and being so far from having imbibed any Prejudices of Education in Favour of the Cause he espouses, that, as I am credibly inform'd, he had imbibed early Prejudices against it: yet, from the most laudable Motive, the Love of Truth, and a strong Conviction of the Importance of the Enquiry, he determined upon a fair, and yet *rigorous Examination* (it is his own Words) into the Reality of the Resurrection of *Jesus*; rightly judging, that the Truth of the whole Christian Religion turned upon this Hinge. The Result of this Enquiry was, That he found the Fact sufficiently proved by those who were authorized to be the Witnesses of it. But as some Inconsistencies had been charged upon the Writers who have recorded this Event, the Author endeavours to clear them from the Imputation, and to reconcile them to each other; in which he hath very happily succeeded. The Method in which he proceeds he himself tells us in his Introduction is, first, "by laying down the Order in which the several Incidents, related by the Evangelists, appeared to have happened;" which he has done with great Accuracy and Judgment, and clear'd the sacred Writers from that Embarrass in which the Shortness of their different Accounts seem'd, even to attentive Readers, to have involved them. 2. He makes "some Observations upon the Manner in which the Proofs of this astonishing Event were laid before the Apostles, who were to be the Witnesses of it to the World. 3. He enters into an exact and rigorous Examination of the Proofs themselves: From all which he shews, that the Resurrection of *Christ* was most fairly and fully proved to the Apostles and Disciples, those first Converts and

"Preachers of Christianity. But as he thought this was not of itself sufficient to authorize and establish the Faith of a Christian at this Time, he adds some Arguments and Reasons to induce us of these later Ages to believe that *Christ* is risen from the Dead. These are subjoin'd under two Heads, 1. The Testimony of the chosen Witnesses of the Resurrection recorded in Scriptures. 2. The Existence of the Christian Religion."

With regard to the Performance in general, the whole Compass of the Argument is taken in; and at the same Time it is minutely canvass'd in its several Parts; whereby it seems to have Justice done it: And, considering that this Article receives greater Strength from the Station and Character of the Author, than it would from another Hand, it is to be hoped it will be of great Use in the World.

Yours, &c.

SIR, To the AUTHOR, &c.

THE ingenious *Roger Gale*, Esq; of *Scruton, Yorkshire*, at the Bottom of a Letter in the *Philos. Transf.* N^o 475, giving an Account of Melon Seeds 33 Years old becoming fine Plants, and others 43 Years old producing Fruit,---has the following short Note, which this bad Weather brought to my Mind. "By covering my Trees with Ivy, in *February*, I have vast Quantities of Apricots and Peaches, while my Neighbours have hardly any."---I do not suppose that he cover'd them with growing, but only with Cuttings of, Ivy, or Branches stuck in divers Places, between the Fruit Tree and the Wall.---However, such tender Trees may be cover'd with growing Ivy, if it has so good an Effect, by raising some Ivy Trees on the other Side of the Wall, to spread in Summer Time over some Lattice or Laths on the said Side; and in Winter to be turned over the Side where the Fruit Trees are, so as to defend them: and this may be done at one Motion, by making the Arbour, or Lath-frame, with Hinges, by which to turn over the Top of the Wall, and so hang as a Defence to the Fruit Trees. Ivy Trees for this Use might be raised in Boxes, or Pots, to spread like *Espalier* Hedges; and be moved in Winter or Summer to serve as Skreens.

State of the Difference between the Expence of the present War, and that in Queen Anne's Time.

THE Expence of seven Years War from
1740 to 1746 inclusive 41,003,052
D^o of Q. Anne's 1702 to 1708 inclusive 31,736,281
Difference 9,266,771

The Reason of this evident, when we see the different Sums allowed for the same Articles.

For 49,229 Men for the Land Service 1746	1,298,100
For 50,000 D ^o for 1706,	1,063,734
The Difference, besides 771 Men more	224,366
The Ordinary of the Navy 1746	198,048
The same, 1706	120,000
Difference	78,048
To Ordnance for Land Service 1746, exclusive of an Allowance for extraordinary Charges of 246,542 l. the Sum of	175,777
To the same for 1706	120,000
Difference	55,777

To

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

I Cannot omit communicating to you some surprizing Experiments lately made with Glass Tubes before a Fire.

I placed a Tube, of 54 Inches long, and three tenths of an Inch thick, at an Angle of 49° with the Horizon; the lower End was supported with a Pivot, and placed in a China Basin; the upper End was supported with a Glass Tube, about four Inches from the Fire. The supported Tube almost immediately began to move round upon its Axis, with its upper Side towards the Fire, with a Motion of about three Times round in one Minute. I tried it at several Angles with the Horizon, and found the same Effect; but when it was placed perpendicular, it stood still. — I then placed two other Tubes at right Angles to the Face of the Fire, and nearly horizontal, except a little Rising towards the Fire, and upon these I placed a Tube, of about 50 Inches long, and six tenths of an Inch Diameter; and presently this supported Tube began to move towards the Fire and roll about its Axis, until it came at the Bars, and then kept turning round. The Supporters were about 46 Inches from each other; but when I moved the Supporters to 24, 25, or 26 Inches from each other, the supported Tube stood still; and when I placed the Supporters nearer together, the supported Tube rolled from the Fire, and continued to do so to the Distance of 18 or 20 Inches: and the nearer the Supporters are to each other, the faster is the Motion from the Fire; and the more remote from each other, the faster is the Motion to the Fire. The Motion is commonly regular (nearly) and progressive; the larger the Fire, the swifter the Motion. One of 54 Inches long, and three tenths Diameter, with the Supporters near each End, will turn round five Times in a Minute; whereas a thick one, of seven tenths Diameter, will not move more than twice round in a Minute.

I am, Sir, &c.

THO. SPARROW.

Account of a MOVING Moss in Lancashire, in a Letter from the Rev. Mr RICHMOND, to — LEIGH, Esq; of Adlington in Cheshire: As published in the Philosophical Transactions, N^o 475.

ON Saturday the 16th of Jan. 1744-5, a Part of Pilling Moss, lying between Hescomb Houses and an Estate of Mr Butler's, call'd Wild Bear, was observ'd to rise to a surprizing Height: After a short Time it sunk as much below the Level, and moved slowly towards the South Side: In half an Hour's Time it cover'd 20 Acres of Land. The improved Land adjoining that Part of the Moss which moved, was a concave Circle containing near 100 Acres, which was well nigh fill'd up with Moss and Water. In some Parts it was thought to be five Yards deep. A Family was driven out of their Dwelling-House, which was quite surrounded, and the Fabrick tumbling down. The Part of the Moss which was sunk like the Bed of a River, and run North and South, was above a Mile in Length, and near half a Mile in Breadth; so that it was apprehended there would be a continual Current to the South. A Man was going over the Moss when it began to move: As he was going Eastward, he perceiv'd, to his great Astonishment, that the Ground under his Feet moved Southward. He turn'd back speedily, and had the good Fortune to escape being swallowed up.

To the Publisher of the CALEDONIAN MERCURY.

S I R,

AS the following Discovery may be of future Benefit to Society, if the Hint be right taken, I make no Doubt of your inserting the Sketch of an Application of Electricity towards the Improvement of Vegetation; which I have Room to believe the first yet put in execution, since nothing hath ever been published of the Kind.

On the 20th of December last I had a Myrtle from Mr Boutcher's Green-house, which since that Time I have electrified 17 Times, and allowed the Shrub half a Pint of Water each 4th Day; which you'll please to observe was kept in the Room most frequented in my House. and consequently most exposed to the Injuries of the Air, by the Doors and Windows being oftneft opened.

This Myrtle hath since, by Electrization, produced several Shoots, the longest measuring full three Inches; whereas Numbers of the same Kind and Vigour, left in the said Green-house, have not shewn the least Degree of Increase since that Time.

Having now undertaken a further Experiment of the same Nature, I am in Hopes of communicating some Proofs still more evident of the present Hint; which I must leave to be improved by Men of more extensive Knowledge, and of Talents superior to,

Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, Feb. 16.

STEPHEN DEMAINBRAY.

P. S. By a Letter from Edinburgh of Feb. 20. we find, that the above Experiment has been since repeated by the same ingenious Scotsman, on two Myrtles of equal Growth; both which are expressly said to have been supplied with an equal Quantity of Water: That which was electrified produced several Shoots three Inches long, and the other remained without Alteration.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

ON the 12th of March this Year, will be an Occultation of the Lion's Heart (a Star of the first Magnitude) by the Interposition of the Moon. And as it happens at a Time of the Night, convenient for Observation, a short Account of it may perhaps be an agreeable Amusement to your astronomical Readers. Those Gentlemen who have ordinary Telescopes, and Curiosity to observe it (if the Night prove clear) may see the Star scintellating on the Edge of the Moon's Disk one Moment, and perceive it quite hidden the next: For the Times of Immersion and Emersion will be instantaneous. And from hence we may very justly infer, that the fixed Stars, by reason of their immense Distances, have no apparent Diameters; or at most very inconsiderable ones. The following Numbers I submit to the Examination of the Curious.

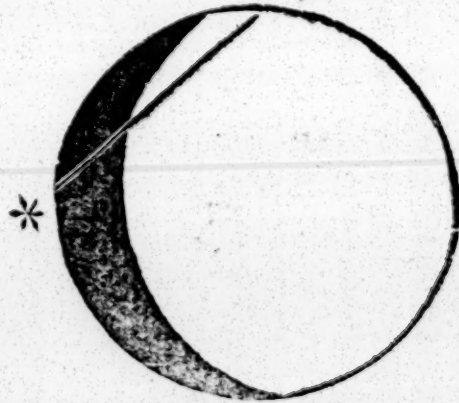
I am, Sir, Yours, &c.

R. WHITE.

March 12. at Grantham, the apparent Time of the

	H	'	"
Immersion	8	19	54
Emersion	9	21	18

*



The following was several Times printed in the Papers.

T Here being a Bill now depending in the House of Commons for the taking off the Prohibition for importing Spanish Goods, the Produce of Old Spain; 'tis humbly hoped the Legislature will so far amend the Navigation Act, as not to permit them to be brought to any of our Islands near Home in

K

Neu.

Neutral Vessels, which would be so detrimental to the *British* Navigation; and, at the same Time, so greatly enlarge the Navigation of our Neighbours, as it would make them the only Carriers of our Commerce; and would in Time encourage them to be Purchasers and Venders of them again to us, by reason of their Enjoyment of the Neutrality, being able now to navigate much cheaper than we. Nay, it would be a Means of supplying all our Smugglers, which would thereby greatly decrease the Revenue, and prejudice the fair Trader; as it would be but a short Trip for them to go and purchase Wines, &c. which by the late additional Duty, would encourage them to run them in at all Events. That Neutral Vessels must be partly employ'd, is certain; but was this Act to admit of no Goods, Wares, Wines, Fruits, and Merchandize, the Produce of *Old Spain*, to be imported, on Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, &c. but what should be brought from the Island of *Minorca* or *Gibraltar*, on *British* Bottoms, it would greatly answer the End of the Legislature; as amply promote our Navigation as if from the very Places of their Growth or Produce; quite frustrate our Smugglers, and sufficiently answer the Merchants Supplies.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

AT this Juncture it becomes us to consider, with a serious and attentive Mind, what are the crying Sins of the Nation, which have for some Years past, in a most remarkable Manner, raised the Anger of Almighty God, who still rules, and whether we think of it or no, will make us know that he does rule in the Kingdoms of Men: And if we regard not the Divine Admonition when the *Rod* is only *shown*, we shall soon, as we deserve, be made to *feel* it.

The surprizing Progress of that rebellious and miscreant Crew of Highlanders, who about this Time Twelvemonth triumphed in their Treason, and rioted in the Blood and Spoils of their Fellow Subjects, made all Hearts to ach, none knowing where such Beginnings might end: It shook the Confidence of our Security, and made us see the Folly of forgetting that God wants not Instruments to punish. The Fire from whence these Flames were caught still rages in all its Fury, and the Bowels of Europe are scorched up with it: The cursed Ambition of France, which kindled that Fire abroad, may rekindle it at home. The War abroad, however necessary, is still a Scourge of God; and the more necessary it is, the more Reason have we to look on it in that View. It must waste both our Men and our Treasure; and while we are fighting for the Balance of Power, our Liberty and all we possess is at Stake. This then is another Scourge; the Pestilence among the Cattle is a heavy Judgment; the Land still mourns under it. These Things should awaken even those who stand most high in their Monarch's Favour, or the Credit of their Country, to look, with other than the mere Politician's Eye, on the State of the Nation. The Grievance I would humbly recommend to the Consideration of the Great National Council, is the *Oath against Bribery*. It has been found, by woful and shocking Experience, not to answer the End proposed; but instead of that to have added *Perjury* to the *Corruption* it was to have obviated; and to involve so many in the Guilt of this crying Sin, that it may well be look'd on as one of those crying Sins for which the Land mourns. It is so notoriously common for the Voters at an Election to take Money for their Votes, that I presume I need not go about to prove it. Now consider what a shocking Insult upon Almighty God *Perjury* is. Can there be any thing that sooner banishes the Fear of God from the Mind than *Perjury*, and consequently looses at once all the Bands of Religion? The Love of God, a Belief of his Veracity, and Dread of his Judgment, are the Principles that keep Men honest: But he that solemnly and publicly *perjures* himself, must have discarded those Principles from his Heart; and

what can afterwards hold such a Man, on what solid Principle, after that, can any one social Virtue be built? To make the Belief of the Justice, Veracity, Mercy, and Omniscience of God, a Cover to our Fallhood; and gravely to call on him to see, since he can see; and punish, since Power belongs to him; even while we are giving the Lye to God, and swearing falsely in his Name, is such a Degree of harden'd Impiety, and such a Mockery, such an Insult on our Maker, that it is impossible to conceive a greater. As I live in a Borough Town, and have been a Witness to this presumptuous Defiance of God, and seen many a Man publicly renounce his Hopes of Salvation for the sake of a few Pounds, I can't help expressing my hearty Desires that some Remedy were found out for it. 'Tis not the Commonalty alone are here concern'd, but those also who lay the Temptation in the Way of the Poor; whose Necessities are too strong for their Principles, and who argue themselves into an Opinion that they are excusable, because the *Gentlemen* who made the Oath, oblige them to take it, and yet tempt them to take it falsely. This must, if not timely prevented, as it loads us with Guilt, soon ripen the Nation for Destruction, and call down the Vengeance of God upon us. The Fact is as above, that the Voters in most Boroughs, who take Money, do without Shame swear they have not: And certainly he who *suborns* is as guilty as he who takes a false Oath, and consequently the Sin reaches high: And therefore the Act should be repealed, or some Means ought to be thought of to prevent the Sin, and ward off the Punishment which so general a Contagion may reasonably be expected to call upon us.

A LETTER to a Member of Parliament, from a Freeholder in the Country.

S I R,

AS there is now a Bill in your Honourable House, for the more easy Recovery of Servants' Wages; and one is talk'd of, for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, it is to be hoped that a Bill, for the more easy Recovery of small Debts, will pass before you rise.

The good Design of many Laws made of late Years for the Relief of insolvent Debtors, has, in a great Measure, been perverted by idle and extravagant Persons, who have run in Debt without any Intention of ever paying; and many have formerly, and at this Time have (as I am well informed) caus'd themselves to be put in Prison, on purpose to defraud their honest Creditors, in hopes of being discharged by an insolvent Act.

I am fully persuaded, that the great Number of those now in Prison would be much less, should there be a Law made to recover small Debts, under five or ten Pounds, at a small Expence, and in a summary Way, the Charge being as much to sue for fifty Shillings, as for an hundred Pounds. When the honest and industrious Tradesman has, for the Hope of a little Profit, been prevailed upon to sell his Goods on Trust, the Debtor, being either a designing Knave, or an idle and extravagant Person, neglects or refuses Payment at the Time agreed on: the Creditor then is forced either to lose his Debt, or have Recourse to the Law to recover it; and before he can come to levy for his Debt and Cost by an Execution, the Debtor frequently goes off, sells or spends his Substance, and leaves a Family (if he has any) to be maintained by the Parish. If he is put in Prison, the Creditor has no Advantage from it, but is thereby put to a greater Expence and Cost, and loses the whole at last, when the Debtor is discharged by an Act of Insolvency (in which the notorious Frauds of such Persons are very great). The Creditor, by the Loss of his just Debt, and for the Cost he is at, in order to recover it, is frequently ruined, all that he is possessed of being many times seized by the Attorney for his Bill of Cost; and perhaps he is forced to leave his Habitation, whereby his Family becomes chargeable to the Parish likewise. But admit he recovers his Debt and Cost by Law, which is allowed on the Judgment, yet after the Cost is all paid out of a small Debt, seldom

dom any Thing comes to the Creditor; on the contrary, he is forced to pay part of the Cost himself.

An Act, therefore, for the more easy Recovery of small Debts, will be a great Encouragement to Industry and Honesty, and prevent Idleness and Prodigality; enable the Tradesman and Farmer to pay for their Goods, and their Rent, Duties, and Taxes. I think all the trading People of this Nation ought to apply to their respective Representatives for having such a Law made, and that they should make it a Condition, *sine qua non* of their having their Votes again at an ensuing Election.

I hope, Sir, you will pardon this my Presumption, and that you will use your best Endeavours for an Act; which will be of very great Consequence to, and much oblige the trading Part of this Nation. I am, Sir, &c. PUBLICUS.

Several Letters having been published at London and York, on occasion of a Debate in *Yorkshire* about Tythe of Agistment, our inserting some of them in this Work will at least please such of our Readers as are immediately interested in the Issue of the Dispute: And we hope to acquit ourselves so impartially, by giving the Arguments of each Side at full Length, that we shall not disoblige either Party.

To the PRINTER of the YORK COURANT.

Bradford, Feb. 14.

AS the Demand of Tythe of Agistment is like to occasion many Suits in this County, (for it is not merely a Dispute between the People called Quakers and the Clergy, but an Article which concerns the whole Body of the Laity) it may be useful to your Readers to inform them, That it is a Maxim in the Ecclesiastical and all other Courts, where Suits for Tythe are prosecuted, that all Lands, and what grows or renews thereon Yearly, are Tythable; unless some special Exemption is shewn, by Composition, Prescription, or *Modus Decimandi*: And the hard Task of proving the Exemption is incumbent on the Defendant; contrary to the fair and reasonable Practice in all Civil Causes, where the Proof of the Debt demanded lies upon the Plaintiff: And if such Composition-Deeds, or Terriers, be defective, defaced, or do not comprehend in express Words every Species of Tything, then the Defendant is burthened with the new Demand, and Charges of Suit; notwithstanding former Usage to the contrary; and that the Deeds and Terriers might have been in the Possession of Church Hands.

Upon these Considerations, the Freeholders of Ireland applied to the House of Commons, for Relief; who thereupon made the following Resolutions; which a great Number of Gentlemen in this Part of the Country, desire may be reprinted, as a proper Introduction to the following Resolutions of several Peers of that Kingdom, and the Freeholders of the County of Cork.

DUBLIN, April 2. 1736.

There having been Application lately made to the House of Commons for a Tythe-Agistment for dry and barren Cattle, and a Petition having been presented against it, from the Landholders of that Kingdom, the House thereupon came to the following Resolutions.

Resolved, That the Petitioners have fully proved their Allegations, and deserve the strongest Assistance the House can give.

Resolved, That the Allotments, Glebes, and known Tythes, with other Ecclesiastical Emoluments, ascertained before this new Demand of Tythe of Agistment of Dry and Barren Cattle, are an honourable and plentiful Provision for the Clergy of this Kingdom.

Resolved, That the said Demand is New, Grievous, and Burdensome to the Landlords and Tenants of Ireland, who could have no Notice thereof previous to their Purchases and Leases, nor the least Apprehension that such unforeseen Demands could have been claim'd.

Resolved, That the commencing Suits upon these new Demands must impair the Protestant Interest, by driving many useful Hands out of the Kingdom; must disable those that remain from support-

ing his Majesty's Establishment; and occasion Popery and Infidelity to gain Ground by the Contentions that must necessarily arise between the Clergy and Laity.

Resolved, That all legal Ways and Means ought to be made Use of, to oppose all Attempts that shall hereafter be fram'd, to carry Demands of Tythe-Agistment into Execution, till a proper Remedy can be provided by the Legislature.

Association of the GENTLEMEN FREEHOLDERS, &c. of the County of CORK.

IN Testimony of our Assent and Approbation of the Resolutions of our Representatives, the Commons of Ireland, and in support of the ancient Customs of this Kingdom, we do promise and engage to one another, as follows: That we will, at our common Expence, in proportion to our respective Fortunes, defend all Suits which shall be prosecuted by any Ecclesiastical Person, or Lay Impropriator, for Tythe of Agistment for Dry and Barren Cattle, pasturing from time to time in any part of this County: That for the more effectual and ready Defence of such Suits, we will appoint a Treasurer, Lawyer, Agent, and Attorney, to whom all Persons may have Recourse, that if any Person shall proceed in any such Suit, already begun, or commence any new Suits for such pretended Tythe, before a Law shall be made to establish the same, we will not deal with any such Person for any other kind of Tythe, but oblige him to take the Tythe in Kind, according to Law.

And as it appears that some evil-minded People do craftily and maliciously insinuate, that our Union is promoted in order to distress the Clergy; when in Truth we only mean to prevent Innovation upon our Fortunes, defend ourselves, continue the Peace of the County, and preserve that Peace and Harmony that ought to subsist between the Clergy and Laity: To remove therefore such wicked Imputations, calculated only to divide us, we do declare, That we will use our utmost Endeavour, and best Offices, to support and assist every Clergyman in the Recovery of his accustomed Dues; provided such Clergymen shall not sue for the said Tythe of Agistment, but rest, as he ought to do, contented with the usual accustomed Tythe, paid by us and our Ancestors.

Association of several IRISH LORDS.

WE the underwritten Lords and Gentlemen, being alarmed at the extraordinary and grievous Demands, made by the Clergy, of Tythe Agistment for dry and barren Cattle, contrary to the ancient and well known Customs of the Kingdom; and apprehending the same may be continued to the Disquiet and Peril of the People, do hereby agree and promise to each other, that we will by all legal Methods, oppose the Progress of such Demands to the utmost of our Power.

To the PRINTER of the YORK COURANT.

S I R,

Hull, Feb. 14.

A Design which has been long concerting, is now putting in execution, to break thro' the ancient Moduses and Compositions for Tythes, established in divers Parts of the Nation Time Immemorial.

In the County and Diocese of York, several Prosecutions are already begun by the Clergy; and Suits against some particular Inhabitants, of different Parishes, are now depending in the Chancery, the Exchequer, and the Ecclesiastical Courts.

These Demands are for Tythes of Pasture Land, whereon Horses, Mares, Colts, Oxen, Steers, and other barren and unprofitable Cattle, are pastured and fed. These Tythes are called Tythes for Agistment.

For these Tythes, as well as for those of Hay, a certain Modus or Composition for the same, has been paid, Time out of Mind; and the generality of the Parishioners paid it as a Composition both for Hay and Agistment, and the former Incumbents constantly received and acknowledged it as such.

But it is now pretended, that this Modus has been paid as a Composition for Hay only, and not for Pasturage; contrary to the

general Belief of the Parishioners, and their known Custom, as well as the constant and usual Practice of former Incumbents.

If the Prosecutors succeed in their Design, the Consequences to the Land Owners and Occupiers are evident:

For, either the Parishioners must acquiesce, and submit to the Clergyman's Demand, how exorbitant soever it may be; or, they will stand exposed to frequent and vexatious Suits at Law, obliging them to ascertain the Value of these Tythes for Agistment; in which Suits the Clergyman cannot fail of recovering so much as will intitle him to Costs.

And the Owner or Occupier, in his own Defence, will be obliged to keep a punctual and particular Account of the Number of Cattle he feeds, the exact Time when he takes them into Pasture, and when he discharges them from thence; and of every other minute Alteration in his Stock. For the Clergyman may exact Tythe of the Cattle abovementioned, tho' they have been kept but a Month or a less Time.

Thus would be imposed, on a great Part of this Protestant Nation, a Burthen, in this respect, more grievous than our Fathers, or even our Popish Ancestors, ever bore.

You are, therefore, Gentlemen, excited to concert proper Measures to frustrate this new and unreasonable Attack upon your Properties, and prevent the like for the future, with all possible Vigour, Unanimity, and Dispatch.

From the LONDON COURANT.

WHEN Attempts are made to impose Falshood upon the World, it is the Duty of every honest Man, and Lover of Truth, to expose and defeat them. The Matter complained of, is a mischievous Letter, published in the *General Advertiser*, and other Papers, addressed to the OWNERS and OCCUPIERS of LANDS relating to *Tythes for Agistment*.

Whether any Prosecutions on Account of such *Tythes* are commenced in the *Exchequer* and *Ecclesiastical* Courts, (as the Letter-Writer avers) is unknown to me; and we have only his *Ipse Dixit* for the Truth of it.

But admitting this to be the Case, with what Front can he affirm that the *Modus* or Composition for *Hay* has been generally looked upon by Farmers as a Composition both for *Hay* and *Agistment*? Does he not know that *Hay*, (except by particular Endowment) is a Part of the *great Tythe*, and as such belongs to the *Rector*, or Impropietor; and that the other is a *small Tythe*, and consequently belongs to the *Vicar*? Does he not know that there are, in several Counties in England, Farms which consist chiefly of Pasturage and Meadow Ground, and from which the *Vicar's Tythe for Agistment* is no inconsiderable Part of his Income?

But admitting even the contrary of this to be Fact, what I would chiefly observe, and which indeed was the principal Reason of my giving you and myself this Trouble, is the Consequence which he draws from these Premises. Take it in his own Words: "If, says he, the Prosecutors succeed in their Design, either the Parishioners must acquiesce, and submit to the Clergyman's Demand, how exorbitant soever it may be; or they will stand exposed to frequent and vexatious Suits at Law, &c." But pray, Sir, why so? How does it follow, that because a Clergyman, who is injured and defrauded of his Rights, after having found all other Means ineffectual, seeks to redress himself in the Way and Method which the Laws of his Country prescribe, therefore his Parishioners must be subject to his future Demands, *how exorbitant soever they may be*? I may venture to affirm, that our Letter-Writer, whoever he be, is a better Farmer than Logician.

But this, it seems, is not the only Grievance; since if the poor Vicar should be so fortunate as to carry his Point, "the OWNER, or OCCUPIER of LAND, will hereby be obliged, in his own Defence, to keep a punctual and particular Account of the Number of Cattle he feeds, the exact Time when he takes them in, and when he discharges them from thence.

And does not every industrious Farmer do this for his own Sake? And why may not the self same Register serve to ascertain the Vicar's Tythes?

To be short, the Drift and Tendency of this Letter is easily seen, whilst the anonymous Author is so ready to lug in *Perry* by the Head and Shoulders at the Close of it. And if I may be allowed to guess, I should rather suspect, from his fallacious and sophistical Reasoning, that instead of a plain Protestant Farmer, he is some Papist in Disguise, who seeks to compass his malevolent Designs, by thus artfully endeavouring to set the Clergy and Laity together by the Ears. Yours, &c.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c,

IT is confidently whispered about Town, that the new Ministry, who, it must be own'd, have hit upon the Art of raising Money, without oppressing the Poor, have determined to conclude the Supplies for the present Year, with an Action of *Eclat*: To take the Tax off Soap and Candles, and lay it upon kept Mistresses. Every Duke to pay for each Lady of Pleasure, 500 *l.* every Earl and Marquis 400 *l.* every Viscount and Baron 300 *l.* every Baronet 200 *l.* all Esquires 100 *l.* and every private Gentleman 50 *l. per Ann.* The venerable Judges, the reverend Body of the Clergy and all above Dukes (to avoid giving Offence) are to be exempted. This Duty will, upon the most charitable Computation, make up all Deficiencies in the Civil List, and cordially contribute towards keeping up the Spirits of the sinking Fund. This will also for ever wipe off that black Asperision, that the chief Care of the honourable House is, *to spare themselves*. Thus we may fight the French with their own Weapons: Thus, even our little Heroes will be able, in some measure, to propagate the publick Good: And thus also shall those Madams, which have hitherto been gravely contemned as the Corruption, be henceforward chearfully caressed, as very useful Members of Society.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Edinburgh, Feb. 26, 1747.

If the following rude Hints will afford any Entertainment to your Readers, you are at Liberty to insert them.

Scitum est illud, & sapientibus plene persuasum, Domi tot hostes esse quot Servos: quod quidem proverbium satis significat, mancipia nec amicitiam colere, nec fidam Societatem.

BODINUS de Republica, lib. i. cap. 5.

Of SUPERIORITIES and VASSALAGES, and their Source, viz. the FEUDAL LAW.

AS the late Rebellion was begun, and chiefly carried on by the *Highland Clans*, excited, nay, in a Manner forced, thereto by their *Chiefs* or *Lords*, whose Power over their Vassals is generally thought to be inconsistent with the Constitutions of a free People; it has since become a Subject of National Deliberation, how our unhappy Brethren of the North may be rescued from their *slavish Dependence*, and made to relish the *generous Privileges* and *Liberties* enjoyed by their Fellow Subjects.

It has been considered as the Foundation of great Servitude in the *Highlands* and *Islands*, that many of the Heads of Families are possessed of very old Charters made in their Behalf, whereby they are invested with certain extensive Powers and Jurisdictions, as well in Matters Criminal as Civil, in a great Measure independent of the Royal Authority; and these, for a long Tract of Time descending from Father to Son, are so settled and confirmed by Use and Custom, as to be now almost indefeasibly hereditary. Both Lords and Vassals have conceived such strong Prejudices in favour of these ancient Rights, that to endeavour to obviate their ill Consequences must be extremely difficult.

The Feudal Law, whence those *Vassalages* arose, has so long ob-

obtained in Europe, that the Memory of its Origin is almost lost; albeit there is Reason to believe, that we were indebted, for this new Cement of Society, to the Goths or Lombards, more than a thousand Years ago, who might diffuse it through those Places where their Irruptions extended. How soon it gained Admittance into Scotland, is as uncertain: tho' thus much may be conjectured, (and herein we follow the Judgment of an eminent Scots Lawyer *) that it was not the Work of a Day, but rather gradual and progressive.

Our Forefathers, especially in the more Northern Parts, were fierce and factious, and continually in Arms. The violent Deaths of so many of the Scots Sovereigns give fatal Proof, what Opposition they had to encounter. The King frequently retained scarce more than the Name; while so many of his great Men, like independent Princes, ruled at Pleasure over their several Districts, which they scrupled not to enlarge by Force, when they found their Domains too narrow for their Ambition.

To repress these Disorders, and to make the Seat of Royalty more secure, some of our Monarchs, more wise and artful, might be led to look upon, as a notable Expedient, the Introduction of the Feudal Law, probably about the Time it began to acquire an universal Reputation, at least among our Neighbours of England. When Civil Insurrections were quell'd, Forfeitures must have ensued; which would give the Sovereign many repeated Opportunities to transfer the Property of the forfeited Estates, and to bestow them on such as he should deem most faithful and best affected; and, still more to enhance the Value of these Gifts, to attend them with some specious Mark of Dignity, or splendid Title, as perhaps that of Baron. The least Return the Acceptor of so distinguishing a Grace from the King could make, would be to receive it upon the Donor's Conditions, and these carefully drawn up in, and tacked to, the Charter that secured the Property of the new Lord; who, surely, could not reasonably hesitate to consent to aid the King by his Counsel, and attend his Standard, when required; especially at a Time when there was no regular Band of Military Men (as now) set apart and disciplin'd for the National Safety.

Thus far the Feudal Constitutions must exceedingly contribute to establish the Royal Authority; and thus the Great Men would, in process of Time, be so far deprived of their wonted Power to do Mischief, by losing their Independency: They would, however, soon see through the Artifice; whereby they might be driven, as they could not well help themselves otherwise, to copy the Example from the Throne, and make Reprisals on their Inferiors, whom they would oblige to hold their Possessions dependent upon them, as they did theirs upon the King, and to be subjected to Conditions of a like Nature; that is, of obeying their Superior's Summons, whether to attend his Courts, or to do him Military Service: Nay, these arbitrary Lords did not always stop here; but often proceeded to larder their Tenants with Terms highly absurd and oppressive; as is evident from the Remains of that kind of Feudal Tenures, commonly called Ward-holding.

It would now be a Labour too prolix and nice, (in a Paper containing only some general Observations) to settle the Dates of Periods when these Things were effected. There wants not very considerable Evidence of the Facts, as alledged. But, however proper these Feudal Writings might be formerly to obtain the End proposed, it might be evinced, by a Deduction of Particulars, that when Peace and Liberty (so dear to the British Isles!) are provided for and protected by a Government, enabled to execute the Determinations of Justice, and carefully restricted from injuring the meanest Individual, many of these veteran Rights are not only obsolete and useless, but utterly inconsistent with the British Constitution. Hear the ingenious Author above-cited once

more, p. 28. *The Idea of a King, where the Feudal Law took Place, is not that of a chief Magistrate, or Governor, but that of a Paramount Superior, having the whole Property of the Kingdom vested in him; his Vassals attached to him by Homage and Fealty, and supported by him out of the Produce of his Lands. What Free Briton but must disdain such a Picture! and would not rather die, than see his Country in such a State of Vassalage and Slavery!*

I cannot lay the Book out of my Hands, without transcribing another Quotation, p. 154, 155. which, I flatter myself, the Reader will easily excuse: *The Feudal Law was an Institution adapted entirely to War; by it the Property of Land was altogether withdrawn from Commerce, and scarce any Means to come at the Possession of it, but by Military Service. So utter an Enemy to Labour and Industry could not be long-lived: After the Arts of Peace began to be cultivated, it tottered, it fell by its own Weight; all Parties conspired against it, even those who were most interested to support it. Superiors began to find, that they could make more of their Lands, than by allotting them for Military Service: They were willing to change this Service for Rent; and the Tenants, turning themselves to Industry, at least fond of Independency, were pleased with the Exchange.*

Hence the Reason discovers itself, why, in the Highlands, and less cultivated Parts of our Country, so great a Fondness is still retained for their Feudal Customs, which suit so well with the martial and restless Genius of the Inhabitants; who are so enured to Vassalage and Dependence, so addicted to their primitive Barbarity, that it would be next to an Impossibility to tear those Things from them, for which they have contracted so habitual and rooted an Inclination, before using some previous Means to let in among them such partial Gleams of Liberty and Literature, as their weak Minds are capable to receive, that they may be convinced of the Advantages of Commercial Industry, and induced to quit their present Course of Life for one more humane and polite. This has been already attempted in the Establishment of Schools among them; but the little Success that charitable Measure has met with, plainly evinces some other Methods necessary, to facilitate so good a Design.

While the Highland Superiors find their Interest consist in discouraging this laudable Attempt, and in keeping their Tenants blind and barbarous, small Progress can be expected: But let them once be restricted, as in Reason and Law they ought, from profiting by the Slavery of their Dependents, and the Reformation of the Highlands will become smoother and easier. Thus, in the first Act of his late Majesty, whereby the Chiefs of Clans are strictly prohibited to convene their Dependents, on Pretence of requiring from them the personal Services specified in their Charters, the obliging them to perform these Services is justly declared to be inconsistent with all good Government, and destructive of the Liberties of a free People.

In pursuit, I presume, of the same excellent Purpose, a Bill is now depending before the House of Lords, for abolishing those Jurisdictions called Heritable, (a Relic of the old Feudal Tyranny) from this obvious and equitable Maxim, *That all Executive Power flows from, and belongs originally to the Crown.* This is apprehended to be a fundamental Principle in our Constitution; for were there to be granted any Jurisdiction separate from, and independent of that annexed to the Crown, the Supreme Power would be divided, and the regular Administration of Justice obstructed: Now, such a Jurisdiction would be independent of the King, if he were not the dernier Resort, and could not restrict its Proceedings: If he may restrict, what should hinder him to abolish, which is no more than a perpetual Restriction? At least it must seem very strange to refuse this Power to a Meeting of the whole Nation by their Representatives.

A main Objection, and much insisted on, against this Abolition, is, *That these Heritable Jurisdictions are, by the Articles of the Union, secured to the Proprietors, as Rights of Property.* True;

* Essays upon several Subjects concerning British Antiquities, p. 22, 23, 24. The Author is presumed to be Mr H—y K—e, Advocate.

True; but then the immediately subsequent Words of that *fundamental Treaty* are, "in the same Manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of Scotland:" And it is argued, That the *Laws of Scotland*, so far from *establishing* such *Heritable Offices and Jurisdictions*, expressly, and in so many Words, prohibit and annul them for ever; as particularly by the 44th *Act, Parl. 11. Ja. II. Aug. 4, 1455*, and some later Statutes. How far these *Heritable Jurisdictions* are confirmed to the Proprietors, they having possessed them so long without Interruption, by what the Law calls *positive Prescription*, would require some Consideration.

But I fancy it is full Time for me to break off, having outstretched the Bounds of an ordinary Epistle, which is all I at first intended; and this I do the more willingly, as I expect to see these Matters more fully canvassed by the learned Members of the *Political Club*. I am, and shall be, so long as you wish well to the Publick,

Your hearty Wellwisher, and Reader,

SCOTO BRITANNUS.

The Exigencies of the State occasioning much Conversation on the Subject of TAXES, and the Londoners having complain'd [See our last Magazine, p. 20.] of the Inequality of the Land Tax in the Northern and Western Counties, and propos'd to tax us in all respects equal with themselves, we hope the following Answers to that Proposal, extracted from a Letter that has fallen accidentally into our Hands, will be agreeable to our Readers, and no-way disoblige the ingenious Author.

IT has been urged, "That we are favour'd in the Land Tax, and that we may well bear to be over rated in other Duties."

To counterbalance that little Inequality, we already pay in a much greater Proportion to several other Taxes than is paid in the richer Provinces. Our Malt, which is made of Big, is nigh a third part weaker, and worse in all respects than the Barley Malt of the South; and yet the same Excise is paid for it as for Malt of a better Quality and greater Price. Our Houses, that lett but at 5 l. a Year, have as many Windows as those in the South that lett at 50 or 60 l. a Year; and are we not to pay an equal Duty? May not the same be asserted of our Leather, and several other Commodities?

Besides, our Estates are subject to many Charges and Casualties unknown in the richer Parts of the Kingdom; which much lessen the Profits of our Lands, and render them very precarious and uncertain. Our Harvests are much later than in the South, and the Seasons so unfavourable, that we frequently loose the latter Part of our Crops. This Intemperance of our Climate also obliges us to build Houses for all our Hay, Corn, and Cattle; so that our poor Farms, which seldom exceed Twenty Pounds a Year, must have more laid out on them in Houses than Farms of Two Hundred Pounds a Year in those Counties which are blest'd with a better Climate.

It ought also to be considered, that in these Counties we have no Manufactures, but little Trade, and not above two or three Articles for Exportation, to bring us in any Money; and what is received for these few Articles, is all of it quickly again drawn from us. A considerable Part of it is paid to the South for the many Necessaries which we want from thence; another Part is expended there in Law, and in the Education of our Youth, and by our Tradesmen and others who are obliged to attend there on Business; a great Part of what remains goes the same Way in Taxes; besides all which, a full third Part of the Land Rents of the whole Country is paid to Nobility and Gentry who spend it in the South, and scarce ever visit their poor Northern Tenants.

With the Gentlemen of the South therefore centers all our Treasure: Whatever we are able to scrape together by hard Labour and poor Living, at length goes to them; and what they receive from the remoter Provinces, enables them, in a great Measure, to raise those vast Sums which they pay to the Government. Their Condition is widely different from ours, and that of the other remote Provinces; for the heavier the Taxes are, the richer they grow: what they pay with one Hand, they receive again with the other; whilst the greatest Part of what we pay in Taxes, is entirely drained from us, and never again returns. Every new Debt of the Nation is so much Treasure added to their Capital, for which annual Contributions flow to them from all Parts of the Kingdom; and they are enabled to purchase these new Rent charges upon the Nation, by the extraordinary Advantages which they enjoy above the rest of their Fellow Subjects. But every new Tax exhausts the remoter Parts of their Treasure, and reduces the Value of their Estates.

It is well known that the Balance of Trade is so much against our *American Colonies*, that tho' they pay no Taxes, yet they have little Specie amongst them, and are obliged to make use of Paper Money. They pay Taxes through *Great Britain*, which receives all the Profits of their Industry, and by them is chiefly supported. Every one therefore will allow, that it would be impolitick to load the Plantations with heavy Impositions, and so disable them from taking off our Commodities, and furnishing Supplies to *Great Britain* as usual. But what the Colonies are to *Great Britain, Ireland, Scotland, Wales*, and the West and North Parts of *England*, are to the rich Provinces of the South. The *Irish*, tho' they pay no Taxes immediately to *Great Britain*, yet assert that they remit a yearly Tribute of 600,000 l. towards the Support of our Government, which passes thro' the Hands of their Absentees. *North-Britain* is exhausted of its Treasure in the same Manner; and, for that Reason, we apprehend, is unable to pay a greater Proportion of Taxes than is at present laid upon it. But tho' we are divided from *Scotland* only by a small River, and also feel as many Inconveniences as that Part of the Kingdom; yet we do not complain of our Hardships; we do not desire to be favoured in our Taxes, and treated with the Indulgence shewn to *Scotsmen*: we only desire that we may not be obliged to pay a greater Proportion of Taxes than the richest of our Fellow Subjects.

Many other Arguments might be used to shew that we already pay, at least, an equal Proportion of Taxes with the rest of our Fellow Subjects; and that we are wholly unable to bear the unequal Load propos'd to be laid upon us, without being reduced to Beggary and Want, and becoming a Burthen to the State. But we are sorry that we have Occasion to say so much upon such a Subject, and need say no more.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

YOU cannot imagine what an agreeable Surprise I met with, on reading the impartial Scheme for Ladies making the *first Advances in Love*: For, since we are by Nature subject to that Passion in common with Men, it must needs be a Piece of very tyrannical Usurpation to deny us the Privilege of owning it; and to force us to conceal our Malady from the very Physician who alone is able to administer a Cure; and who, perhaps, would be equally glad of the Opportunity. I, for my Part, have long drudged under an intolerable Burden, and played all the little Tricks within the narrow Limits of the Fashion, without the least Effect upon the dear Object below'd; despairing of Relief, till the generous *Sapphicus* turn'd out my Advocate: And tho' I may be the first that has made their Acknowledgements, ten Thousand behind the Curtain are praying for him.

But

But lest I either should not have Courage sufficient to encounter that great Dragon CUSTOM, or should expose myself to the Wits of those unreasonable Cubs, who might paint me in a ridiculous Light for making a Revolt upon the first Hint, pray let us hear another Twang of the same String, since it harmonizes so charmingly to the Voice of Reason. If you think you'll need an Apology for entering on it a second Time, make free with my Letter; but the Flatterer yours has put me in, makes my Thoughts burst out in so furious a Torrent, that you must by all Means drain the Mud from it, before you expose it to the Publick, lest I be laugh'd at for my bad Spelling, &c.

As the greatest and most worthy Character any Man is capable to arrive at, must be for his publick Spiritedness, in restoring to, and defending his Country in their just Rights and Liberties; so how proudly might I vie with, or rather outshine, could my Example be the happy Instrument of freeing one half of the rational Creation from the most unjust Vassalage Tyranny herself can inflict upon them. However, I intend to make a Trial: Admit the worst, it can but be said of me, as I have heard my Brother, who is a great Scholar, say of Phaeton, *Quam si non tenuit, magnis tamen excidit ausis*; which he told me meant this, *Tho' he could not command the Chariot of the Sun, yet his Fall from it was glorious*. But hold, a grave dull Creature of my Acquaintance tells me, that it concludes in Satyre upon hooped Petticoats; or rather upon Women, who value themselves more upon external Superfluities, than internal Merit: But there's no minding her; for you see these unpolite Creatures have very unfashionable Thoughts; and no other Sense than that which I first understood it in, shall ever be countenanced by

Your obliged humble Servant,
BARBARA HONEYCOMB.

P. S. It must be allowed that Modesty is the chief Ornament of our Sex; but they say you Scholars put different Definitions on the Words *Impudence* and *Affurance*: So I beg the speedy Favour of your private Directions how far I may proceed to keep within the Limits of a *modest Affurance*, and yet be exempt from the Imputation of the other.

We beg Pardon of the ingenious Author of the following Piece, for suppressing some of the Encomiums he is pleased to bestow on our Undertaking; as many Persons would think them invented by ourselves, to pass that Judgment on this Work which it is our Duty, with Submission, to refer to the Publick.

GENTLEMEN, Feb. 16. 1745-7.

I Can scarce express the Pleasure your Undertaking gives me: I was overjoy'd at

the Proposal: and your first Performance gives the greatest Encouragement to hope, that the GENERAL MAGAZINE will be the most entertaining useful Work of its Kind. This is the Opinion of many others as well as mine, who, I doubt not, will be your constant Readers; and, if it is in their Power, will endeavour to support the Work. — Some of your single Pieces are worth the whole Price of your Magazine. Your Extracts from Books and Pamphlets, if judiciously managed, as I doubt not they will be, will be none of the least entertaining and profitable Parts of your Undertaking. A stated Continuance of your Extracts from the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, will oblige some of your Readers, who perhaps may not have an Opportunity of seeing the Transactions themselves. I think it is the Duty of all your Readers to lend a helping Hand to the Support of a Work from which they have the Prospect of so much Entertainment and Profit. If you think the following Piece deserves a Place in your Poetical Collection, I should be glad to see it there: And whenever I think any of my Compositions may be acceptable to you or your Readers, they shall be sent, and submitted to your Judgment, by

Yours, &c.

WESTMORIENSIS.

The LOVELY SISTERS. Inscríb'd to Miss M—— and N—— M——se, by R. BELVIDERE.

AMANDA, fairest of her Sex, can warm The Snowy Breast, and ev'n a Savage charm; With gentle Thoughts the barbarous inspire, And fill the Hermit's Soul with soft Desire. Such Beauties in her outward Form we find, Such the Perfections of her Heav'n-sprung Mind, That, from a View of each exalted Grace, We own her fairest of the Human Race. Not all the Lustre of the Starry Sky Outshines the brilliant Lustre of her Eye; Nor can the Sweetness of the Flow'ry Field, Nor all the Bliss its pleasing Verdure yield, Such soothing Pleasures to the Mind convey, As those her gentle Charms around display.

But, if we turn our Views into her Mind, Perfections more exalted there we find: Not such as soon must moulder in the Clay, But such as flourish in eternal Day. Prudence, of all her Ways the constant Guide, Mildness, and conscious Worth, and modest Pride, In ev'ry Act shine forth with glorious Blaze, And speak her worthy of immortal Praise: A gen'ral Love of Right inspires her Soul, And rules her Passions with a strong Controul: Reason, that Light divine, that Heav'n-sprung Ray, Shines in AMANDA, bright as Noon-tide Day: Her, ev'ry Act, her, ev'ry Thought proclaim To be in Soul as spotless as in Fame: Nor could we hope another so divine, Did not SERINA with like Glory shine. SERINA, blazing forth in youthful Charms, Secures Esteem, and Envy's Force disarms: Not the malicious Tongue can blast her Name, Or cast Dishonour on her spotless Fame: Whatever Graces on AMANDA wait, Attend SERINA in their highest State: Alike they shine, bright as the Noon-day Sun; In Honour's sacred Paths alike they run: All Follies from their Conduct seem to fly; Nor Faults appear to the enquiring Eye:

Nor can severest Criticks surely tell, Which of them does in real Worth excell. Some Diff'rence in their Character appears, Perhaps arising from their diff'rent Years: Grave and compos'd, in a majestic Air, AMANDA universal Love doth share: Gentle and soft SERINA's Beauties shine; Tho' less majestic, yet not less divine Than are AMANDA's; for, without all Art, She warms the Soul, and captivates the Heart. Ye lovely fair ones, still advance in Fame, The Ornaments of Virtue, Vices shame; Unenvy'd in Perfection, may you rise, Secure from Ills, the Fav'rites of the Skies: And when, from Mortals, you commence divine, Among bright Cherubs may you brightest shine!

To the Inhabitants of a Y—kshire Borough, on their late Compliment to a Gentleman in their Neighbourhood.

YE worthy Heads of KN-R-S-B-R-GH Town, Your Gratitude you've lately shewn, To TH--RNT--N's matchless Merit; Who, when fly Trimmers fear'd to own, Their plighted Faith to GEORGE's Crown, Behav'd with dauntless Spirit.

Let baffled Jacks who would decry, This worthy Patriot's Loyalty; Which once they durst term Madness: Let them repine and inward grieve, To see the Honours which you give; And droop their Heads for Sadness.

Would you, his Friends, make it appear Your Compliment is quite sincere, And the Result of Choice? A Borough fair to represent In some ensuing Parliament, Prefs him with earnest Voice.

J. D.

ODE IV. of the 4th Book of HORACE imitated, and applied to his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND.

Written in the Year 1746,

By the Rev. Mr CARTHY, of Ardmagh.

AS that Imperial Bird, employed by JOVE To bear the Thunder thro' the Realms above, (To whom o'er all the feather'd Kind, When on the Sun he saw him gaze, And meet the Light'ning's forked Blaze, Heav'n's King the Rule assign'd:)

By Youth and native Vigour from his Nest Was rous'd, impatient of inglorious Rest, Eager for Labours yet unknown; And, taught by wafting Winds to soar, New Regions ventur'd to explore, When bright the Æther shone:

The Doubts which throb'd in his young Heart remov'd, His Courage quicken'd, and his Strength improv'd; Soon upon Feats of War intent, On bleating Folds, to try his Might In Preludes to some nobler Fight, He aim'd his first Descent:

Urg'd then by Love of more illustrious Spoils, And Glory to be won by hardier Toils, Dragons attack'd of fiery Breath; His Talons grasp'd with strong Embrace The fiercest of th'empoison'd Race, Reluctant ev'n in Death:

Or as when some young Lion scours the Wood, From Milk but lately wean'd, in quest of Blood, Him the wild Mountain Goat espies: While Horror thrills thro' ev'ry Vein, From Pastures where he hop'd to reign, Back to his Rocks he flies.

By Force of innate Brav'ry thus impell'd, Britannia's Chief the Rebel Foes beheld;

The

The Vandals of our Clime and Age,
Hirelings of faithless France and Rome,
Saw thus the dauntless WILLIAM come,
To quell their impious Rage.

Amidst their dreary Wastes and Hills of Snow,
They saw the blooming Hero's Courage glow
Throughout a Winter's rough Campaign;
While deep Morasses, horrid Woods,
Tremendous Steeps, and swelling Floods,
Oppos'd his March in vain.

Those Sons of Rapine, whose tumultuous Band,
Flush'd with Success, had ravag'd half the Land,
By him pursu'd like Beasts of Prey,
And by his Conduct (which prevail'd,
Where Age and long Experience fail'd)
Crush'd in one glorious Day,

Felt what a high-born Genius could achieve,
How soon his Country's Fame in Arms retrieve;
A Genius by Example fir'd,
A Son by great Augustus lov'd,
By him in martial Skill approv'd,
With noblest Thoughts inspir'd.

Virtues transmitted with their generous Blood,
Mark the Descendants of the Brave and Good:
The lab'ring Ox, the Warrior Steed,
Their Sires by Strength or Spirit prove;
Nor doth the feeble timorous Dove,
From Eagles fierce proceed.

But wise Instruction in fair Honour's Course
Confirms the Soul, and helps its inborn Force;
This Nature to Perfection brings;
Culture neglected, Vice takes Place;
Whose Stains the happiest Gifts debate,
And taint the Blood of Kings.

What's due to GEORGE for his paternal Care,
Britain, thou Envy of the Earth declare;
Of ev'ry Blessing repositories'd!
What for a Son, who, when first try'd,
Fought, bled, and conquer'd by his Side,
Let the free'd Mayne attest:

What to the Youth, who Europe's Foe repell'd
By Valour, such as Edward once beheld,
Genius of Liberty, proclaim!
'Twas then your drooping Head you rais'd;
And while Gaul's Veterans fled amaz'd,
Foretold his future Fame.

Thrice happy Prince! long may thy generous Breast
Feel what it is, by blessing, to be blest;
Affector of Britannia's Laws!
Who hast the Prize of Glory won,
The Race when few begin to run;
Crown'd with the World's Applause.

While beauteous Order from Confusion springs,
Credit resumes her joyous Look; and brings
Plenty again to cheer these Isles;
Religion pure, the Darkness fled
Which hover'd o'er her sacred Head,
Shines forth with heav'nly Smiles:

Thy Country's Peace establish'd by thy Sword,
Her wonted Vigour with her Health restor'd,
She spurns proud Gallia's threaten'd Yoke:
Whose humbled Genius with Dimity
Struck by Cullen's fatal Day,
Thus in his Anguish spoke:

" Shall Snags provoke rapacious Wolves to fight?
" Shall they pursue, whose Safety is in Flight?
" Our desperate Folly is the same;
" By mad Invaders those we brave,
" Whom to escape, and to deceive,
" Is Victory, is Fame.

" As her own Oak, by Axes keen kept round,
" Is soon with more majestic Honours crown'd;
" Britannia's Glory thus revives:
" Thro' Losses, and thro' Wounds at length,
" Ev'n from the hostile Sword new Strength
" And Spirit she derives.

Yours Son, in vain, thus saw the Hydra bleed;
Leads he strike off, more numerous Heads succeed:

" Grief'd while each Blow renews his Toil.
" Not Thebes such Prodigies cou'd shew,
" Where sudden Hosts were said to grow
" From the prolifick Soil.

" Plunge her amidst the Deeps, your wond'ring Eyes
" Shall see her with new Strength and Beauties rise:
" Her Rage once rous'd, let Conquerors meet
" In full-collected Strength; o'erthrown,
" Their Fate's great Arbitress they own,
" Laid prostrate at her Feet.

" Proud Messengers no more to Rome shall tell
" How her Chiefs fought, or how the English fell;
" Of Battles won, or conquer'd Towns!
" Fall'n, fall'n at once—our fav'rite Race,
" Must to the Line of George give place;
" And think no more of Crowns!"

No, no, perfidious Gaul, no Hopes remain
For Vassals o'er the Austrian State to reign:
To Rights, abhor'd, by Tyrants, born;
Her Sons determin'd to be free,
On ev'ry Idol form'd by thee
Will look with generous Scorn.

Britannia's Bliss must flow from Patriot-Kings,
And Chiefs, like William, whom with out-stretch'd
Wings
Th' indulgent Pow'rs of Heav'n defend;
Whose watchful Cares, which clear his Way,
Thro' War's most arduous Tasks one Day,
Sure Woes to thee portend.

CHEARFULNESS.

Fair as the dawning Light! auspicious Guest!
Source of all Comfort to the human Breast!
Depriv'd of thee in sad Despair we moan,
And tedious roll the heavy Moments on.
Though beauteous Objects all around us rise,
To charm the Fancy, and delight the Eyes;
Though Art's fair Works and Nature's Gifts conspire
To please each Sense, and satiate each Desire:

'Tis joyless all—till thy enlivening Ray
Scatters the melancholy Gloom away;
Then opens to the Soul a heav'nly Scene,
Gladness and Peace, all sprightly, all serene.

Where dost thou deign, say, in what blest Retreat,
To chuse thy Mansion, and to fix thy Seat?
Thy sacred Presence how shall we explore?
Can Air's rice gain thee with her Golden Store?
Can vain Ambition, with her boasted Charms,
Tempt thee within her wide-extended Arms?
No, with Content alone canst thou abide,
Thy Sister ever smiling by thy Side.

When boon Companions, void of ev'ry Care,
Crown the full Bowl, and the rich Bumper share,
And give a Loose to Pleasure,—art thou there?
Or when the eager Savains pursue the Chace
With active Limbs, and Health in ev'ry Face;
Is it thy Voice, that wakening up the Morn,
Cheers the staunch Hound, and winds th' enlivening
Horn?

Or when th' assembled Great and Fair advance,
To celebrate the Mask, the Play, the Dance;
Whilst Beauty spreads its sweetest Charms around,
And Airs extatick swell the tuneful Sound,
Art thou within the pompous Circle found?

Does not thy Influence more sedately shine?
Can such tumultuous Joys as these be thine?
Surely more mild, more constant in their Course,
Thy Pleasures issue from a nobler Source;
From sweet Discretion ruling in the Breast,
From Passions temper'd, and from Lusts repress'd;
From Thoughts unconscious of a guilty Smart,
And the calm Transports of an honest Heart.

Thy Aid, O ever faithful, ever kind,
Thro' Life, thro' Death, attends the virtuous Mind;
Of angry Fate, wards from us ev'ry Blow,
Cures ev'ry Ill, and softens ev'ry Woe.
Whatever Good our mortal State desires,
What Wisdom finds, or Innocence inspires;
From Nature's bounteous Hand whatever flows,
Whate'er our Maker's Providence bestows,
By thee Mankind enjoys, by thee repays
A grateful Tribute of perpetual Praise.

To the Honour of his Majesty K. GEORGE.

Great Prince! whose Glories Fraud nor Rapine stain;
Whose Hands the Balance of the World sustain;
Far as the Circling Sun thy Virtues shine,
The Praise of Earth's remotest Isles is thine:
To thy Protection injur'd Kings retreat,
Their Foes, on Earth, and Seas, thy Arms defeat;
From Chains the suppliant Nations to defend,
Is thine—of Peace and Liberty the Friend;
George with her Sword ev'n Justice self supplies,
The proud to humble, and confound the wise.
Let future Times in Brass record his Praise,
And grateful Mortals Statues, Altars, raise,
Let all his Glories shine around his Name,
And haste to place him in thy Temple, Fame.

To the GENIUS of BRITAIN.

Genius of Britain, spread thy Guardian Wing,
O'er thy lov'd Isle, and round thy Fav'rite King;
One sacred * Life now rescue from the Grave,
Since saving one thou may'st an Empire save.
Obl pour in Britain's Wounds the healing Balm,
Smooth her rough Passions, and her Discords calm.
Give her (nor ob! the pious Wish disclaim)
Or War with Triumph, or a Peace with Fame.
Her sacred Rights still teach her to defend,
And scorn that Foe she cannot make a Friend.
Where'er her Cannons roar, or Crosses fly,
Plant Dread, and Flight, and each pale Terror nigh.
Let Gallia tremble, and let Bourbon fear,
When glorious William's conqu'ring Troops appear.
Touch ev'ry Heart with Thirst of honest Praise,
And Love of Honour more than Length of Days.
With Courage let her awe, with Virtue—charm
Each Realm that courts her Smile, or flights her Arms:
Not fond of Peace, if Peace would but enslave;
Not dreading War, if War alone can save.

An ÆNIGMA.

Poets, and Painters, to my Verse attend,
Be every Muse, and Phœbus' self my Friend;
High soar the Fancy; wide Conception spread;
By me through all the vast Creation led.
Phœbus possides—All the nine inspire—
And, swift as Thought, enkindle the Poetic Fire.
All Nature's at my Call.—At Will I rove
Through all the wide Expanse and Worlds above:
Thro' Earth's dark Center, and thro' Chaos stray;
Thro' the vast Empires both of Night and Day;
And open as I please from Worlds to Worlds away.

When fix'd to Earth, I in all Shapes appear;
Now grasp the Truncheon, now the Sceptre bear;
Plead at the Bar, or in the Senate shine;
Or Schemes of Politics, or Love, design;
This Hour a Villain, and the next a Martyr;
A Whig and Tory; Christian, Turk, and Tartar.
At my Command, the Scenes of Nature gay,
Their Sunshine, Verdure, Blossoms, Flowers display.
Revers'd my Orders:—Nature's overcast;
Skies blacken; Thunders roll; and Light'nings blast:
With Storms Seas bellow; Earthquakes shake the
Lands;

Waves wash the Clouds; the Stars are veil'd with
Sands;
Wide o'er the Deep does ghastly Horror brood;
And Earth's convuls'd with elemental Feud:
The Poet's Wreaths, the Painter's Colours fade,
Description wonders at her feeble Aid,
And views inimitable Scenes display'd.

And yet ev'n Toys and Trifles can employ
My whole Attention, and deal Grief or Joy.
Now brought in View can rapturous Bliss infuse;
And now obtruded Heart felt Pangs produce:
As Rattles Infants either vex or please,
Just as their little Hearts beat Time to Pain or Ease.
But whence, you'll say, sprang such a Friend or
Foe?
From Chance, from Accidents, from Guilt, from
Woe.

* The Duke.

My Power, how far extended and my Sway?
All, all that Power, or more or less obey.
All other Monarchs have their Rule confin'd,
As Nature's Barriers, Force, or Treaties bind;
But mine's an universal Empire o'er Mankind.

The GENERAL LOVER.

Written by a LADY.

I Sing a Youth, whose roving Mind
Is ever turning with the Wind;
I sing his Love, his Grief, his Joy,
Those many Passions that annoy
His fickle Breast.—Like Proteus he
Varies his Shape to every she:
But when the Nymph begins to change,
His Looks and Eyes become more strange.
He tells her o'er his flogging Tale;
But when he finds his Sighs prevail,
Away he flies, and leaves the Fair,
Lost and abandon'd to despair.
Nor is it Thalia's Wit or Voice,
That has the Power to fix his Choice;
No, nor Letitia's Air or Mein,
Tho' charming as the Cyprian Queen;
Nor she herself, had she been here,
Could e'er have staid this Wanderer:
Nor could Tereza's glittering Oar
(Tho' boundless was the plenteous Store)
Gain the Ascendant o'er his Mind;
Yet that has Charms for all Mankind:
Like Paris, he'd not give the Ball
To one fair Nymph, but to them all.
If all were enter'd in one Breast,
Which those three Goddesses possess,
You'd hear the dying Lover cry,
Give me my dear Variety.

VERSES found in a young Lady's GLOVE.

So lovely is your Face, so sweet your Mein,
So mild your Looks, your Temper so serene,
Could Virtue in a human Shape appear,
Thus would I look, yours be the Form she'd wear.
Blest with an easy Wit, yet solid Sense,
Few are your Words, but great their Influence;
Mature in Judgment, tho' in Years but young,
Slow to resolve, in Resolution strong.

LOVE, an UNIVERSAL APPARITION.

WHAT Graces in Miss Ch—l—r shine?
Her Looks, her Language, how divine?
What Shape! What Air! What lovely Mein!
Was ever such a Beauty seen?
She has each Charm, and Wit at Will,
Can smile and heal, or frown and kill;
Who can from such Attraction fly?
Who dares to gaze, must dare to dye.
—Amaz'd, I kneel'd, ador'd, rever'd,
When lo! the fair one disappear'd:
But great was my Distress, to find
She'd left her lively Form behind;
Imprais'd her Image on my Heart
Too deep to be eras'd by Art.
Tho' from my View the Charm'd flies,
Her beautiful Spirit her Place supplies:
At every Time, in every Place,
This Spectre does my Footsteps trace;
In Business, Company, alone,
A-bed, at Board, Abroad, at Home,
At Church, at Change, at Park, at Play,
Her Ghost attends, and stops my Way:
I turn aside, a'tempt to fly,
The Ghost returns—I faint, I die.
Again revive, and hush my Fears,
Again I shrink—the Ghost appears;
Infects my wake and sleeping Hours,
My Time and Health and Ease devours:
Now gives me Pain, and now Delight,
And haunts me Morning, Noon, and Night.
—Propitious Hymen, hear my Prayer:
To Mercy move the lovely Fair,
Appease her dear destructive Charms,
And lay this Phantom in my Arms.

LEGULEIUS.

The MAID'S SOLILOQUY.

Act V. Scene I. of CATO imitated.

The Maid alone, with MILTON in her Hand,
open at this celebrated Passage.

—Hail wedded Love! mysterious Law!—&c.
Our Maker bids—Increase;—&c. bids abstain,
But our Deity, Fee to God and Man!

I must be so, Milton thou reason'st well,
Else why this pleasing Hope, this fond Desire,
This longing after something unpossess'd;
Or whence this secret Dread, and inward Horror,
Of dying unspous'd? Why shrinks the Soul
Back on itself, and startles at Virginity?
'Tis Instinct, faithful Instinct, stirs within us,
'Tis Nature's self that points out an Alliance,
And intimates an Husband to the Sex.
Marriage thou pleasing, and yet anxious Thought!
Thro' what Variety of Hopes and Fears,
Thro' what new Scenes and Changes must we pass!
Th' unchanging State in Prospect lies before me,
But Shadows, Clouds, and Darkeness reits upon it.
Here will I hold. If Nature prompts the Wish
(And that she does is plain from all her Works)
Our Duty and our Int'rest bid indulge it,
For the great End of Nature's Laws is Bliss:
But yet—in Wedlock, Woman must obey—
I'm weary of these Doubts—the Priest shall end them.
Nor rashly do I venture Loss and Gain,
Bondage and Pleasure meet my Thoughts at once:
I wed, my—Liberty is gone for ever.
But, Happiness from Time itself secur'd;
Love first shall recompence my Loss of Freedom,
And when my Charms shall fade away, my Eyes
Themselves grow dim, my Stature bend, with Years;
Then, virtuous Friendship shall succeed to Love;
Then, I as'd, I'll corn Infirmitates and Death,
Renew'd, immortal, in a filial Race.

TAR-WATER. An EPIGRAM.

To ev'ry Medicine is assign'd its Part,
Sena is purging, Saffron warms the Heart;
Blood-sweet'ning Juice to Saffron as is given,
To Tar-drinking—ev'ry Virtue under Heav'n.

VERSES written in the PLAY of

GEORGE BARNWELL, lent by Sir J—
C—to Mrs L—.

HERE view, my Soul! the dreadful End of
Vice,
What sure Destruction hid beneath it lies:
Here learn the fatal Miseries they prove,
Who taste the wild Delights of wife's Love;
Deceitful Joys that scarce a Moment live,
But painful, long in guilty Thought survive:
While thee, O Virtue! bright celestial Guest,
Whoe'er pursues, secures eternal Rest,
And cannot be unhappy, tho' oppos'd.
Here shine th'n, all ye Follies idly gay,
Here all your glittering empty Joys display.
In vain! my Peace your Wiles shall ne'er destroy,
Nor wanton Smiles allure my heedless Eye.
No, my first Love, tho' thou no more art mine,
My Joys, my Cares—my Soul is on y thine.
Thine ever shall it be, and calmer Rest,
Thus nobly wretched, than so meanly blest.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

By inserting the following Latin Verses,
with their Explication, you will oblige,

Yours, &c.

A CLERGYMAN.

VERSES extracted from the Conclusion of a
Book, written by Miles Sandeys, Knt.

Si tibi pulchra domus, si splendida mensa; quid inde?
Si species auri, argenti quoque; massa; quid inde?

Si tibi sponsa decens, si sit generosa; quid inde?
Si tibi sint nati, si prælia magna; quid inde?
Si fueris pulcher, si res, si divitiæ; quid inde?
Si longus serorum i serorum ordo; quid inde?
Si deceas alios in quolibet arte; quid inde?
Si siveat mundus, si prospera cuncta; quid inde?
Si Prior, aut Abbas, si Rex, si Papa; quid inde?
Si rota fortuna se tollat ad astra; quid inde?
Annos si felix regnes per mille; quid inde?
Tam cito, tam cito, prætereant hæc, & nihil inde.
Sola manet virtus quæ, lor ficabimur inde.
Ergo des servi, quia tunc tibi prævenit inde,
Quid fecisse velis in tempore quo morieris,
Hoc facias juvenis dum corpore sanus habebis.

An Explication of the above Lines.

Would we in blissful Mansions ever reign,
Above the Troubles of this gaudy Scene;
Was to be eminently Good or Great
The only Clue to that celestial Seat;
Thro' this precarious Ocean we should steer,
Like faithful Pilots, till we can er there.
No boisterous Passion should molest the Soul,
No bold intruding Lust the Will controul.
Reason, as the sole Regent, should preside;
Religion be the Path; Confidence the Guide.
The Man thus built, thus steady to his Choice,
Sneers the delusive Chams of fawning Vice;
Unbias'd sits the Tempter, when displays,
With Syren's Voice, his warbling fatal Lays.
Eternal Bliss can only fill his Soul:
'Tis that he wants; 'tis that he counts his All.
Mean time Content's his Heav'n: A zealous Strife
For real fills this short Parenthesis of Life.

So we: For what can Pomp or Splendour do?
Beyond a Competence they are but Shew.
What solid Good can glaring Structures bring?
One Fate attends the Peasant and the King.
Had we a numerous Train our Wills to wait,
Were we encircled with the Toys of State:
Grandeur and Dignity are envied Things;
Which move, retard, depend on lesser Things.
Humour and Caprice from the Pedant swell,
Which spotless Innocence cannot repel.
Ha we the Indies; cou'd we uncontroll'd
The Secrets of Infinitude unfold:
Ambitious Views expell'd th' Apostate Train;
Re-iterated Crimes proportion Pain.

Cou'd we, with Midas, pray; his Fate, our Woe
Would spur us, to recant; all done, undo.
Cou'd we thro' Jambeck drain profoundest Sea;
By Oculic Tube unmyze the milky Way.
Cou'd we the Pole's Magnetick Force repel;
Concentrick or excentrick Motion tell
Cou'd we pare off the Sun's resplendent Beams,
Or solve the most unsolvable Extremes.
Cou'd we affix the Longitude, or sway
The Scepter till the Retribution-day.
Cou'd we (to render all the more compleat)
Reign unmolested in this gaudy Seat;
Expand our lean Wings, and soar above
The Fears, the Jealousies of rival'd Love,
Or did contrail'd Solace mutual burn;
Did sympathetic Sounds Echo return:
Had we imparadise'd, unequal'd Joy;
And no Arch-fiend this Solace to decoy:
Fru'd Cherub must in Time a Victim fall;
And, tho' reluctant, leave this darling All,
When Death (at least an unharmonious Name)
Calls for the Carcase with rapacious Claim,
And points to peccant Angels tragick Fate!
In vain gigantick Deeds we then relate,
In vain we then our Adoration pay,
In vain we ask the Respite of a Day,
Mer Speculation is but empty Shew;
Unpractis'd Knowledge introduceth Woe.
Suppose the World we sway'd without Controul;
Where's the Exchange when that deludes the Soul?
Would you in Synod blest'd for ever reign;
Contemn the World, its Vanity disdain.
If unobnoxious thro' this Vale you'd steer;
If enawing Pangs you'd neither feel nor fear,
Virtue doth this, waits to celestial Sphere.

L

70

*To the AUTHOR, &c.**The Case of a disconsolate young Widow.*

S I R,

Westminster, Jan. 10.

I HAVE a difficult Choice before me, and desire the Favour of your Advice as to what I shall determine. To tell you my Condition freely, I am a young Widow, with no disagreeable Person, and a Fortune enough to keep me above Necessities: It is my Chance to lodge here in a House in which there also board two Gentlemen, an Uncle and a Nephew: The Uncle is about seventy-three, and the Nephew barely twenty-two: the old Gentleman has a Place of five hundred Pounds a Year, and lays up three Fourths of his Income; and the young one an Estate of three hundred, and spends six Times his Rents. They are both in Love with me, and each afraid the other should perceive it; but are both continually professing a most sincere Friendship to me, and trying to outdo each other in the Offers of Favours. When the old Gentleman has invited himself to drink Tea with me, and is in the height of his Gallantry, the young one steps in with a Ticket for the Opera; and when the young one is entertaining me and our Landlady with all that the Season can afford, or Extravagance purchase, the old one comes in with a Trinket for my Watch, which he has just accidentally met with, and must intreat my Acceptance.

The old Gentleman is all distant Civility, the young one all familiar Impudence; in short, I continually sweat for the one, and blush for the other. I have been long endeavouring to settle the Point of which I shall fix upon, but find it a very difficult Matter to determine myself, and am sometimes apt to think I am better with both as I am. You know how we Widows judge; positively I don't know which to take, nor can guess with any Degree of Probability, which is likely to live the longest. When I fix upon one, I lose the other for ever, that's certain; and the Thought of that has kept me this Twelvemonth undetermin'd; but an Accident has now brought me to a sort of Necessity of coming to a Conclusion, which is the Occasion of my writing to you for Advice. You must know that about a Week ago, as my young Gentleman was dressing in order to wait on me to the Play, it came into the Head of the old one to take a Walk in the Park; 'twas a fine Evening I must confess, and the old Gentleman would have our Landlady and me walk with him: I was engaged to what I liked better, and held out in refusing him as long as I could; but you know one can hold out no longer than one can: In short, I believe he knew of our Appointment, and did this only to break it off; but however that was, he prevailed, and away we dangled into the Park together. It was soon duskish, and my young Spark I found was quickly close at my Heels, and in that Manner followed me round the Park; and while the old Gentleman was making me a thousand Professions of the most disinterested Esteem, accompanied with twice that Number of profound Reverences, the young Devil was continually tapping me on the Shoulder, twitching me by the Hair, and making Figures of Horns with his Fingers. In this Manner at length we arrived at the dark Stairs of the Cockpit Gate, where we were to go out. Here my old Gallant took me by the Hand to lead me up, and squeez'd me in so violent a Manner that my young Lover could not bear it, but placing his Cane between his Uncle's Legs, tripp'd up his Heels, and left him flat on his Face on the Stairs. We, you may imagine, were some Time in getting him up, but at length managed it; and, with the Help of a lame Soldier that sits there with a Candle to light People up, led him safe Home. No body but myself had any Guess who was the Author of this Mischance: When I considered that Love for me was the Cause, you may easily think I could not betray the young Gentleman; and he managed so well for himself, that he had got home through another

Gate, and was in his Cap and Slippers reading when we came in, and had not been out all Day.

This wicked Prank of the young Devil's tho', has had worse Consequences than was expected; for the old Gentleman in his Fall scratched both his Shins, and in short, his Surgeon tells him, that old People's Flesh never heals very quickly; and gives him but little Hopes of any thing better than being tied up by the Legs all the Winter.

I should not omit to add, that I have found out by an Accident, that our Surgeon has more Business than one in the Family, and is in Pay with my young Lover on another Account.

But, Sir, my old Gentleman redoubles his Attacks upon me on this Occasion, and tells me with Tears in his Eyes, that his Heart is more broken by half than his Shins; and adds, You hear, Madam, my Surgeon says, Wounds in old People will not heal speedily. In short, he assures me, between one Wound and the other, he shall certainly die, if I won't marry him next Week.

You know my Case, Sir, and now I beg you as a true Friend, and an honest Man, to tell me which of these two Evils I shall chuse.

Rachael Easy.

ANSWER.

Neither —

I know this Lady better than she imagines, and am sensible of the extreme Necessity of her Case. I know very well she cannot do without a Husband any longer, having been in her disconsolate Situation full thirteen Months; but I can tell her, there's a Gentleman at next Door to me, who is a much better Match for her than either of these, and who is willing to do what I assure her I would not, take her with all her Faults.

An Account of a Man's standing the Shot of a Cannon at a small Distance; with the Method of doing it with Safety.

S I R,

Portsmouth, Jan. 18. 1746-7.

I Was a few Days since in Company with a Person who affirmed he had the Secret of doing a Thing I have often heard of, but hitherto always imagined impossible; that is standing the Shot of a Cannon charged with a proper Ball, and full Quantity of Powder, at the Distance of only ten Yards. A Set of us who were together, on his positively asserting this against all our Objections to the Possibility of it, offered, in short, to procure a Cannon, and Powder and Ball, if he dared put it in execution; to which he readily consented: and the next Day we got an Iron Gun, a Nine Pounder, a Bullet of the Weight, and the Quantity of Powder for a Charge.

All that he required was, to have the charging of the Gun himself; which when he had done, he placed himself at ten Yards Distance, straight before the Muzzle, and desired one of us to fire it: We were a good deal surprized at his Confidence, but, unwilling to be accessory to his losing his Life by his Rashness, desired him to stand from before the Cannon, and only place his Hand to receive the Bullet: this he did, and I fired myself: The Loudness of the Report gave us no Room to doubt but that he had put in the full Charge of Powder we gave him; but to our great Amazement and Surprise, we saw him stop the Ball with his Hand; the Ball fell directly down in short, and he received no Hurt. Some of the Company judged he had done this by putting in a false Ball made of hollow Pasteboard, but on examining it, we found it the very Ball we had given him; so that it was plain there was no Cheat.

On the whole, after a thousand random Guesses about the Way in which this was done, the Man offered, for a certain Sum of Money, to tell us the Secret; which we joined to purchase, and found it to be this:

When you have the proper Quantity of Powder for a Charge, put a very little of it into the Cannon; then put in the Ball, and over it put in the best of the Powder; then put in the Wadding, and

and ram it down hard, as usual. This is the whole Mystery; and a Cannon thus charged will not carry the Ball twenty Yards. The Report of the Cannon this Way is as loud as any other; for all the Powder is fired, the Ball not filling the Barrel so exactly as to hinder its catching; and the Effect of the Ball is almost nothing, because the Ball is only thrown forward by the small Quantity of Powder that is below it, that which is above rather driving it back than forward.

When we had purchased the Secret, we tried it several Times, firing against thin Deal Boards, without hurting them; and, for Fear of Accidents, that, I think, is much the best Way of making the Experiment: And as I thought it no little Curiosity, I judged it might not be unwelcome to your Readers.

I am, Sir,

Your constant Reader,

T. W.

On BENEVOLENCE and GRATITUDE.

Bonis quod bene fit haud perit.

PLAUT.

THERE are none of the social Virtues which add more Dignity to our Nature, than Benevolence and Gratitude; and yet, with Sorrow and Regret I speak it, the Sense of the amiable Nature, as well as the real Merit of human Actions, seems, in a manner, lost among us; and those opposite Vices, * *Revenge and Cruelty*, are every Day more and more growing into Repute in the World; and what Tacitus many Ages ago observed, *Gratia oneriosæ, ultio in quæstâ habetur*, I'm afraid is now more true than ever. We seem, in the present Age, more fond of Greatness and Pre-eminence, than perhaps the World ever was before. 'Tis strange, that our modern Set of Great Men should imagine, that Revenge and Violence are proper Methods to raise them to Honour; but would they indeed arrive at a true Dignity, a real Superiority over others, they ought to consider, that the only Road to this desired Advancement is Beneficence. "He that gives," confers "a real Honour on himself, and makes himself, from that Moment, in some Degree, Master over him that receives the Benefit; who, in a manner, tells himself to him, by accepting it." It was very justly observed of an ancient Heathen, that he who first invented Benefits, invented Bonds and Fetters for his Fellow Creatures. It is a glorious Advice to us, never to accept of any Favour from an ill Man, lest we by that Means bind ourselves to him. And the victorious *Cæsar* used to say, no Sound was more agreeable to his Ears, than that of Requests and Petitions.

A Benevolence, universal and extensive, bounded by Prudence only, gives us the greatest, the noblest, and most honourable Use of the good Things, our own, or our Ancestors Virtues and Industry have procured us. These, while we possess them privately, are no more than huge Parcels of Clay, and Piles of shining but of useless Metals; but when we exert those glorious Virtues, they lose these abject Names; and being brought to the World's View, and employed in making our Fellow Creatures happy, acquire the glorious Titles of Benefits, Liberalities, and magnificent Charities.

Let it not be supposed, that the amiable Virtues of Beneficence and Charity are only in the Power of Persons in exalted Stations, or possessed of vast Fortunes: there is scarce any Man so poor, so miserable, but may, somewhere, find a poorer or more miserable: and there may be as much Benevolence in raising a Man to Happiness, as in saving him from immediate Death; as much Charity in one's bestowing a Farthing, as another a Thousand: The beneficent Man has not only the Pleasure of doing good here, but the Hopes of a Reward hereafter.

* See our last Magazine, Page 24.

And besides all these Considerations, our own Interest may also sometimes teach us to do the Offices of this Virtue, even tho' we have none of the sacred Fire of Charity, that ought to inspire it in our Hearts.

There is, perhaps, no better Way of subduing an Enemy than by Benefits. In common Life the strongest Friendships have sometimes been observed to take their Rise from the most violent Enmities, overcome by these amiable Actions; and even Princes have often, by the Exercise of them, made the bitterest of their Enemies their warmest Friends. I cannot better illustrate this than with the memorable Proof of it in the Story of *Cinna*.

This Nobleman had once concerted and determined the Death of *Augustus Cæsar* his Patron, his Emperor, and his Friend. *Cæsar* had quick Intelligence of his Design, and was deliberating what Punishment he should inflict on him; when the Empress *Livia* entering, and hearing the Occasion, said, *Would Cæsar conquer Cinna, let him do it by Benefits.* Sir, continued she, great Statesmen must sometimes act as our Physicians are at Times obliged to do; that is, when the accustomed Remedies lose their Force against a Distemper, try what their Contraries will do. By Punishment we see we do nothing: *Cinna* has received many Benefits from you; remind him of them; add to them, by pardoning him in this, and try by this Means what will be the Effect of Clemency. *Cinna* can now do you no Hurt; you know his Plot, and are prepared against it: But, Sir! *Cinna* may, if you can of an Enemy make a Friend of him, do you great Good, and I believe may, by this Means, be brought to it.

The Emperor liked the Advice, and immediately sent for *Cinna*. When he was come, he made him sit by him, and spoke to him in this Manner: *Cinna*, I require of you on your diligence, to hear me patiently in what I am going to say to you; interrupt me not in my Discourse, but when I have done, make what Answer you please, and I will hear you with the same Attention. The Emperor here began a long and exact Recital of his Favours to him, which he concluded in these Words: You see, *Cinna*, on a fair State of our Account, how greatly you are indebted to my Favour; and I must add to all, that I pardoned you, and gave you your Life, when I once found you even in the Enemies Tents; that I restored to you freely your whole forfeited Patrimony; and that I have since raised you to great Honours and high Offices in the Roman Government: Tell me then, *Cinna*, what Cause can you have to wish my Death, or what Provocation to raise your own ungrateful Arm against me? *Cinna* changed Colour at this, and would have said something for himself; but the Emperor making him a Signal to be silent, thus concluded his Expostulation; Be silent, *Cinna*, and know, I once more give thee thy Life. Before, I gave it to thee an Enemy, now, a Traitor and a Parricide.

Let me by these unbounded Favours to thee win at Length thy Friendship; and from this Day, be it our only Contention, whether you show more Gratitude for my Pardon, or I more Joy that I sav'd a Life so valuable. The Conclusion of this History was, that *Cinna* became the best Friend that *Cæsar* ever had; and the Emperor so sensible of it, that in his Life he made him Consul, and at his Death his Heir.

The TRIFLE. An ÆNIGMA.

YE Fair, to whom I chiefly owe
My Birth and Propagation;
Attend, tho' me you seldom know,
Without some Indignation.
Discard me not, tho' I all w
I'm forc'd or steal upon you;
For I was never yet your Foe,
But always Favour won you.
What tho' I grant, I give you Pain,
And am not much in Fashion;
You'll find I am not us'd in vain,
To tell Love's gentle Passion.

When Men from Sense and Breeding
And justly you despise them; [swerve,
You have me always in reserve,
A Guardian to chastise them.
Then prize the Slave your favour seeks,
Nor e'er discard me from you:
More than the Ros's in your Cheeks,
I always shall become you.
Yet should you such a Grace discard,
Some Chance may still renew it:
Nay, should this Riddle be too hard,
Ev'n that may put you to it.

On the Impossibility of pleasing the various Taste of READERS.

From the WEEKLY ANATOMIST, Feb. 14.

Quicquid agunt Homines nostri Farrago libelli.

Nothing could give me so great an Inclination to suppress my Correspondent's Letter as the Preamble prefix'd to it: But as I know the Advantage of being well spoken of at a Man's first Appearance in the World, I have resolv'd to print it.

To the President of the Society of ANATOMISTS.

HAVING long wished for such an Entertainment as yours, the Satisfaction of seeing it happily undertaken, has prompted me to send you a few Lines, which you may look upon as a Piece of friendly Advice, and a Hint at the same Time of what some of your Readers earnestly expect.

How extensive soever may be the Faculties of the human Mind, yet a Man of the most extraordinary Genius cannot build upon a more chimerical Hope, than that of writing upon any Subject to please *all sorts of Readers*.

The *Impossibility* of so general an Esteem is easily derived from the *Variety* of Opinions subsisting in the World. Men's Faces do not differ so much, have not so many distinguishing Lines in them, as have the Features of the Mind; consequently the *Taste of Reading* can never be universal. Some are for improving themselves in *Theory*; others find no Benefit or Entertainment in Reading, if they are directed by *practical Rules*; some love to please their Fancies with Works of *Imagination*; others are never delighted, unless with Works of *Judgment*; these call eternally for *Demonstration*; those admire *something delicate, something beautiful, or some pleasing Conjecture*. Your Speculations are confined to no Subject, every thing has naturally a Place in the *Museum*; and whatever comes there, consequently becomes the Subject of your Paper. Whatever can afford Humour, or Instruction; whatever can reform, or correct; whatever can surprize, or entertain; in short, whatever can mend the Morals, or improve the Manners; eradicate bad Customs, or enrich the Understanding, very properly becomes the Subject of your Undertaking.

In making your Reflections upon different *Passions, Tempers, and Uses*, it will be extremely difficult to manage with sufficient Discretion in Cases which may seem to concern the Reader too nearly. A *corrupted Mind* cannot bear the Probe. And indeed if it were not for one particular Opinion grafted eternally in human Nature, continually rising up in your Favour, it would be impossible to make any Advance; I mean that of applying every Remark, tho' extremely suitable to our own Defects, to the Faults and Foibles of another: We are not happy enough to perceive *Blots* in our own *Tempers and Manners*; we can as soon acknowledge our Features to be disfigured, and admire the Wit who is ill-natur'd enough to twit us of a Deformity.

A Writer who would be universally read, must turn his Hand to a *Variety of Subjects*: For that Reason, if he imagines to gain Credit from those, who among the Learned pass under the Denomination of Antiquaries, he must indulge their Palates with something *above Two Thousand Years old*; Maxims for their Use ought to wear the Stamp of *Time*; nothing *modern* will go down with them. *Apothegms, or wise Sayings*, to delight them, must be selected and gathered from the *Gardens of Antiquity*; they like *Examples* chosen from old *Rome*, and borrow their *Manners* from the *Greeks*.—An old *Persian Manuscript* is a *Curiosity* of more Value to one of them, than the richest Crown in the Universe. Every thing which relates to the *present Times*, is to them an *insipid Amusement*; and the *Anatomist*, in order to give this Race of Men Entertainment, must conjure himself into, and take the Form of a *Ghost*; since they converse and are acquainted with none but the *Dead*,—none but People who inhabited the Globe *twenty Centuries ago*. If a Man of *modern Thinking* were to meet at a Club of these Connois-

sieurs, and hear their Discourse, he would imagine himself surrounded with nothing but a *Group of antiquated Spirits*.

The generality of Women, and Men of no Learning and little Sense, seldom look back to Antiquity, or forward into Futurity: The Modes and Manners of the present Times are sufficient Employment for such Geniuses; the Crowd of Objects which surround them take up all their Meditation; the Beau admires the Belle, and the Belle admires the Beau, ever finding in each other some gross Defect, or some engaging Perfection. Books, for their reading, must be adapted in some measure to their Taste: Thus Descriptions, Characters, and Pictures of their Contemporaries, afford them the most exquisite Delight. These, if the Piece be amiable, they constantly apply to themselves; the Fool, the Fop, the Knave, the Prude, the Coquet, all cry out, *This is exactly me!* But if any thing frightful or deformed be represented in the Composition, they never make the Application of it to themselves, tho' the Copy be ever so just.

But if perchance a Reader is wise enough to discover himself marked out in a Description, his *Indignation* rises against the Author, and the *best, the most delicate Stroke of Raillery or Ridicule* is immediately condemned; and he hopes to extricate himself out of the Embarrassments, by pretending the Satire is designed for another.

In the Observation made above, that Writings ought to be adapted to the particular Taste of Readers, it must be understood, that the End and Aim of every Writer should be to correct such bad Appetites and Customs as human Nature is liable to fall into. The End and Design of every one should be the same, the Manner of attaining that End should only differ.

Readers are not only to be divided into distinct Classes, according as they relish different Species of Writing, but also as they approve the several Degrees or Forms of the same Species: For Instance, there is nothing more difficult than to give a *general Satisfaction* in treating *moral Subjects*. To one Set of People you must explain Virtue in *general*, and then give of it a *particular Definition*. You must shew the *specifick Difference* between Valour, Strength, and Magnanimity. You must mark out the *Extremity* of defective or excessive Vice; to which Virtue herself is a Mean. Others are content to have the Manners explained by the Nature of the Passions, and account for them by the Motion of the Blood, Fluids, and Laws of the animal Oeconomy; these are subdivided again into a Thousand other Kinds, as minute as Atoms.—A third sort of Morality-Readers are those, who are persuaded that the Doctrine of moral Duty should continually tend to reform, and select the good from the bad, the right from the wrong; to separate that which is *vain, weak, and ridiculous* in Men, from that which is *good, sound, and laudable*. These Men are infinitely pleased with reading such Books as are established upon the physical and moral Principles of the Ancients and Moderns; with such as are applied at once to the *Customs of the Times*; with such as *chastise* Men by Characters contrasted, and set in *Opposition* to each other; and with such as are *thick set* with Images familiar to the Mind, without advising the Reader to make them a Pattern for his Instruction.

I am, Sir, yours, &c.

As the Piece of Antiquity which we inserted in our last, page 5. has been commended by many of our Readers, we hope that the following will be no less acceptable to them.

An original Letter of John Picus, Earl of Mirandola, on the Subject of a studious Life; written in the Year 1492.

Johan Picus, Earle of Mirandola, unto the moost studyous and vertuous younge Man, Andrew Corneus, sendeth greetynge, and well to fare.

Ye exhorte me, by your Letters, to the cyvyle and active Life, sayeyng, that in vayne, and in maner to my Rebuke and Shame, have

have I so longe studyed in Philosophy; but yf I wolde at the laste exerce my Lernynge in the entreynge of some profitable Artes, and outwarde Busynesse, I wolde do well.

Certainely, my well-beloved *Andrew*, I had caste awaye both the Coste and Laboure of my Studye, yf I were so mynded, that I could finde in my Herte, in thys Mater, to assent unto you, and follow your Councell.

Hit is a very deedly and monstrous Persuasyon which hath entred the Myndes of Men, belevynge that the Studyes of Philosophy are of Estates and Prynces, eyther utterly not to be touched, or at leastwyse with extreme Lypes to be syped; and rather to the Pomp and Ostentacyone of theyr Wit, than to the Profyte and Culture of theyr Myndes, to be litel and easily tasted.

The Wordes of *Neoptolimus* they hold utterly for a sure Decree, that Philosophy is to be studyed eyther never, or not longe. But the Sayings of wyse Men they repute for very Fables; that sure and stedfast Felicyte standeth onely in the Goodness of the Mynde; and that these outwarde Thyngs of the Bodie and of Fortune, litel or nought pertayne unto us. But here ye will saye to methus: I am contente ye should studye, but I wolde have ye outwardly occupied also; and I desyre ye not so to embrace *Martha*, that ye sholde utterly forsake *Mary*: Love them, and use them both, as well studye as worldly Occupation. Truly, my well-beloved Friende, in this Poynt I gaynesey thee not; but certayne hit is not well, from better to worle to chaunge; this is farre out of the Way, to thinke, that from Contemplacyon to the actyfe Life, (that is to sey, from better to worle) it is none Errour to declyne; and to thinke that it were Shame to abyde styll in the better, and not declyne. They that from actyfe Life to Contemplacyon chaunge, deserve Praise; but these Rebuke.

And shall a Man then be blamed, by cause that he desyreth and ensueth Vertue onely for himself; by cause he studyeth the Works of God; by cause he ensearcheth the Councylle of Nature; by cause he useth continually this pleasaunt Ease and Reste, seeking none outwarde Thyng, despying all other Thynges, syth those Thynges are able sufficiently to satisfye the Desyres of theyr Followers. But your rekenynge hit is a Thyng eyther servyle, or at the lestwyse not pryncely, to make the Studye of Wyfdom other than mercenarye: Who may well hear thys? Who may suffer hit? Certainely he never studyed for Wyfdom, which so studyed; therefore, in Tyme to come, eyther he might not, or wolde not studye: This Man rather exerceyfed the Studye of Merchandys than of Wyfdom. Ye wryte unto me now, that hit is Tyme for me to pute my self into Household with some of the grete Prynces of *Italy*; but I se well, that as yet we have not known the Opyinion that Phylosophers have of themselfe; which repute themselfe, as the Poet says, Kinges of Kinges: They love Lyberte; they cannot bere the proud Manner of Estates; they cannot serve; they dwell with themselfe, and be contente; and with the Tranquyltye of their own Mynde they suffyse themselfe and more; they seek nothinge out of themselfe; the Thynges that are had in Honour amonge the commune People, amonge them be not holden honourable; all that ever the voluptuose Desyre of Men thirsteth for, or Ambicyon sygheth for, they set at nought and despyse; Pomp, which whyle it belongeth to all Men, yet undoubtedly it pertayneth moost properly to them whom Fortune hath so lyberally favoured, that they may live not only well and plenteously, but also nobley. These grete Fortunes lyft up a Man hygh, and sette him oute to shewe; but ostentymes as a fyerce and skittish Hors, they cast off theyr Master; certayne allwaye they greve and vexe, and rather tore him, than bere him. The golden Medycrite, the meane Estate, is moost to be desyred, which shall bere us more easyle, which shall obey us, and not Master us. I therefore, abyding formerly in thys Opynyon, fet more by my litel House, my Studye, the Pleasure of my Books, and the Reste and Peace of my Mynde, than by all your prynce-

ly Palaces, all your common Busynesse, and all your Glory, all the Advantage that ye hawke after, and all the Favoure and Pryde of Courtes. Nor I looke not for thys Frute of my Studye that I may thereby hereafter be tossed in the Flood and rombelynge of your worldly Busynesse; but that I may ones brynge forth the Chyldren that I travyle on; that I may give oute some Bokes of my owne to the commune Profyte; which may somewhat savyre, yf not of Conninge, yet at lestwyse of Dyligence; and by cause that ye sholde not thinke that my Travayle and Dyligence in Study is ony Thyng remyted or slacked, I give ye Knowledge, that after grete and fervent Laboure, with moch Watch and infatygable Travayle, I have lerned both the *Hebrewe* Language and the *Chaldee*; and now have I set Hande to overcome the grete Dyfficultye of the *Arabye* Tonge; and these, my dere Friende, be Thynges which to appertayne to a noble Prynce, I have ever thought and yet thinke. Fare ye well. *Written at Paris, the 15th Daye of Octobre, the Yere of Grace, 1492.*

Extract of a Letter to Dr Hales, from the Rt Rev. the Lord Bishop of Cloyne, dated Jan. 17. 1746, which containing a Prescription for the Cure of the Distemper which rages among the Horned Cattle, he desires may be communicated to the Publick, he being of Opinion, from the Success in the few Instances in which it has been tried, that it would be a Means to preserve the Lives of a Multitude of Cattle, if timely applied, viz.

TO one Gallon of fresh Tar, pour six Gallons of cold Water; stir and work them thoroughly together with a large flat Stick, for the Space of one full Hour. Let the whole stand six or eight Hours, that the Tar may subside, and then scum it and pour off the Water; whereof three Gallons warm are to be given the first Day, two the second, and one the third Day, at equal Intervals, each Dose not being less than a Pint, nor more than a Quart; and the Beast being all that Time, and for two or three Days after, kept warm and nourished, if it will not eat Hay, with Mash or Gruel."

I believe this Course will rarely fail of Success, having often observed Fevers in Human-kind to have been cured by a similar Method; but, as in Fevers, it often throws out Pustules, or Ulcers, on the Surface of the human Body, so in Beasts it may be presumed to do the like; which Ulcers being anointed with a little Tar, will, I doubt not, in a little Time, dry up and disappear.

By this Means the Lives of infected Cattle may be preserved at the Expence of a Gallon of Tar for each; which I repeat and inculcate, not only for the Sake of the Cattle, and their Owners, but also for the Benefit of Mankind in general, with regard to a Fever; which terrible Subduer and Destroyer of our Species. I have constantly found, to be itself most easily subdued by Tar-water: Nevertheless, tho' in most other Cases, I find that the Use of this Medicine has generally obtained, yet in this most dangerous and frequent Case, where its Aid is most wanted, and at the same Time most sure, I do not find that the Use thereof has equally obtained abroad in the World.

It grieves me to think that so many thousands of our Species should daily perish by a Distemper, which may be easily cured by a Remedy so ready at hand, so easy to take, and so cheap to purchase as Tar-water; which I never knew to fail, when copiously drank, in any sort of Fever; and this I say, after more than a hundred Trials, in my own Family and Neighbourhood.

But whatever Backwardness People may have to try Experiments on themselves, or their Friends; yet, 'tis hoped, they may venture to try them on their Cattle, and that the Success of such Trials in the Fevers of Brutes (for a Fever it plainly is), may dispose them to probable Hopes of the same Success in their own Species.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, Feb. 14.

S I R, On the Execution of the REBELS.

THERE are in two or three Coffee-houses in *London*, a Parcel of young Students of the Law, who, in order to prepare themselves for the Bar, are continually in one Corner or other of the Room, pleading in Form upon some imaginary or real Cause. By this Means they have brought their Excellency in pleading to that Pitch, that one might generally know whereabouts they were, by every Body else leaving that Part of the Room. But of late, since these most just and equitable Executions have been on foot, they have made Use of them for their Subjects, and by taking the wrong Side of the Cause, have made sure of a Set of Hearers who are on the wrong Side of the Question. There are always at these Places a Number of People of all Parties; and I am sorry to say it, but at present, instead of empty Seats and a deserted Corner, I constantly see, wherever these Pleaders enter on the Cause, the disaffected People separate themselves from the rest of the Company, one by one, and form a crowded Circle round them.

As Applause is all the Aim of our young Students, you may easily imagine they take Care to urge every Thing that can be pleasing to their Audience; and they who are rejoiced at every Thing that can make for their Cause, or against the present happy Government, think every Thing wise, learned and excellent that is urged against it, and readily admit Insolence, Malice and Scurrility, for genuine Wit and standard Arguments.

I cannot but express to you my earnest Indignation at this, and my Concern at the Effect it may have on the future Conduct of these young People; who, conscious to themselves that they can never merit Applause any other Way, will, I am afraid, be ever carrying this to a higher and higher Pitch; and adding, that I frequently conceive to myself that they are haranguing a Tyburn Audience in the Character of Parson *Cappoch*, and fancy, from their Insolence and Malignity, that I already see the future Halter about their Necks.

These Gentlemen ought to consider, that their Scheme of Life and Education ought to make them the zealous Defenders and Assertors of the Laws of their Country, and not the invidious Slanderers of them. And I can never sufficiently express my Concern at their branding our Laws with Injustice, Partiality and Oppression, when the very worst of our Enemies beside, have only upbraided us with being the most idle, thoughtless, and scandalous People in the World, for not putting them in execution; the most inveterate of them allowing, to add to the Strength of our Accusation in this Circumstance, that they are in themselves the best and most equitable System of Laws that ever a Nation was governed by.

The greatest Men, and the wisest and most powerful Community, have ever looked upon both the Laws and supreme Administrators of them, with a more just and awful Reverence.

Plato would suffer no Man to dispute the Justice or Reasonableness of the Laws before Youths, or other Persons not skill'd in the whole Constitution of them.

The *Locrians* long kept up a Custom in regard to their Laws, which must be an eternal Honour to them; by which, if any Man came to speak against a Law, he was to enter the Assembly with a Halter about his Neck: he was allowed as long a Hearing as he desired; and if, by the general Consent, he had proved the Law bad or deficient, he was permitted to throw off the Halter, and received the Applauses of the Assembly, and was distinguished with particular Marks of Honour for ever afterwards; but if he failed, he was hanged up before them. I would have our young Pleaders consider, that these were a wise and great People, and learn, not only from them, but from the Nature of Things, that the King and Laws of a Country are Subjects that ought to be sacred from insolent and indecent Expressions. *I am, &c.*

OXONIENSIS.

The Necessity of our being superior to our Enemies at Sea.

THE old Marquis of *Halifax*, who was a famous Politician in the Reigns of King *Charles II.* *James II.* and *William III.* hath some Thoughts concerning an *English Fleet*, that deserve to be written in Letters of Gold. The Truth of them will be always evident while we are a free People, and at this Time strikes as forcibly as when he first committed them to writing, which was in 1694.

"I will make no other Introduction to the following Discourse, says he, than that, as the Importance of our being very strong at Sea was ever very great, so in our present Circumstances it is grown to be much greater; because, as formerly our Force of Shipping contributed greatly to our Trade and Safety, so now it is become indispensably necessary to our Being.

It may now be said to *England*, *Martha*, *Martha*, thou art busy about many Things, but one Thing is necessary to the Question, What shall we do to be saved in this World? There is no other Answer but this, *Look to your Moat.*

The first Article of an *Englishman's* Political Creed must be, that he believeth in the Sea. Without that there needeth no General Council to pronounce him incapable of Salvation here.

We are in an Island, confined to it by God Almighty, not as a Penalty, but a Grace, and one of the greatest that can be given to Mankind. Happy Confinement, that has made us free, rich, and quiet! a fair Portion in this World, and very well worth the preserving; a Figure that ever hath been envied, and could never be imitated by our Neighbours. Our Situation hath made Greatness abroad, by Land Conquests, unnatural to us. It is true, we have made Excursions, and glorious ones too, which make our Names great in History; but they did not last."

It cannot be said, that since the Time of this noble Writer our Fleet has been neglected, as to the Augmentation and Reparation of it: But what do we know, during that long Period of more than fifty Years, concerning its Use? The Marquis had seen the *Dutch Wars* under the Commonwealth, and after the Restoration of King *Charles II.* when the Sovereignty of the Sea was actually contended for by the rival Maritime Nations. He had seen the Naval Power of *France*, within a very few Years, grown to a surprizing Height; but, tho' too much neglected by us in its Growth, not unenvied by us in its Glory. Once had it defeated ours, upon our own Coasts, and seemed to threaten us with an End of our watry Dominion. But did we tamely bear this? Did the *English* of that Time sink under the Insult?—Nothing less. *France* had little more than two Years to pride herself in the Enjoyment of her newly acquired Dignity: Her Triumph at *Beachy Head* was but a Flash of Light before she sunk in Darkness at *La Hogue*; sunk, so as never since to make an illustrious Figure on the Ocean.

The Policy of that Time taught those in Power that it was not enough to increase our own Navy, unless we did all in our Power to break and ruin that of the common Enemy. *France* has only once, I think, since, ventured to try her Strength with us upon our native Element, and then, we having a Commander of the Old *British* Temper, she did it considerably to her Cost, I mean in the Fight off *Malaga* in 1704. As to the *Spaniards*, when they had increased their Fleet in 1718, his late Majesty and Sir *George Byng* did not think the keeping another Fleet to observe it, sufficient, when a fair Opportunity offered, with sufficient Provocation, to destroy it. We had then a *Stanhope* and a *Sunderland* in the Direction of Affairs, the former of whom knew what it was to command in the Field, as well as to give Advice in the Cabinet.

Of the disgraceful Affair before *Toulon*, when almost the whole Maritime Force of the House of *Bourbon* was in our Power, so much has been said, and so little understood, after

all the Enquiries and Courts Martial, that have been carried on at a vast Expence, that impartial People still wish for a Rehearing of the whole Process. That great Blame was somewhere due cannot be doubted.

From the WEEKLY ANATOMIST, Feb. 7.

Extract from Dr. Watts's PHILOSOPHICAL ESSAYS.

Whatever lies
In Earth, or floats in Air, or fills the Skies,
All suffer Change; and we, that are of Soul
And Body mix'd, are Members of the whole.

Dryden's OVID.

IN a late Conversation among some of the Great and the Wise, *Theron*, a Man of Wealth and Figure, but unacquainted with Philosophick Science, sat in the midst of his Friends of both Sexes in a stately Room, with rich Variety of Furniture. *Theron* complain'd, that he had often heard it said, *how much we were all indebted to the Country and the Plough*; but for his Part, he knew no Obligation that we had to that low Rank of Mankind, whose Life is taken up in the Fields, the Woods, and the Meadows, but that they paid their Rents well, that the Gentlemen might live at their Ease. *Crito* was pleased to seize the Occasion, and entertain'd the gay Audience with a surprising Lecture of Philosophy.

"Permit me, *Theron*, said he, to be an Advocate for the Peasant, and I can draw up a long Account of Particulars for which you are indebted to the Field and the Forest, and to the Men that cultivate the Ground, and are engaged in rural Business. Look around you on all the Furniture of the Room, survey your own Cloathing, cast your Eyes on all the splendid Array of *Therina* and *Perfis*, and the other Ladies near them, and you will find that except a few glittering Stones, and a little Gold and Silver which was dug out of the Bowels of the Earth, you can scarce see any Thing that was not once growing green upon the Ground, thro' the various Labours of the Planter and the Plowman. Whence came the Floor you tread on, part whereof is inlaid with Wood of different Colours? Whence these fair Pannels of Wainscot, and the Cornish that encompasses and adorns the Room? Whence this lofty Roof of Cedar, and the carved Ornaments of it? Are they not all the Spoils of the Trees of the Forest? Were not once these the verdant Standards of the Grove or the Mountain? What are your Hangings of gay Tapestry? Are they not owing to the Fleece of the Sheep which borrowed their Nourishment from the Grass of the Meadows? Thus the Finery of your Parlour once was Grass; and should you favour me with a Turn into your Bed chamber, I could shew that the Curtains, and the Linen and costly Coverings where you take your nightly Repose, were some Years ago all growing in the Fields.

But I need not retire from the Room where we are seated, to give you abundant Discoveries of this Truth: Is not the Hair of Camels a part of the Materials which compose those rich Curtains which hang down by the Window, and the easy Chairs which accommodate your Friends? And if you think a little, you will find that Camels with their Hair were made of Grass as well as the Sheep their Wooll. What are the Books that lie in the Window, and the little Implements of Paper and Wax, Pens and Wafers, which, I presume, may be found in the Escutcheon? They have all the same Original; they were once mere Vegetables. Paper and Books owe their Being to the Tethers of Linnen which was woven of the Threads of Flax, or Hemp: The Pasteboard Covers are composed of Paper, and the Leather is the Skin of the Calf, that drew its Life and Subsistence from the Meadows. The Pen that you write with was plucked from the Wings of the Goose, which lives upon the Grass of the Common: The Inkhorn was borrowed from

the Front of the grazing Ox: The Wafer is made of the Paste of Bread corn; and the Wax is originally plundered from the Bee, who stole it out of a thousand Flowers.

Permit me, Ladies, said the Philosopher, to mention your Dress; too nice a Subject indeed for a Scholar to pretend any Skill in: But I persuade myself your Candour will not resent my naming the rich Materials, since I leave those more important Points, the *Fashion* and the *Air*, to be decided entirely by your superior Skill. Shall I enquire then, who gave *Perfis* the silken Habit which she wears? Did she not borrow it from the Worm, that spun those shining Threads! And whence did the Worm borrow it? from the Leaves of the Mulberry Tree, which was planted and nourished for this Purpose by the Country Swain. May I ask again, how came *Therina* by the fine Linen which she is pleased to appear in, and the costly Lace of *Flanders* that surrounds it? Was it not made of the Stalks of Flax that grew up in the Field like other Vegetables? And are not the finest of your Muslins owing to the *Indian Cotton Tree*? Nor can you tell me *Theron*, one upper Garment you have, whether Coat, Cloak, or Night gown, from your Shoulders to your very Feet, as rich and as new as you think it, which the Sheep, or the poor Silk-worm had not worn before you. It is certain the Beaver bore your Hat upon his Skin; that soft Fur was his Covering before it was yours: and the Materials of your very Shoes, both the upper Part and the Soles of them, covered the Calf or the Heifer before they were put on your Feet: All this was Grass at first; for we have seen that all the Animal World owes its Being to Vegetables.

Give me Leave, Madam, said he to *Therina*, without Offence, to lead you into further Wonders. You have seen that the Furniture of the Place where we are, as well as the precious Attire in which you are dress'd, were lately the Production, and the Ornaments of the Forest, the Meadow, or the Garden. But could you forgive me, if I should attempt to persuade you, that that beautiful Body of yours, those lovely Limbs, were once growing also in the Fields and the Meadows? I see, Lady, you are a little shocked and surprized at the Thought. I confess the Ideas and Sentiments of Philosophy are not always so courtly and so favourable to human Nature, as to be addressed to the tender Sex: But pardon me, *Therina*, if I enquire, was not your Infancy nursed with Milk and Bread corn? Have you not been fed with Wheat, tho' it was of the finest kind? And your Drink, what has it been, but either the Infusion of Barley, or the Juice of the Grape; or, for Variety, perhaps the Cyder grove has supplied you? The Flesh with which you have been nourished to such a well proportioned Stature belonged to four-footed Animals, or to the Fowls of the Air; and each of these have either been fed with Corn or Grass. Whence then, Madam, has your Body been supported, and what do you think it is made of?

But it is safer to transfer the Argument to myself. These Limbs of mine, *Therina*, owe themselves entirely to the animal or vegetable Food, to the Roots or the Stalks, to the Leaves or the Fruit of Plants, or to the Flesh of Brute Creatures, which have passed through my Mouth for these fifty Years, or the Mouths of my Parents before me: This Hand would have been worn to a mere Skeleton, my Arms had been dry Bones, and my Trunk and Ribs the Statue of Death, had they not all received perpetual Recruits from the Field. These Lips which now address you are of the same Materials, and they were once growing like the Grass of the Earth. This very Flesh, which I call mine now, did belong to the Sheep or the Ox before it was a Part of me; and it served to cloath their Bones before it covered mine. You know, *Theron*, you are a Gentleman who delight in rural Sports, when you reside at your Country-seat, and you love to feast on the Game that you have pursued. Did you ever suppose that any part of yourself was once hurried thro' the Air in the Breast of a frighten'd Partridge, which came before Night into your Net? Or that any Piece of you

was

was driven thro' the Fields before the full-mouth'd Hounds, on the Legs of a hunted Hare, which was the next Day prepared for your Table? Had you ever so strange a Thought as this is? and can you believe it now? Or, upon a Survey of my Argument, can you tell how to deny it? And what are Hares and Partridges made of, but growing Herbage, or shattered Corn?

It is true, you have sometimes tasted of Fish, either from the Sea or the Rivers, but even these in their Original are also sorts of Grass; they have been fed partly by Sea Weeds, and partly by lesser Fish which they have devoured, whose prime and natural Nourishment was from some vegetable Matter in the watry World. In short, Sir, I am free to declare that whether I have eaten Cheese or Butter, Bread or Milk, whether I have fed on the Ox or the Sheep, or the Fowls of the Air, I am certain that this Body and these Limbs of mine, even to my Teeth and Nails, and the Hairs of my Head, are all borrowed originally from the vegetable Creation. Every thing of me that is not a *thinking Power*, that is not *Mind* or *Spirit*, was once growing like Grass on the Ground, or was made of the Roots which supported some green Herbage.

And now, *Theron*, what think you of all these Paradoxes? Which of them do you cavil at? Which leaves you Room for Doubt or Question? Is not Philosophy an entertaining Study, that teaches us our Original, and the astonishing Operations of Divine Wisdom and Providence? But it teaches us also to have humble Thoughts of ourselves, and to remember whence we came." *Theron*, to conclude the Discourse, confessed his Surprise and Conviction; he acknowledged the Justice of *Crito's* whole Argument, gave him hearty Thanks for his instructive Lecture, and resolved to remember these amazing Scenes of the Operations of Nature, and the adorable Wisdom of God his Maker. Nor shall I ever forget, said he, the strange and unexpected Dependence of Man on all the meaner Parts of the Creation. I am convinced that *Pride was never made for Man*, when I see how much a kin his Body is to the Fowls of the Air, and Brutes of the Earth. And I think, said he, I am more indebted to my Tenants than ever I could have imagin'd; nor will I cast such a scornful Eye again on the Grasser and the Farmer, since this Flesh and Blood of mine, as well as the Furniture of my House, and the Cloaths I wear, were once growing in the Fields or the Woods, under their Care and Cultivation; and I find I am nearer a-kin to them, since this Self of mine, with all the Finery that covers it, was made originally of the same Materials with them and their coarser Coverings.

Extract of a Book intitled, A Journey through the Island of Oeland and Gothland, perform'd in 1741, by Order of the States of Sweden. By Charles Linnæus, Professor of Physick and Botany in the University of Upsal. Stockholm, 1745, Octavo, 344 Pages.

THE Swedes having failed in their late Attempts to regain the Countries they lost in the unsuccessful Wars of *Charles XII.* have at last begun in good earnest to cultivate the Arts of Peace, by establishing an Academy at *Stockholm*, almost entirely for the natural History of their own Country. Mr *Linnæus's* robust Constitution, the Credit he had acquired by a Journey to *Lapland* in his Youth, his great Diligence, and high Reputation in every Branch of natural Knowledge, recommended him to the States as a fit Person to undertake this Journey to *Oeland* and *Gothland*. He was instructed, to discover such Plants as might be useful in Dying; to inform himself of every Production of the Country that might serve instead of what was imported from other Nations, either in Physick or Manufactures; to have an Eye to every Part of natural History in his Journey; and to endeavour to find out some kind of Earth which might be proper for making China Ware.

He set out, attended by six of his Pupils, and finished his Tour in three Months.

He discovered above one hundred Plants, which before were thought foreign in *Sweden*; many of which are absolutely necessary both in Physick, and in the Art of Dying. He composed a large Number of Receipts for the latter, in which he admitted no Plants but such as grew in *Sweden*. He gives very exact Descriptions of many Birds and Insects, not sufficiently known before. The only Thing he failed in was the Earth for China ware: for the two Islands he traversed are almost entirely Rocks of Lime stone, which calcine in Fire. But he went farther in his Observations than the States had ordered him, and took in every Curiosity relating to the Antiquities of the Country, the mechanick Arts, the Manners of the People, their Fishery, and many other interesting Particulars. The following Observations are some of the most remarkable, and of most general Entertainment.

Agriculture is very difficult in *Sweden*; for the Country is cold, and the Soil generally sandy, marshy, or mixed with Iron. The Inhabitants, who are surprisingly prolific, are put to many Contrivances to make the Soil furnish them with the simplest Food, and the poorest Conveniences. One of their Methods to make Land more fruitful is, to set Fire to the Bushes; and these vast Fires are a certain Remedy against Rain. If the Sky should be cloudy, even after a long Drought, and Showers seem unavoidable, yet these *Swedes*, as they call them, disperse the Storm, and at least drive the Rain to another District. This Phenomenon resembles the Change that has happened in the *Caribbee* Islands, which were moist and show'ry when the *Spaniards* discovered them, but are now the driest in the World, since the *English* and *French* have destroyed the vast Forests with which they were covered. For Trees raise up a prodigious Quantity of Vapours, which would not have left the Earth, but for the attractive Force of the Root and Stem; and these Vapours are the chief Supplies of Rain. A plain Proof of the Barrenness of the Soil in *Sweden* is, the common Bread of the Inhabitants; which they make from the Root of the *Aron*, and that of the Trefoil of the Marshes, wrought up with the Bark of the wild Pine. The Pine likewise furnishes them with another sort of Food. When that Tree puts out its new Branches to the Length of about an Inch, they take off the Bark quite round the Shoots, and lay bare the tender Sprouts of its Wood, from which a kind of Jelly issues, which they scrape off with a Knife, and work up into little Masses. This kind of Gum is called *Saffwa*; and they eat it as long as it continues fresh, without any other Preparation.

The Peasants here, as in all other Countries, have their hereditary Prejudices and superstitious Fancies. It is common to find in the Meadows, a kind of Rings or Circles, the Center of which is bare, and the Circumference covered with Grass. The Country People ascribe these Circles to Witches, who destroy the Grass in the Middle, by dancing upon it. Our Author attributes them to a sort of Dog's Grass, which botanical Writers call *Gramen glumis variis*, which grows in the dirtiest Soil, where no other Herb can thrive, and makes these circular Borders round the bare Spots of the Meadow Grounds. Our Author was able, in this cold Climate, to form a kind of Register from the Circles upon Trees, which are commonly known to be equal in Number to Years which the Tree has lived. But Mr. *Linnæus*, in observing them on the Branch of an Oak, could perfectly distinguish the great Winters of 1578, 1687, and 1709; For the Tree had then grown but very little, and the Circles were much nearer to each other, than in more favourable Years. The *Swedes* try every Method to remedy the Barrenness of the Soil; and in the Isle of *Oeland* they use Sea Weed instead of Manure, and it answers their Purpose tolerably well.

He took Notice of a very instructive Phenomenon near the Mines of Alum at *Mockelby*, in this Island. The Soil and the crude Mineral, from which the Alum is taken, had been laid up

up in great Heaps; and these accidental Mountains were by Chance set on Fire in 1739, so that the Burning was not extinct when he pass'd that Way. The little Vulcano emitted Heat and Smoke; and when they made an Opening into it with a Cane, they perceived a sulphureous Vapour to fly out, and saw Flowers of Sulphur, which the subterraneous Fire had prepared. If ever this Burning reach the Mine itself, our Author supposes that the *Hecla* will not be the only *Vulcano* of the North. But this of *Oeland* must have one very considerable Advantage in the Eye of a Naturalist; for its Origin will be known, with the Causes of the Fire, which it may emit; whereas *Vesuvius* has thrown out Flames above two thousand Years, and no Body pretends to be acquainted with their Sources. In this Island too, our Author found a sort of Flint stone, greatly resembling those in which *M. de Reaumur* discovered the Formation of Crystals. *M. Linnæus* calls them *Apples of Crystal*: They are a round Stone, hollow within, and full of little Crystals, that join in the Center of the Stone. He instructs his Countrymen how to guard against those light Sands, which the Winds throw upon the Coast of *Oeland*, greatly annoying the Country, and clogging the Tillage. It is by planting a kind of Grass, very common in the Downs of *Holland*, which sends out a very deep Root, and is not to be hurt by the Sand; for it stops the Dust as the Wind carries it along, retains it on its Shoots, and turns it into Soil; thus drawing Advantages from what would otherwise desolate the Country. For, by this Means, the Banks of the Sea Shore are increased, and the Land enlarged. In the same Island he describes the Method of making Tar. They begin by making a conical Ditch, which grows narrower towards the Bottom; which is a Fathom deep, and at most a Fathom and a half in Diameter, and surrounded with a Wall. The Ditch is filled with Roots of Pine, dug out of the Ground; and which, by continuing underneath perhaps for some Ages, have gained more unctuous Matter every Year, till they appear like a Mass of transparent Rosin; which is their State of Perfection. This Heap of Roots, mixed with dry Wood of the same Tree, is covered with Earth-mold and Turf, leaving only a small Entrance for the Air to keep up the Fire, kindled under it to draw out the Tar. A Man watches constantly the Course of the Wind, and keeps the Hole from admitting too much, lest the Fire should burn too fiercely. The Tar which flows from the Pine Roots, runs into a Tub, placed at the Bottom of the Ditch. The Tar of *Gothland* is reckoned the best.

But one of the most remarkable Appearances which our Author took, was the Sea Coast near *Capelhamn*, in the Island of *Gothland*. The Banks on the Shore are here entirely form'd of *Madrepore*, of which there are incredible Quantities. Nature has ranged them, as the Husbandmen do the Earth in several Provinces of *Germany*, in Rows compos'd alternately in Hills and Trenches. Each Hill marks a particular Increase of the Island, and the Rows farthest from the Sea are covered with a fruitful Earth. This natural Mechanism shews how the Island has been form'd in the Ocean. The *Baltick* Sea visibly diminishes in Depth; it leaves, by little and little, a Part of those Coral Banks which are covered with Earth, and to which other Banks, successively left bare, have served as Coasts, or Shores; and thus the Island has been form'd; which is still increasing, and which probably will always continue so. A thousand Things concur to persuade us of the Truth of that Conjecture, (which our Author says can hardly be called a Conjecture, being one of *Sir Isaac Newton's*) that the Proportion of Water in the Globe of the Earth is constantly decreasing. Almost all the Seas in the World, and even the Lakes of *Switzerland*, are retreating more and more. The City of *Avenche* was situated on the Border of the Lake *Morat*, and the Hoops are sometimes discovered to which the Boats were formerly moor'd: But that City is now a good League distant from the Lake. The Coasts of *England* are every Day gaining upon the Sea: The Harbours

of the *Turkish* Empire are growing continually fuller of Sand, and the Sea is proportionably retiring. *Egypt* was once a Morass, and has visibly increased in Extent. We know the Time in which the *Delta* was formed; and the Land gains so plainly upon the Water, that *Dr Shaw* has demonstrated that, within a certain Space of Time, it will become a meer Desert of Sand. *Mr Celsus* has given exact Measures of the Diminution of the Sea upon the Coast of the Gulf of *Botnia*. Every Particular joins to persuade us, that the Earth has been entirely covered with Water; that the Quantity of that Water has been and is gradually diminished; and that our Globe will become uninhabitable, if it subsist a certain Number of Ages.

Our Author is extremely happy in a Discovery which pays him for the Difficulty and Fatigue of his whole Voyage, in his Opinion. He found, that a Species of the *Sainfoin*, which is very common in *Germany*, and even in *Sweden*, may be sown in the same Manner, and may be of the same Service as the true *Sainfoin* and the Trefoil of *Spain*. This Species of it is not damaged by Cold, or a bad Soil; it branches out largely, and the Cattle love it as well as the *French*. *Sweden* has few Meadow-Grounds; the Horses there live only upon such Herbs as Nature has provided in the Woods, and the People would be glad to procure Grass even at the Expense of foreign Seeds. Our Author does more; he shews a very nourishing kind of Grass of their own Growth: There is only one Precaution necessary in managing it; it must be left to grow to Seed every third Year; for it is very slow in ripening, and mowing it destroys the Fecundity of the Seed. In observing the Preparation of Lime in *Gothland*, our Author discovered an Appearance to the Chymists. Certain Stones, from which Lime is made, vitrefy in a middling Fire; and the Workmen would be disappointed, but that they have learn'd to prevent that Vitrefaction by augmenting the Fire when they perceive the Stones growing moist, and sending out a Fire before they dissolve. This Stone is otherwise so easy to be calcin'd, that the Heat of the Sun is sufficient to do it. The Iron Ore is so plentiful in *Sweden*, that it frequently appears above Ground; and there is one Mountain from which it may be taken pure, without any Preparation. It is called *Taberget*. All the Mountain is one Mineral. Our Author explains the Causes of so uncommon an Appearance: A red Earth, which is very common in *Sweden*, had imbibed a vitriolick Water, which has gradually changed it into a Mineral. After the Formation of this Mineral, the Sea, which comes to the Foot of *Taberget*, has washed away the light Earth, and left only that which had become solid.

We shall conclude with a short Remark on the Manners and Customs of the People of *Gothland*; among whom the ancient Simplicity of the North is very observable. The Peasants never sell any Thing to the Townsmen, nor even barter with them; Matters are transacted between them in a nobler Manner. When the Peasant comes to Town, the Burgher furnishes him with Necessaries; gives him wherewithal to pay his Taxes, and procures him the Commodities which he wants. The Countryman on his Side puts into the Townsman's Hands all the Produce of his Labour, which he brings to Town. They never dispute about the Price of Things; they treat with each other in Confidence, and according to the Laws of natural Justice, which are supported by the natural Poverty of the Country; which excludes Luxury and almost Avarice.

An Account of the Advantages derived to England and Scotland by the Union, with a Proposal for such an Alliance with Ireland. Extracted from a Pamphlet just published. Price 1 s. 6 d.

THE Union, whatever artful and designing Men may pretend, is equally necessary to one Part of the Island, and beneficial to the other. *Great Britain* is a far more formidable Power than the Crown of *England* was, and the Inhabitants of

North Britain are in a Capacity of being much richer and happier than the People of *Scotland* ever were. In point of Taxes they have all the Favour shewn them their Condition requires. On Application to the Legislature, they have had great Indulgences with respect to their Trade and Manufacture. They are at Liberty to extend their Commerce, and employ their Fortunes as they please. The Union left the Church of *Scotland* as it found it: That they have differed and divided among themselves is their own Fault; and that those of the Episcopal Persuasion have drawn down the Hand of the Law by an Abuse of the *Tendernefs* long shewn them, is what they cannot deny; nor can they justly complain of any Steps the Government have taken in regard to them: It is the Political Part of their Religion, not the Doctrinal, that has exposed them to the Weight of these new Laws, which would scarce have been so light under any other Government. Let them consider the Case of the Protestants in *France*; who, in their Political Creed, differ nothing from the rest of their Countrymen, unless it may be in having firmer Principles of Obedience.

In regard to Government, the People of that Country are much happier than ever they were before, or after the Accession of their Kings to the Crown of *England*: For look into their ancient Historians, such as *Fordun*, *Major*, *Boetius*, *Lefsy*, or *Buchanan*, and you will find them in perpetual Tumults, Insurrections, Plots, or Conspiracies; and this in all Reigns indifferently, from the Power of their Grandees, and their Credit with, or Influence over the People. As for what has passed in later Times, examine *Spotiswood*, *Melvin*, *Drummond*, *Burnet*, and *Welwood*: You will see in them, that every new Sessions of Parliament was attended with a Change of Ministry and System; so that the Kingdom was kept in a continual Hurry, and the People were more concern'd *who* govern'd them, than *how* they were governed. But, since the Union, Things have taken another Turn, and the Inhabitants of *Scotland* have enjoyed Peace and Protection, which are the great Ends of Government, for many Years together; the Laws have been supported, the Access to the Throne and to the Legislature has been always open; there has never appeared any Inclination to encroach upon their Liberties, or to distress them in any Manner whatever.

The Union has been no less beneficial to the Church; for their Religion has remained in a settled Condition, has been supported and defended by the Government, and yet no Countenance given to a Spirit of Persecution; whereby the Peace of the Country has been maintained, and the Credit of that Church carried higher than ever it was. Whoever consults the *Scots* Ecclesiastical Historians will see, that never any Nation in the World suffered more than this has done by religious Dissentions in former Times, when the Worship of God was almost continually made a Pretence, for the Disturbance and Destruction of Men; and the Government had more to do to regulate the Conduct of the Clergy, and to keep the different Sects in some Degree of Order, than with all other Affairs put together: Whereas since the Union, there has scarce been any Trouble upon this Account; and what religious Differences have arisen, either from Pride, Peevishness, or Enthusiasm, have sunk by Degrees, without producing any Noise or Confusion worth speaking of, or at least nothing in Comparison of what they did heretofore, even under the best Reigns and gentlest Administrations.

In respect to the Administration of Justice, the greatest Care was taken to make the Inhabitants of *North Britain* perfectly easy, by the Provision made for it by the Union; which secured to them the Possession of their old Laws, to be administer'd by their own Judges, in the same Manner as before, and under such Restrictions as left it not in the Power either of the Crown or its Ministers, to give them the least Trouble or Disturbance: Neither have they ever had any Occasion to complain on this Head, their Benches having been filled with the most eminent Advocates at their Bar; who, whenever they had occasion

to come into *England*, on the Score of the last Resort of Justice in Parliament, have been treated here, not only with the greatest Candour and Civility, but with all the Marks of Respect and Esteem possible. It is true, that since the Union, Appeals have been frequent; but this has been so far from tending to the Prejudice of the Inhabitants of *North Britain*, that it has been, as indeed from its Nature it must be, of the highest Benefit: For, in the first Place, it serves as a Check upon the Courts below, and obliges them not only to act with Justice and Impartiality, but with the utmost Care and Circumspection. In the second Place, it is a voluntary Act of the Parties; who, if they desire to be bound by the Decisions of their own Judges at home, are not at all compelled to resort hither for the Revision of their Sentences, in any Case whatever.

The People of *North Britain* are, at all Times, at Liberty to bring in their Cattle, and what other Commodities they have of their own, without Trouble, and without Burden; which alone has changed the Face of the Frontiers, and made those Lands, which heretofore were scarce saleable at all, the most valuable in that Country. By the Benefits derived from this stable Intercourse, the People of *Scotland* have been enabled to succeed in many Manufactures, which they had, formerly, in vain, attempted; and some they have since learned and practised, that, before this Intercourse, they never thought of: which, from their Vicinity to *England*, they are capable of carrying on with Profit; and which, if this Intercourse were interrupted, they must be immediately forced to lay aside.

By the Intercourse mentioned in the last Paragraph, I would be understood, of the Communication by Land, between the two Nations: But tho' the Benefits resulting from this, to the People of *North Britain*, are incomparably greater than can be conceived by any who are not perfectly acquainted with the Nature of the Thing, and with the Number of Persons it employs; yet it is, in a Manner, nothing, when compared to the general Commerce of the *North* Part of *Britain* with the *South*, which, before the Union, was a very inconsiderable Thing: But we have not only many Vessels in a Year from *Leith* and *Glasgow*, but from almost every Port, even those situated in the most Northern Parts of that Country. It is very true, that the *Scots*, sometimes, pretend to doubt whether they are Gainers by that Commerce or not; since what they derive from *England*, consists chiefly in Articles of Luxury; which, however, is a weak and foolish Notion, both here, and every where else; for *Luxury* is an indeterminate Expression, and implies a different Thing in the Mouth of every Man that uses it. But if the *Scots*, which is the fair Way of stating it, have increased the Number of Articles, which they conceive to be Conveniences of Life, and are furnished with many of these from *England*, they must then purchase them some Way or other; they must increase their Manufactures, send out more of their Commodities, find some Way of remitting hither the Balance of their foreign Trade; or, in some Manner or other, give us Satisfaction: and, if they do this, it is most certain both they as well as we are Gainers. But it is very evident, that a great Part of this Commerce is owing to their being at Liberty to share in the *English* Trade, by virtue of the Union; and therefore, if they actually take off four or five times the Quantity of *English* Goods which they did formerly, they are enabled so to do by the Advantages they have gained in Trade; and consequently are, in every respect, the better for it; which is likewise discernible by many, and those infallible Marks: such as the flourishing of their Sea port Towns, the augmenting the Number of their Traders, and the Increase of their Shipping: And as all these Advantages increase in Time, we have some Reason to believe, by the Close of the present Century, the trading Inhabitants of *Scotland* will make quite another Figure than they do at present; which will be wholly owing to their Participation in our Trade: and yet, in all Probability, ours has been increased by it too.

We must, before we quit this Subject, say a Word or two of the Plantations; which is another vast Acquisition the Scots have made by the Union: And, I believe, it may be truly said, that the Trade between *North Britain* and the Plantations, is greatly more considerable than the whole Commerce of *Scotland*, while it remained a separate Kingdom. But this is not all; there are vast Numbers of *North Britons* settled in all our Plantations: It is believed they make near one Half of the People of *Virginia*; and I have been told, that two-fifths of the white People of *Jamaica* are of that Nation; where 'tis certain that many of them have made large Fortunes, and then returned to settle in some Part of this Island. Upon the whole, therefore, those *North Britons*, who talk of being set down where they were taken up; of being restored to their ancient Privileges, to their Parliaments, and to the Rights of a separate Government, either are not in earnest, or do not understand the Interest of their own Country: which those undoubtedly least do, that have spent most of their Time here; for they fancy that a Parliament of *Scotland* would resemble a Parliament of *Great Britain*; which it never did, or can; and was no better than a Theatre of Faction, where much was done to serve private Interest, and little or nothing for the Service of the Publick; which was the true Reason of the Poverty of the People, and of their being in no Condition to support that Independency, of which some of them are, or affect to be, so fond.

It is a Saying of Mr *Houghton*, the Author of the Papers upon Husbandry and Trade, That the most beneficial Treaty that could possibly be made for us, would be a triple League between *England*, *Scotland*, and *Ireland*; and this Observation he repeats more than once. It is indeed a very just Remark; to which if our Statesmen would constantly attend, they might save themselves the Trouble of all other Leagues and Treaties. I do not mean by this, that we might despise and maltreat other Nations; but that we might be in a Condition to look upon them without Terror; and never apprehend either our Commerce or our Liberty, capable of being affected by their Frowns or Favour. These three Nations, in point of Situation, Produce, and convenient Ports, have undoubtedly all the Materials requisite to establish an independent, tho' not an universal Monarchy. It is our want of Harmony, our want of Attention, and, above all, our want of publick Spirit, that hinders us from being the first People in the Universe.

The Advantages resulting to *South Britain* from the Union, are many and great. In the first Place, we have gained a great Country, and a great Number of Subjects. This we had often attempted by Force of Arms, and never could accomplish; but, if we had, a Conquest would not have been so advantageous to us, for many Reasons; for then we might justly have feared all Improvements in *Scotland*, as tending to put it in the Power of the Inhabitants to revolt: Whereas, in the present Case, it is against their Interest; neither have we seen any attempt it, but such as have not hitherto reaped the Advantages of the Union in point of Government or Commerce; and who were as troublesome, when a separate Monarchy, to their own Princes, as ever they have been to the united Kingdom. If an Accession of Subjects be no Advantage, then all the great Writers on the Art of Government are mistaken; and all our Laws for naturalizing Foreigners are weak and foolish. We likewise secured our Frontier on that Side; which cost us both Trouble and Expence to defend; and we took from our Capital Enemies the *French* the most useful Allies to them, because the most dangerous to us.

We are told, that *North Britain* is a poor Country. This, however, we knew before the Union; and therefore have no Reason to complain of that now: And, besides, it is a very high Reproach upon us that it is poor. Some amongst us call it wild, bleak, barren, without considering how many great Nations lie to the North of *Scotland*, and consequently in Countries

more bleak and barren than it. But the Truth is, we are very little acquainted with the Country; we neither know, nor care to know, what the Condition of it is, or how it may be improved; and the Effects of this Carelessness in ourselves we throw upon the Country. We carry on a great Trade to *Copenhagen*, *Stockholm*, *Petersburgh*, and to *Archangel*; we had formerly all, and we have still some Commerce with *Iceland*; we sometimes fit out Ships for the Whale Fishery; and we have Factories, tho' no Colonies, in *Hudson's Bay*: why then should we imagine this so despicable a Place, which lies in a far milder Climate, and may therefore be supposed as well worth visiting? at least it might be made so: And we, who value ourselves so much upon making even the worst Countries turn to Account, when in our Hands, should be ashamed to confess, that *North Britain* is still, at least a great Part of it, in as bad a Condition as before the Union; which we have never improved, or indeed so much as attempted it; tho', with respect to Timber or Naval Stores, we might perhaps fetch them from thence with full as little Trouble, and certainly at a less Expence, than from *Norway*, *Sweden*, or *Russia*. The Poverty of *Scotland* therefore is a Topick beneath a sensible or a well-bred Man to insist upon; for, if that be enough to run down a Country, it may be very possible to shew him as bad Land within forty Miles of *London*, as any he can shew in *Scotland*; and yet the Inhabitants are not thought at all the worse for it.

What serves to render these Reproaches the more barbarous and unjust, and, at the same time, more absurd and ridiculous, is the Certainty we have, that the Poverty of *Scotland* really arises from no other Cause than the not taking due Care of it. The Linen Manufacture is now, in some measure, encouraged; and this Encouragement shews us what might be done, if publick Spirit prevailed in this Island. If we had undertaken to promote this Manufacture immediately after the Union, forty Years would have made a wide Difference in the State of it; and we should, by this Time, have been able to have furnished our Plantations entirely from thence; which would have been much more beneficial to us than purchasing the same Goods in *Germany* and *Holland*. The Mines in *Scotland* are very valuable, and there are of all Kinds; which, with the Assistance of the Publick in making proper Roads, and rendering Creeks and Ports more commodious, would produce vast Advantages to *Great Britain*. We may add to these, the most valuable Fishery in the World, if we may give Credit to Sir *Walter Raleigh*, and other unprejudiced Writers. The Inhabitants of *North Britain*, about the Year 1720, formed a very laudable Design for improving this Fishery, in which Persons of all Ranks and Conditions were concerned; but, upon Application for a Charter, it seems one of our *Change-Alley* Bubbles had been beforehand with them; a legal Authority was refused, and for want of it the Company immediately dissolved; which was not only a present Loss to the Persons concerned, but a national Discouragement for the future; so much the more to be regretted, because, if that Design had taken place, and the Company, as it was proposed, had erected Magazines in the Western and Northern Islands, and had a small Squadron of armed Vessels to cover and protect their Trade, the late Rebellion could never have happened; and in all Probability the Inhabitants of the Western Highlands, by this Time, had been so well reconciled to our Maxims and Government, that we should have stood in no need of regular Troops to keep them in Obedience; and after all, perhaps, this will be found the surest Method, at last, of reducing them, not to Slavery, but to Reason; not to a temporary Submission, but to a perpetual Subjection, by putting them into a better Condition than they were, and not leaving them in the worst of all Conditions, disarmed and disaffected. The former is unworthy of, the latter is incompatible with a State of Freedom.

The

The Complaints that are made of their over-running our Armies, Fleets, Plantations, and learned Professions, are in one Sense well founded; for they shew, that the Union has in a great measure had its Effect: that is to say, it has mingled and incorporated the People; it has brought Multitudes into a Submission to, and Dependence upon our Government; which is a Thing of very great Consequence, and a very high Benefit to this Nation. It is not pretended, that the Natives of *North Britain* behave ill in our Armies, or in our Fleets; and, if it was pretended, their general Reputation abroad would contradict that sufficiently: Besides, in the present Scrutiny into Officers Conduct, none of them have been blamed, which I suppose would scarce happen if they were blame-worthy. Those that croud over to our Plantations do us more Service surely than if they were transported thither; and, considering how great a Part of our Trade depends at present upon the Plantations, and how much that Trade depends upon their being well peopled, he must have a very strange Head, who suspects the *Scots* of doing us Injury this way. In Law and Physick, some, and those no great Number, live here decently, and with Reputation; but as it is impossible for them to live here without spending what they get by us, I cannot discern why we should either envy or abuse them. The Children of *Germans, French, Dutch, Swiss,* and other foreign Parents, do the same Thing, and we look upon it as an Advantage; and therefore nothing but Spleen and Ill-humour can engage us to consider the Success of our *North British* Countrymen in another Light. If they were of so selfish a Disposition as not to quit their own Country upon any Terms, we might suspect them of bad Designs, and of an Inclination to turn the Advantages they would even then have from the Union, upon those that granted them; which, in process of Time, they might have in their Power: Or if they were so invincibly disaffected, as to refuse to serve us by Land or Sea, and at the same Time went over to the *French* or *Spaniards*, we should then have just Cause of Umbrage; but to treat those who have behaved well to us, as bad Subjects, at the same Time that we treat such as are Rebels, as Rebels deserve to be treated, must give that whole Nation a very bad Prospect, and afford us no very good one.

We must indeed allow, and the wiser Part of the People of *North Britain* will also allow it, that, considering the Situation we were in, this Time Twelvemonth, there is no great Wonder to be made, that the common People express a good deal of Resentment against the *Scots* without Distinction.

But was the Surrender of *Edinburgh* a Grain worse than that of *Carlisle*? Or will any one say, that the Behaviour of *Glasgow* was not better than that at *Manchester*? that the Clergy of *North Britain*, of the Church established, were not equally zealous with those of *South Britain* (and more they could not well be)? or that the *Argyleshire* Highlanders did not as much Service as the *Yorkshire* Hunters? What Colour then for National Reflections? What Room for stripping the People of *North Britain* of the Benefits of the Law, and of their Birthrights? What Justice in threatening them with with Banishment or Starving?

We may, by Encouragement, induce the People to stay at home, and improve their own Country, instead of scattering themselves all the World over: We may render their Linen-Manufactures a Thing of prodigious Consequence to them and to us: We may open Mines in all Parts of their Country, and by that Means gain Access to and Intelligence from them: We may establish a Fishery, and by that Means a Naval Force upon its Coasts: So that at the same Time we render the Country better, and the Inhabitants richer, we shall be ourselves more secure.

By pursuing these Measures, every Part of the Island may be rendered flourishing, and the People in general happy; whereas Jealousies, Heart-burnings and Uneasinesses, cannot fail of

producing contrary Effects, such as abating Industry, encouraging Faction, propagating Civil Dissention, and scattering the Seeds of future Civil Wars. The Choice of these is before us, and surely it requires no great Measure of Understanding, to determine what Choice we shall make.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

The following Truths are of such Import to the Welfare of *England*, that I dare be answerable, if you will give it a Place, it will in no respect be disagreeable to your Readers.

AS Trade and Navigation are the Wealth, Strength, and Safety of these Realms, every Method which tends to lessen that Nursery for Seamen must end in the utter Ruin of *England*: But in this, Sir, we are our own Executioners; for the most of our Trade is now driven in foreign Bottoms, or in Vessels belonging to foreign Owners, or commanded by foreign Masters. This is so sensible a Detriment to *England*, that in all human Appearance our whole Mercantile Navigation will not be able in two Years more to Man one Fourth of the *English* Navy. This is not founded on Supposition, but upon Matters of Fact; for the Entries inwards and outwards are above one thousand *English* Ships less this Year than they were a few Years ago. It must grieve every Lover of his Country to see our Ships lie rotting by the Walls, whilst Goods are constantly shipping on Freight in foreign Bottoms; because, says the Freighter, as they sail their Ships cheaper than the *English*, they can carry for less Freight. This is so unjustifiable an Argument, that whoever makes use of it, is as much an Enemy to the Commonwealth as a Smuggler, who regards his Country's Interest no farther than it consists with his own, and may be said to feed the Stranger with the Bowels of his Posterity, and wound his Children through his own Sides. It cannot be supposed that some of our Allies will come heartily to a War, or wish a Peace, so long as they are Gainers by their Neutrality: and tho' the War is on the very Verge of their Dominions, their Gains in Trade, since it was declared, are sufficient to purchase a Pacification for them on their own Conditions. It is evident, that *England* can afford her Goods much cheaper when sent to Market in our own Bottoms than when freighted in foreign Vessels.

For suppose two gross Cargoes freighted, the one in an *English*, the other in a Foreign Bottom. at 200 l. Freight, produces, free of all Charges, except the Freight, 1200 l.

Then, is *England* Creditor for the whole 1200 l. for the Goods sent in her own Bottom, since the Freight is paid to *England* as well as the Produce of the Goods?

The Cargo only Credits *England* for 1000 l. the Foreign Bottom being paid 200 l. for Freight, and their Navigation and Commerce increasing by the Ruin of ours.

In the first Case, the Freight earned on *English* Bottoms would make Insurance in *Holland*, and they bear our Losses at Sea. Every Tradesman, from the Ship-builder to the Farmer, feels the blessed Effects of encouraging our own Shipping. As there is no Business for Ship Carpenters and Caulkers, they, and all the Trades depending on Shipping, must shortly seek their Bread in foreign Countries, where Ships carry our Goods on Freight, and their Families become a Burthen to their respective Parishes; the Importation of all Necessaries for Shipping will daily lessen, to the great Prejudice of his Majesty's Customs. I had a long Struggle with my own Insufficiency before I could prevail with myself to write; but hearing there is a Scheme on foot to open a Trade with *Spain* on Neutral Bottoms, which will very much increase this dangerous Practice, I could no longer forbear, hoping some abler Person, who has more Capacity than I pretend to, will give the Legislature their Thoughts which Way to prevent this growing Evil from becoming, as otherwise it soon must, absolutely insupportable.

Yours, &c.

G. SNOW.

How the Cattle are manag'd in the present Distemper, by the Peasants of Livonia; extracted from a Letter to the E. of C.

THIS Distemper, if attended to, will be found neither Pestilential nor Contagious; but becomes so only by Neglect. — It is to be discover'd by examining very carefully the Tongues of the Beasts, and pulling them out as far as you can; and if you find neither Inflammation, Pimple nor Hole, near their Roots (for it is there the Distemper always begins) you may be sure that the Beasts are inwardly sound: In which Case, to rub their Tongues for 10 or 12 Days with Tar, or the Grease of Wheels, will be a sure Preservative. — But if you find Inflammation, Pimples, or Holes, near the Roots of the Tongues, and that their Breaths stink; take Allum burnt and powder'd, and mix it with an equal Quantity of Salt, rub those Holes or Ulcers with it, and then wash them well with Wine; and continue this for three or four Days. During this Operation, give them every Morning half an Ounce of Linseed, and half an Ounce of Sallad Oil, fasting. — Their Common Drink should be warm Water, with a little Flour in it.

A RECEIPT for the Distemper amongst the Horn'd Cattle; which 'tis said, has perform'd surprizing Cures.

AS soon as a Beast was perceived to be disorder'd, as much Snuff (made of Asarum Leaves dried, and beat to a fine Powder) as would lie on a Shilling, was put into a Quill, and blown up the Nostrils of the Cow, &c. distemper'd; which in a few Hours caused a Matter to run in large Quantities from the said Beast, and thereby prevented its settling on the Lungs. This Method has restored many hundreds; and not one of the found Cattle that have taken this Sternutatory have been affected, tho' in Company with those that have been distemper'd.

P. S. This Month several Cattle died suddenly near Norwich in an uncommon Way; and upon Enquiry it appear'd that they were poisoned; and a Person being set to watch, he saw two Men opening Turneps in a Turnep Field where Cattle were feeding, in which they put Corrosive Sublimate. They made their Escape; but as several Persons were sent in Pursuit of them, 'tis hoped they will be taken, and brought to Justice.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

BY Letters from CONSTANTINOPLE, dated Dec. 28. we have Advice, that the Plague made great Ravages there, and had got into the Quarters of the Europeans; that the Foreign Ministers had shut up their Palaces, and laid aside all Intercourse.

According to some Advices by way of Poland, 4000 Janissaries are arrived at Choczim, and the like Number are expected at Bender. They are to be followed by 15,000 more, the Porte being resolved to have 40,000 Men there in the Spring, exclusive of Irregulars. The same Advices say, that the Crime Tartars are in motion, without any apparent Cause; and that not only the Turkish Troops employ'd in the Persian War, but almost all they have in Asia, have been order'd to make the best of their Way to Europe. — From whence 'tis conjectured, the Turks and Swedes are to fall upon the Russians at one Time.

Affairs seem daily to grow more serious between the Courts of RUSSIA and SWEDEN; and the March of Troops into Finland, at this severe Season, under Pretence of relieving the Garrison of Wyburg, affords no favourable Prospect for the Repose of that Country. Count Tessin's Power and Interest are hitherto too strong for the Remonstrances and Letters of Baron Korff, who still insists on a satisfactory Answer from the Swedish Ministry.

In the mean time the Earl of Hyncford hath signed at Petersburg his Britannick Majesty's Accession to the defensive Treaty concluded last Year between the two Imperial Courts; which, with the present State of the War, makes it probable that the great Armaments in Russia, both by Sea and Land, have a Respect to something farther than the Awing of Sweden, or rather the Suppression of the French Interest there, where it too much prevails.

The Court of ROME takes in high dudgeon the Impudence of Don Carlos, in presuming to check the Clergy in the Administration of their spiritual Power, by suppressing the holy Court of Inquisition in his Dominions: Notwithstanding which he has issued a new Decree, whereby he prohibits any Attempts to restore that Court, on Pain of Banishment to the Proposer; which, no doubt, will widen the Breach between the Courts of Naples and Rome.

Count Brown, with his whole Army, after having been two Months and two Days in PROVENCE, was obliged to repass the Varo, Feb. 3. N. S. His Loss in this Expedition he gives out to be only 600, while the French magnify it to 5 or 6000. Marshal Belleisle has undoubtedly won great Honour in obliging the Invaders to make this Retreat; nor does Count Brown seem to have lost any Reputation in being driven to the Necessity of it. The Insurrection at Genoa, which put a Stop to his Supplies by Land, could not be foreseen. The Want of Artillery to besiege Antibes in Form, and in consequence of that, the Want of an open Port for Ships to come into, were Difficulties he doubtless hoped to get more easily over: But human Industry cannot subdue the Inclemency of the Winds and Waves; nor can a large Army subsist, in an exhausted Country, without a constant Supply of Provisions and Forage. We are not to wonder therefore, that the Austrian Commander quitted his Purpose of standing a general Engagement; but rather to admire the Dexterity with which he drew in all his Parties, not one of them being cut off or intercepted.

Such was the State of the Country the Austrians and Piedmontese left, that the French and Spaniards, as soon as their Work was done, were obliged to return to their former Quarters, leaving only a few Battalions to guard the Banks of the Varo.

There is no Probability, however, as Affairs are circumstanced, that the French will be able soon to call back any of their Troops to Flanders: For, if the Imperial General and the King of Sardinia can but keep together good Armies all the Summer, upon the Frontiers of PROVENCE and Dauphiny, fresh

Excursions upon the Enemy's Territory will be continually in their Power, unless a Force nearly equal to theirs be kept to cover their Frontiers.

According to a Treaty concluded at TURIN for the Reduction of GENOA, the King of Sardinia is to furnish 13 Battalions and 40 Pieces of Cannon, with Mortars and Ammunition; the English Fleet is to co-operate as much as possible; and C. Brown is to reinforce the Army of Gen. Schulemburg with all the Forces he can spare: And no Treaty is to be sign'd with the Republick without the joint Consent of the three contracting Parties.

Nothing has been yet attempted against the Capital of GENOA; the Revolters continue desperate, struggling hard to keep the Posts they yet possess, and recover those they have lost. The Nobility now join in the Revolt; some with their Purse, and others with their Persons. New Money has been struck, with a Motto importing a Resolution to conquer or die; and some Terms have been talked of for their Submission, which are not however yet agreed upon.

But the Inhabitants of the Vallies of Ponfevera and Bisagno have offer'd to submit, on Condition that they should not have been deemed to have been engaged in the Revolt, as they were forced to take up Arms. But the Genoese in the Capital refuse to submit to the Queen's Mercy.

Some Letters say, the above Vallies submitted to the Austrians for 40,000 Genouins, and had agreed to betray one of the Gates of the Capital to them, but were prevented by the Discovery of their Designs.

Three Barks are arrived at Genoa; one of which had on board several Officers from France, who carried Assurances of Relief, the Grand Prior of France being speedily to sail, as they say, with all the Gallies of that Crown, and some thousands of Land Forces on board, to their Assistance. One of these Officers had along with him two Millions of Livres in Specie, for erecting Magazines for these Troops. A Spanish Officer has also assured them, that the Neapolitan Troops are on their March to Lombardy: All which has inflamed the Populace to such a Degree, that they have taken an Oath never to submit to the Austrians, but to put to Death whoever shall propose it, and carry his Head on a Pike for a Standard.

The Queen of Hungary has seized on all the Goods and Effects of the Genoese in her Dominions, and whatever Money they have lodged in the Bank of Vienna.

'Tis said the Protestants in Languedock and Dauphiny have not shewn the least Disposition to revolt, or favour the Designs of the Allies against FRANCE; which contributes not a little to the Execution of the new Orders of their Sovereign, to treat them with more Gentleness than formerly, provided they demean themselves peaceably, and avoid the publick Assemblies and Acts of Worship forbidden by the Royal Ordonnances.

They write from Antibes, that they are again at liberty to breathe the free Air, and to think of rebuilding their Houses, of which there is not one that is not half beat down: That their Governor, the Chevalier de Sade, has gained immortal Reputation, and is looked upon as the Saviour of his Country, by the obstinate Defence he made in a Place which hitherto never had the Title of a Fortrefs; but after having withstood a Bombardment, say they, of 36, and a Siege of four Days open Trenches, with a Garison of 800 Men, we flatter ourselves that our Town will be recorded in History, tho' it would please us better to see it rebuilt: That Gen. Roth fairly cheated them of his Artillery; for his Escorte was not strong enough to protect it, but he mounted wooden Cannon on his Batteries, which deceived the Garison till those of Brads were out of Reach.

The French are greatly distress'd in raising Men for the next Campaign, being obliged to press them into their Service from the conquer'd Provinces

in Flanders, on pain of the Gallows: But if the Allies be superior this Season in that Country, and drive the French from their Possessions there, 'tis highly probable these forced Recruits will either desert to follow their Trades, or to join the Forces of their late Mistress, the Empress Queen.

If we could imagine that France is at last grown to generous and equitable, as, upon the bare Preparations that are making for a vigorous Campaign, and the Diversion that has been given to part of her Troops in Provence, to consent to the same Terms that the Allies might expect after a successful Summer's War, all the World must allow it reasonable to avoid the farther Effusion of Blood. But what Reason have we to hope this? Much less, what Security have we to depend on it? Will France restore to the House of Austria all her unjust Acquisitions? Will she renounce all Claim to a Settlement for Don Philip in Italy? Will she make an absolute Cession of Cape Breton to the English? — If so, we may think of further Preliminaries; if not, we have raised Supplies, and granted Subsidies, for one Trial more.

But as if Peace had just descended from above with her Olive Branch, and waved it once over the Courts of all the contending Powers, nothing is now talked of but a fresh Trip to Breda, and the very sudden good Effects that are to result from it.

We hear nothing more of the 12,000 Danes to march for the Low Countries, nor the 6000 additional Hessians; but the Letters from Hanover now tell us, that the Maritime Powers are treating for Troops with the Duke of Saxe Gotha.

The Preparations continue to be great in FLANDERS for an early Campaign on both Sides.

I R E L A N D.

Mr William Eelbeck, Lapidary, has produced before the Dublin Society a new Manufacture of his own Invention, viz. a Parcel of beautiful Coat Buttons that look like Agate or Pebbles, finely polish'd, with great Variety of Colours, all natural, made of Horses Teeth, extremely hard, tough, and durable, with the Shanks made out of the Solid. These Buttons he works and polishes with a Mill.

Capt. Mercer, Commander of the Revenue Ship the Besborough, sometime ago seized at Loughlarn a Vessel called the Betty of Crawfurdlyke, Capt. Macneal, laden with Tobacco on Debenture from Scotland, pretended to be bound to Bergen in Norway. The Proprietors having claim'd the Seizure, the Cause was tried before the Sub-commissioners of Carrickfergus, on Jan. 25. when she was condemned, and a Fine of 500 l. confirm'd on Macneal and another Master she always carried; it appearing to the Court, that she intended to run her Cargo on our North Coast, where she had broke Bulk, and clandestinely landed Part: And it was also proved, that that was the fifth Offence of the same kind committed by the same Ship and Proprietors; by which it is computed the Revenue of Scotland lost 7000 l. and that of Ireland as much more.

L O N D O N.

On Jan. 29. fifty Pieces of Cannon, 230 Matrosses, and part of the Troops for Flanders, were shipped at Woolwich.

Feb. 1. About four in the Morning, his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland set out for Harwich; on the 3d, he embark'd for Holland; and on the 4th he landed at Helvoetsluys.

Feb. 3. The Sheriffs of London presented the City's Petition against the Bill for naturalizing foreign Protestants.

The Kentish Smugglers now begin to vie in Villainy with those of Sussex, and draw together in Bodies on the Isle of Thanet, some times to the Amount of 300 Men.

Feb. 12. John Murray, Esq; late Secretary to the Pretender, was brought to the Bar of the Court of King's Bench; and the Warrant of his Commitment and Detainer, and all the other Process and Proceedings being removed by *Certiorari*, were read in Court, and also the Bill of Attainder made in the last Sessions of Parliament; whereby the Persons therein named (whereof Mr Murray was one) were to stand attainted of High Treason, unless they surrendered themselves on or before the 12th Day of July last: which being read to the Court, the Attorney General moved, that Mr Murray might be called upon to know what he had to say, why Execution should not be awarded against him upon that Attainder. Thereupon Mr Murray was arraigned; and (confessing he was the same John Murray named in the Act of Parliament) he pleaded, that he surrendered himself to my Lord Justice Clerk on June 28. being a Fortnight before the Time limited in the Act of Parliament expired; and that immediately upon his Surrender he was imprisoned in the Castle of Edinburgh, and had ever since been in Custody, and therefore was not liable to the Penalty of that Law. To this Mr Attorney General replied, That he had his Majesty's Orders to confess this Plea to be true. Hereupon the Court directed, that Mr Murray's Plea, and this Confession of the Attorney General thereon, should be entered upon Record; and then remanded Mr Murray to the Tower.

One Pardon is passing the Seals for 748 of the Rebels that were taken in the late Rebellion, who are to be transported to America.

Feb. 13. a Proclamation was issued, that henceforward the Pilots on board all Ships and Vessels of War in British Pay shall receive an equal Share of all Prizes with the Lieutenants and Quarter Masters of Marines, and Lieutenants, Ensigns and Quarter Masters of Land Forces, Boatswain, Gunner, Purser, Carpenter, Surgeon, Chaplain, &c. on board such Ships.

The Commons declared Luke Robinson, Esq; duly elected for the Borough of Heydon in Yorkshire, in room of Col. Gumley, return'd.

His Royal Highness the Duke's Regiment of Dragoons have receiv'd Orders to embark for Flanders.

By the new Act for laying a Tax on Windows, every Dwelling-house having ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen or fourteen Lights or Windows, to pay Sixpence each yearly; fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, or nineteen Windows, Nine-pence each; and twenty Windows and upwards, One Shilling each, to be paid Quarterly by the Tenants. Commissioners of the Land Tax are Commissioners for putting the Act in execution. Any Defraud of Houses being undercharged, the Persons, &c. to pay double Rates. Surveyors making wrong Charges forfeit 100 l. Commissioners to determine Appeals, which are to be final. No Houses exempted, unless under ten Windows, or from the Poverty of the Occupier. Every Edifice in the Inns of Court to be charged as distinct Houses. Joists between Lights or Windows, twelve Inches broad, make it two Windows, &c. and is to be charged accordingly.

The above Tax creates 60 new Offices, in the Gift of the Lords of the Treasury, nine of them in Middlesex, the rest in other Counties.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament for the better Preservation and Improvement of the River Wear, and Port and Haven of Sunderland, in the County of Durham.

Feb. 18. Lord Lovat petition'd the House of Peers, that his Trial might be put off for a few Days, by reason that his Witnesses could not arrive in Town from Scotland by the 23d, on account of the Inclemency of the Weather; which was granted, and the Trial appointed to come on, March 5. but on another Petition of the same kind, 'tis referred to March 9.

As Lord Lovat is making the utmost Preparations for his Defence, and there are many Witnesses to be examin'd on nice Points, 'tis believed his Trial will last many Days. The Charge consists of seven Heads, 1. *Of traitorously conspiring in 1743 and 1745.* 2. *Of corresponding with the Pretender in 1743, and accepting a Commission of Lieutenant General, and General of the Highlands, and a Patent to be Duke of Fraser, and of associating with Traitors, &c.* 3. *Of raising Men and levying War, &c.* 4. *Of causing a treasonable Letter to be written and sent to the Pretender's Son, offering his Service, &c. and to send his Son and Clan, &c.* 5. *Of sending treasonable Letters and Papers, to excite others to engage in the Rebellion, promising his Assistance.* 6. *Of furnishing Arms, &c. and sending his eldest Son and Dependents into the Rebellion.* 7. *Of corresponding with J. Murray, Lockiel, the Camerons, Roy Stewart, and others, knowing them to be Traitors.*

All which he absolutely denies in his Answer, and laments his Misfortune after the strongest Proof of his Zeal shewn in the Rebellion in 1715, for the Succession in his Majesty's illustrious Family, to have his Fidelity question'd, and himself, now worn out with Infirmities, charged with intending to subvert the Government he had, in the Vigour of Life, exerted his utmost Power and Address to support; confiding in their Lordship's Justice, that they will regard only plain Facts, clearly and manifestly proved, by credible and unexceptionable Witnesses.

A Bill was brought into the House of Peers, for taking away and abolishing the heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland; and for restoring such Jurisdictions to the Crown; and for making more effectual Provision for the Administration of Justice thro' that Part of the united Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there; and for rendering the Union more compleat. [See p. 41.] --- But as a reasonable Equivalent was to be made for the said Jurisdictions, it became a Money Bill; and it was dropt in that House, in order to be brought into the House of Commons.

The Report, that the Distemper amongst the Horn'd Cattle had reach'd Gainsborough in Lincolnshire, is false.

The Borough of Knaresborough in Yorkshire, from a just Sense of the Courage and Conduct of their worthy Neighbour William Thornton, Esq; in the late unnatural Rebellion, have presented him with a very large Silver Waiter, with the following Inscription in the Shield thereon:

GULIELMO THORNTON, Arm's
Qui cum Cohorte Militum
Sumptu suo non mediocri
Sustentata
Pro Rege et Patria
In Scotia contra Rebelles
Improbissima Hyeme
Belli Periculis
Sese magnanimitèr
Obtulit
Anno Dni MDCCXLV.
Burgus Knaresburgenfis
Ebor
O: M. E.
D. D.

MARRIED. The Earl of Kildare, first Peer of Ireland, to the Lady Amelia Lenox, Daughter of the Duke of Richmond. --- Sir Everard Fawkenner, one of the Post Masters General, and Secretary to the Duke of Cumberland, to Miss Churchill, Daughter to the late Gen. Churchill.

DELIVER'D. The Lady Maria Churchill, Daughter of the late Earl of Orford, of a Son and Heir. --- The Countess of Cromarty, of a dead Male Child, at her Apartments in the Tower. --- At London, Mrs Price, a Waterman's Wife, of three Boys and a Girl, who are all likely to do well. --- At D^o, the Wife of Mr Rider, of three Boys. --- The Countess of Effingham, of a Son.

DEAD. On Feb. 10. at London, the Right Hon. the Earl of Aylesbury. His Lordship having left only one Daughter by the present Dowager, Daughter

of Gen. Campbell, is succeeded in the Estate by Lord Bruce, a Minor, Brother to the Earl of Cadogan. --- At Sorbie in Galloway, Anthony Stewart, aged 93. He had, of Children, Grand-children, and Great Grand-children, no less than 212, tho' no Doubt many of them died before himself. --- Feb. 2. at Edinburgh, the Rev. Mr Neil Macvicar, one of the Ministers of the West-kirk there, and his Majesty's Almoner for Scotland, universally lamented. Mr Primrose, the only surviving Son of the late Sir Archibald Primrose of Dunnipace, Bart. --- At Lourdes, in France, the Sieur Dason de Viger, aged 118 Years, who had been a Captain of the Guards. He married after he was 100 Years old, and was out a-hunting but 15 Days before he died. --- Also in France, Col. Hacket, who was a Passenger on board the Severn Man of War. --- In Ireland, William Penn, Esq; Grandson to William Penn, Esq; original Proprietor of Pennsylvania. --- Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart. Member for Wigan, for which he served from 1695, during 12 Parliaments, and was the oldest Member in the House of Commons. He is succeeded by his Son, now Sir Roger Bradshaigh, Bart. --- Wm Fleming, commonly called Lord Slane, who had an annual Pension of 300 l. from his Majesty. His Uncle, to whom he was Heir, forfeited an Estate of 25,000 l. a-year, for adhering to K. James II. whom he follow'd to France; but being ill treated there and in Spain, returned to England, and obtained a Pension of Q. Anne, and a Regiment on the Irish Establishment, but died not long after. --- Sir James Cunningham, of Milcraig, Bart. He is succeeded by his Brother, Lt Col. Cunningham. --- At Salisbury, Mr Thomas Chubb, well known for his Writings, tho' without a learned Education; a Gentleman of great Candour, Humanity and Benevolence. --- Charles Dubois, Esq; sometime Cashier to the E. India Company.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS. The Rev. Mr William Gibson, 2d Son to the Bishop of London, collated by his Father to the Archdeaconry of Essex. --- Mr Clark, of Hull, presented to the Living of Great Coggeshall, in Essex, of 300 l. per ann. --- Mr Robert Butts, younger Son of the Bishop of Ely, presented to the Rectory of Bluntham.

CIVIL and MILITARY PREFERMENTS. Capt. Talbot, Brother to the late Lord Chancellor, made Colonel to a Regiment now abroad. --- Capt. Denis, Commander of the Centurion Man of War. --- Jonathan Belcher, Captain General and Governor in Chief of New Jersey in America. --- Earl of Kildare, created a Peer of England, by the Title of Viscount Leinster of Taplow in Bucks. --- Henry Van Kepple, second Son to the Earl of Albemarle, Gentleman of the Horse to his Majesty. --- Capt. Shirley, Commander of the Dover. --- Capt. Legg, Commander of the Fox, of 20 Guns. --- James Gee, Esq; Receiver General of the Land Tax for the West Riding of Yorkshire. --- Lord Erskine, Member of Parliament for Stirlingshire, in room of Lord George Graham. --- Wm Grant, Member of Parliament for Elgin, in room of Sir James Grant.

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the French and Spaniards.

A French Ship, carried into Gibraltar by the Saltash Privateer. --- The Expedition, from Bayonne to Martinico, carried into Lisbon. --- Two Ships; one of 22, the other of 10 Guns, valued at 50 or 60,000 l. taken by the Triton, Cadix, and Pollux Privateers, of America. --- One of the Cadiz Fleet from the West Indies, by the Garland and London Privateers. --- A French Brig, with 100 Hogheads of Rum, and a Spanish Ship from the Canaries for the Havanna, valued together at 10,000 l. carried into Curacao by Capt. Broderick, of a Man of War, from a Cruise on the Spanish Main. --- A Snow, from La Vera Cruz for the Havannah, with valuable Effects, and a Ship for Nantz with Coffee, Sugar, Indigo, &c. both by the Nelly Privateer, Captain Benson, of New York. --- A French Ship of 3 or 4000 l. Value, a Dutchman of 10,000 l. and a Register Ship of 24 Guns and 150 Men, at 120,000 l. all by a Fleet of five Privateers, called the Royal Family. --- The Flora, a French Man of War, of 22 Guns, belonging to the Duke d'Anville's Squadron, carried into St Kitt's by the Greyhound Privateer. --- The Brave, a French Privateer, of 5 Carriage and 16 Swivel Guns, and 75 Men, carried into Lisbon by the Blandford Man of War. --- A very rich Ship, by the Dreadnought Man of War, but ransomed for upwards of 25,000 Pieces of Eight. --- A very rich French Prize, sent into Rhode Island by Capt. Portland's Privateer. --- Several French Ships, laden with dry Goods from Bourdeaux for Cape Francois, by the Triton Brig, Man, with two other American Privateers, after an Engagement of near twelve Hours; in which the English lost a great many Men, and had Numbers wounded. --- The la Paccavit Real, a Spanish Privateer, carried into S. Carolina by the Prince Charles Privateer, of Bristol, Capt. Giles. --- A French Privateer, and a small Ship laden with Rum, Sugar, &c. sent into Providence by the Clinton Privateer, of New York, Capt. Beavan. --- Two Ships carried into Providence, by the Confidence Privateer, Capt. Gordon, of Carolina. --- A Ship of 300 Tons, carried into Jamaica by two Philadelphia Privateers, who had taken five other Prizes. --- A French Ship of 400 Tons and 20 Guns, and near 200 Men, laden with Wine and Oil, carried into Jamaica by a Sloop of 8 Guns and 50 Men, from St Kitt's. --- Three French Privateers from Martinico, carried into Barbadoes by the Leostaff Privateer. --- A Ship from Bourdeaux for Martinico, with 300 Casks of fine Sugar, 18 Bags of Cotton, and some Coffee, on board, taken by the William and Anne, Mayne, for St Kitt's. --- A French Ship of 16 Guns, nine Poundsers, carried into Bermudas by Capt. Leybourn, of a Privateer. --- Capt. Veale, in the Dreadnought Privateer, in sailing on the Coast of Alicant in Spain, saw six Barolongos in a small Port there; on which he bore down and fired upon them, which they returned; but he soon sunk three of them, and brought the other three out of the Port; one of whom sunk soon after, and the other two were carried into Leghorn. During the Firing the Country People

came down armed, both Horse and Foot, in great Shoals; but return'd as soon as the Vessels were carried off.

D^o according to the London Gazette. The Bellona of Nantz, a Privateer of 36 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 360 Men, brought into Portsmouth by the Edinburgh, Nottingham, and Eagle Men of War.

List of Ships of War and Privateers taken by the British since the Account published in October last.

<i>Men of War.</i>	<i>Men.</i>	<i>Guns.</i>	<i>By whom taken.</i>
Subtile,	194	26	Portland, Stevens.
Mercury	300	16	Namur, Boscawen.
<i>Privateers.</i>			
St Peter of Bayonne	105	10 12	Blandford, Dod.
Intrepide of St Malo	200	20	Prince Frederick, Gearys
Leopard of Bayonne	367	22 24	Windfor, Denis.
Shoreham of Nantz	260	22	Eagle, Rodney.
Standard of Calais	41	8	Surprize, Webb.
Furet of Boulogne	43	8 6	Jamaica Sloop, Arbuthnot.
La Levrette of Dieppe	50	6 6	Surprize, Webb.
Notre Dame de Boulogne	11		Furnace Sloop, Maplesden.
Bacquencourt of Cherburgh	63	8 16	Porcupine Sloop, Harvey.
Dumouchy of Morlaix	50	6 8	Viper Sloop, Rod'am.
Succes of Nantz	35	6 4	Hornet Sloop, Keller.
Foudroyant of Calais	33	6 4	Otter Sloop, Cust.
L'Heureux Retour of Honfleur	85	10 6	Hazard Sloop, Grant.
Count de Trefau of Boulogne	31	5 4	Fly Sloop, Baird.
La Marie Anne of Calais	80	10 6	Furnace Sloop, Maplesden.
Brave of Bayonne	72	5 16	Granado Sloop, Evans.
L'Avignon of St Malo	120	24	Blandford, Dod.
			Grand Turk, Kerley.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards from the British.

The George and Polly, Meaton, from Caermarthen for London, with Butter, Cheese, and Coals, by the Mary Magdalen Privateer of St Malo's, but ransomed for 180 l. --- The Henry Brig, Simpson, from New York for the Mediterranean, by several Xebecks. --- The Neptune, Goddard, for Jamaica from Philadelphia, carried into Leogan. --- The Hornet Sloop of War, having under her Convoy a Ship of near 600 Tons, laden with Victualling Stores and some Cannon for the West Indies, valued at 50,000 l. both taken by a French Privateer. The Hornet engaged her for near an Hour, in which she lost her Fore-top-mast. --- The Terrible, Derbyshire, from St Kitt's for London, with 400 Hogheads of Sugar on board, a Ship from Boston, one from Leghorn, and the Charming Peggy, all taken by a French Privateer of 24 Guns, that has taken 31 Prizes since she was fitted out. --- The Friendship, Young, from Virginia for London, carried into Bayonne. --- The Cape Breton, Carter, from Newfoundland for London. --- The British Farry, Hog, from Milford for London. --- The King's Farmer, French, from Newfoundland for Viana. --- The Pelican, Ham, sen. from London for St Kitt's, carried into Brest by the Count Lowendahl Privateer, of Dunkirk. --- The Fly Brig, from Dartmouth, Prowse, with Cyder for London, carried into Boulogne by a Privateer. --- The Leviathan, Nichols, from Biddeford for Madeira, carried into Morlaix. --- The Cesar, Conroy, from St Kitt's for London, carried into St Maloes by the Cerf Privateer, which sunk going into the Harbour, and all the Crew perished. --- The Jonathan, Biddal, from Newfoundland, taken off the Bar. --- The Jane, Lion, from S. Carolina, by the Tyger Man of War, who took out the Crew and burnt the Ship. --- Five Ships on the Coast of England, by a Calais Privateer, three of which were ransomed, one of them burnt, and another, James Fea, from London for Dundee, carried into France. --- The Rebecca and Mary, Wilkie, from Virginia for London, and the Boyd, of Glasgow, carried into St Malo's. The Industry, Carew, from Plymouth to Weymouth, carried into Dieppe. --- The Algarve, Brown, from Faro for London, carried into St Sebastians.

BANKRUPTS. Eliz. Martin, of Kettlewell, in Yorkshire, Dealer. --- Wm Sharrock, of Taunton, in Somersetshire, Mercer. --- Rt Barley, of Mitcham, in Surry, Carpenter. --- Joseph Skinner, of Spalding, in Lincolnshire, Distiller. --- Richard Tunks, of London, Victualler. --- Eliz. Wood, of Southwark, Dealer in Horses. --- Paul Crispin, of London, Silver-smith. --- John Living, jun. of Egham Hythe, in Surry, Brewer. --- Wm Holmes, of Stanford, in the County of Salop, Ironmaker. --- Hen. Geutjes, of St Luke, Middlesex, Merchant. --- Sam Wilfon and Garrard, of Thames-street, London, Cheesemongers and Partners. --- Rob. Negus, and Wm Bret, of Wapping, Middlesex, Coopers. --- Lomax Lewis, of Ainsworth, Lancashire, Chapman. --- John Everard, of Colchester, Bricklayer. --- Duncan Campbell, of Swansey, Glamorganshire, Shopkeeper.

S T O C K S.

South Sea 100 $\frac{3}{4}$
 --- Ann. 99 $\frac{3}{4}$
 Bank 128 $\frac{1}{2}$
 --- Circ. 4 l. 15 s.
 M. Bank 104
 India 174 $\frac{3}{4}$
 --- Bonds 36 s. 2 38]

African
 Royal Aff. nothing
 Lon. ditto 10 $\frac{1}{2}$
 3 p. C. Ann. 84 $\frac{3}{4}$
 Salt Tallies
 Emp. Loan nothing
 Equiv. nothing

The

The COURSE of EXCHANGE.

Amsterdam 35 5 2 Uf.	Bilboa 38
Ditto Sight 35 3 to 2 1 half	Leghorn 48 $\frac{1}{2}$
Rotterdam 35 7	Genoa nothing
Hamburg 35 2 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ Uf.	Venice 49 $\frac{1}{2}$
Paris 1 Day's Date $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$	Lisbon 5 s. 5 d. $\frac{7}{8}$
Bordeaux ditto 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ a $\frac{1}{2}$	Porto 5 s. 4 d. $\frac{1}{8}$
Cadiz 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ a $\frac{3}{4}$	Dublin 7 $\frac{1}{8}$ a $\frac{1}{4}$
Madrid d 0	

Abstract of the London WEEKLY			Buried	
BILL, from Jan. 27. to Feb. 24.			Weekly Feb. 3	
Christned	Males	613	10	464
	Females	593	17	394
Buried	Males	929	24	474
	Females	917		514
Died under 2 Years old				1846
Between	2 and 5	127		
	5 and 10	37		
	10 and 20	62		
	20 and 30	159		
	30 and 40	196		
	40 and 50	183		
	50 and 60	150		
	60 and 70	131		
	70 and 80	114		
	80 and 90	36		
	90 and upwards	3		
	101	1		
				1846
Hay 33 to 36 s. a Load.				

NEW BOOKS.
HISTORICAL.

- Memoirs of the most remarkable military Transactions, from the Year 1683 to 1718.* By Capt. Robert Parker. Published by his Son. pr. 3s. 6d.
2. *The first and second Volumes of the Universal History, in 8vo, Edit. 2.* pr. 5s. each in Boards.
3. *A succinct History of antient and modern Persecutions.* By D. Lombard, D. D. 2s. 6d.
4. *The Chronological Historian.* By Mr Salmon. Edit. 3. with large Additions. In 2 Vols 8vo. pr. 10s.
5. *A Discovery of the true Causes why Ireland was never entirely subdued.* By Sir John Davies. pr. 2s. 6d.
6. *An Account of the taking and Surrender of Pontefract Castle, &c. in 1648.* By Capt. Thomas Paulden. pr. 6d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

7. *Polymetis: Or, an Enquiry concerning the Agreement between the Works of the Roman Poets, and the Remains of the antient Artists.* By the Rev. Mr Spence. Adorn'd with upwards of 50 Prints. Folio. pr. 2l. 12s. 6d.
8. *A Treatise upon the useful Science of Defence.* By Capt. Godfrey. 4to, 5s.
9. *A Treatise on the Roman Senate.* In two Parts. By Conyers Middleton, D. D. pr. 2s. 6d. stitched.
10. *An Enquiry into the Validity of a late Discourse on the Nature and Duty of Self-defence.* pr. 1s.
11. *A Treatise of Mathematical Instruments, with several Copper-plates.* By J. Robertson, F. R. S. pr. 3s. stitched.
12. *Philosophical Conjectures on aerial Influences.* By E-m-d L--tt--n. 1s.
13. *An Essay on the Advantages of a polite Education joined to a learned one; with a Dissertation on Dancing.* pr. 2s. 6d. stitched.
14. *A Companion to the Theatre: Or, a View of the most celebrated dramatick Pieces.* In 2 Vols 12mo. pr. 6s.
15. *New Memoirs establishing a true Knowledge of Mankind.* By the Marquis D'Argens. In 2 Vols 12mo. pr. 6s.
16. *The Compleat Parish Officer.* Edit. 12. with large Additions and Improvements. pr. 1s. 6d.
17. *A Letter to the Hon. the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations.* pr. 2s. 6d.
18. *Genuine Memoirs of John Murray, Esq;* pr. 1s.
19. *A Scheme to secure and extend the Credit and Strength of the British Nation.* 6d.
20. *The present Conduct of the War.* pr. 1s.
21. *An Enquiry into the State of Affairs on the Continent.* pr. 1s.

22. *The Rose; a Detection of the pernicious Tendency of two Libels in the Old England Journal, and the Thistle.* pr. 1s.
23. *A candid and impartial Discussion of the false Reasonings in the said Libels.* pr. 1s.
24. *A Treatise on the Passions, so far as they regard the Stage.* pr. 1s.
25. *The Art of governing a Wife; with Rules for Batchelors; and an Essay on unequal Marriages.* pr. 2s. 6d.

P O E T R Y.

26. *Britannia's Triumph,--bumbly inscribed to the D. of Cumberland.* pr. 1s.
27. *The Expedition. A Poem on the Duke's going to Flanders.* pr. 6d.
28. *A Poem on our War in Flanders.* pr. 3d.
29. *Advice to a Widow.* pr. 6d.
30. *The Vices of the Town. A Satire.* pr. 1s.
31. *An Eclogue after Virgil's Manner, on the Duke's being expected at Bath.* By Mr Aston. pr. 1s.
32. *Plain Truth. A Satire.* pr. 1s.
33. *Ovid's Art of Love, adapted to the present Times; with the Original.* 2s.

S E R M O N S.

34. *Sermons on various Subjects.* By the Rt Rev. Stephen Weston, D. D. late Bishop of Exeter. In 2 Vols 8vo. pr. 10s.
35. *Evangelical Discourses on several Subjects.* By Isaac Watts, D. D. pr. 4s. 6d.
36. *Bp of St David's, on Jan. 30. before the House of Lords.*
37. *Dr Trebeck's, before the House of Commons*
38. *Loyalty recommended on proper Principles:--At Carlisle, during the special Affixes.* By E. Head, M. A.
39. *The Salvation of God in 1746:--At Boston, on the Anniversary Thanksgiving.* By Tho. Prince, M. A.
40. *Jotham's Parable: Or, a Contrast between a Protestant Prince and a Popish one.---At Lincoln, on the Thanksgiving.* By G. Bennet. A. M.
41. *Virtue the Basis of publick Happiness:--At Peckham, on the Fast.* By J. Milner, D. D.
42. *The Object of religious Worship considered:--in Gravel Lane.* By Tim. Jollie.
43. *At Redenball, &c. Norfolk, on the Fast.* By Ch. Kerrick, Curate.
44. *The Use and Importance of Musick in the Sacrifice of Thanksgiving:--At Worcester, at the Anniversary Meeting of the three Choirs, &c.* By T. Morell, D. D.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

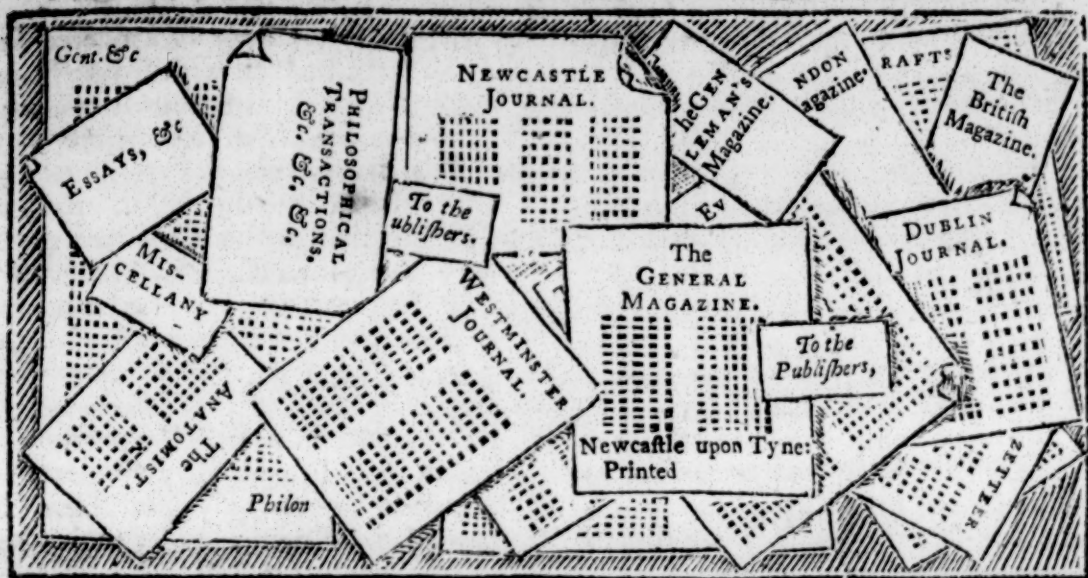
45. *A Defence of the plain Account, &c. of the Sacrament.* By Tho. Buttonshaw, A. M. pr. 5s.
46. *Critical Notes on some Passages of Scripture.* pr. 2s. sew'd.
47. *Heaven's Vengeance: Or, remarkable Judgments upon the Transgressors of each of the Ten Commandments.* pr. 3s.
48. *A Companion for a Sick-bed.* By Tho. Coney, D. D. Edit. 5. pr. 1s. 6d.
49. *Observations on some Remarks on the Enquiries into the Rejection of Christian Miracles, &c.* By W. Weston, B. D. 6d.
50. *An Answer to Dr Rutherford's Determinatio questionis theologicae, &c.* By J. Edwards, M. A. pr. 6d.
51. *Considerations touching the true Way to suppress Popery in this Kingdom.* By the late Bp Lloyd. pr. 2s.
52. *Causa Dei contra novatores, viz. Dr Hughes and Mr Wilson.* pr. 1s.
53. *The Manner of baptizing Infants among the Protestant Dissenters.* 6d.
54. *The divine Conduct justified, in two short Essays.* By R. Cornthwaite, pr. 6d.

NEW PRINTS.

- Three new Charts of the Islands of Guernsey, Alderney, &c.
- A Print of the Ceiling of the Banqueting-house, Whitehall, 5 s.
- A Sheet Print of Genoa. 1 s.
- The Green Room Scuffle, a humorous Print, 6 d.
- The Modern Scuffle, taken from Miss in her Teens, 6 d.
- The Venus de Medicis of Mr Dalton's, engraved by Ravenet.
- Rebel Gratitude, a Print, 6 d.
- An exact Representation of Culloden Fight, 6 d.
- A new Map of the Seat of the War in Provence.

AN ADVERTISEMENT imitated.

ON Salisbury Plain a Female's Heart was stol'n t'other Day,
By a genteel young Highwayman, who gallop'd swift away,
This Heart was richly studded o'er, and gracefully enough,
With Modesty, Good-sense, and Truth, and such old-fashion'd Stuff,
Like those that Dames in Scripture wore some thousand Years ago,
Without Hypocrisy, or Pride, or Passion for a Beau.
In it no Mattadore you'll find, it lodges no Quadrille,
In all our modern well-bred Vice without one Grain of Skill.
The Passions in great Order rang'd, with Reason at their Head,
Do every childish Thought expel, and strike all Folly dead.
Such is the Heart ASTREA lost: Who can from Grief refrain?
She'll give ten Kisses to the Man who brings it home again.
If proffer'd to be pawn'd, or sold, pray stop it if you can;
For 'tis not worth a Farthing-piece to any Modern Man.



T H E GENERAL MAGAZINE, For M A R C H, 1747.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB;
continued from Page 36.

In the Debate begun in our last, relating to the Causes of the Progress of the Rebellion, the next Speech I shall give was that made by Valerius Lævinus, in the Character of the late Th-----s W-----gt---n, Esq; which was in Substance thus:

Mr President,

S I R,

I Differ so much from the Honourable Gentlemen who have made and supported this Motion, that I do not think there was ever a Parliamentary Enquiry proposed at a more improper Time, or into any Affair where there was less occasion for it. Such Propositions, I know, are always popular, and such Enquiries are of Use to Gentlemen who are seeking an Occasion to display their Parts, and to shew how fit they are for publick Business; but as to any Use the Nation has of late reaped from them, I think, we have no great Encouragement to give ourselves any such Trouble. For my own Part, Sir, I lay it down as a certain Rule, that no Parliamentary Enquiry ought ever to be set on foot, unless when some notable and apparent Injury has been done to the Publick; and that Injury of such a sort as cannot be adequately redressed by any other Method: And even in this Case, we ought to chuse a proper Time for going into the Enquiry; for otherwise it may be of more Hurt than Service to the Nation.

According to this Rule, Sir, let us examine the Proposition before us. The Rebellion, I shall grant, is a

most notable and apparent Injury to the Publick; but by whom has that Injury been done? In my Opinion, by none but the Rebels themselves; and, I hope, we shall soon be in a Condition to inflict condign Punishment upon most of them, without any Parliamentary Enquiry. But, say Gentlemen, this Rebellion owes its Rise, and the Success it has met with, to the Neglect and Imprudence of our Ministers. If I thought so, I should be at a proper Time as sanguine for an Enquiry, as any Gentleman in this Assembly. But I think quite otherwise; I think it is owing to nothing but the Madness, the Folly, and the Wickedness of those that have engaged in it. Our Ministers had, 'tis true, good Reason to suspect, that our foreign Enemies would endeavour to invade us; and accordingly they have, ever since the War began, taken such Methods as have been effectual for preventing it; but they could not suppose, that a few *Scots Highlanders* would be so mad as to take it into their Heads, that, without any foreign Assistance, they could conquer the whole Island of *Great-Britain*, especially after the Parliament and the whole Nation had, upon occasion of the late threatened Invasion, so unanimously declared for the Support of our present Government. Nay, even supposing the *French* had by Stealth landed a few Troops in the North of *Scotland*, our Ministers had no Reason to suppose, that they would be joined by any great Number of the Inhabitants. His Majesty's Government, ever since his Accession, has been so just and mild, that there could be no Discontents in that or any other Parts of the Kingdom: Even the *Papists* and *Nonjurors* have been made

so easy, and have been allowed so much Liberty, with respect both to their Civil and Religious Concerns, that it could not be expected, they would be so wicked as to rebell against a Government which had allowed them so much Favour and Indulgence.

Our Ministers had therefore, Sir, no Reason for putting the Nation to any Expence, on account of guarding against a Rebellion, or to send the Troops into Quarters, where neither the Officers nor Soldiers could subsist with any Comfort. If they had put the Nation to the Expence of having three or four of our Men of War station'd among the Western Islands of *Scotland*, I am persuaded, it would have been made a Ground of Complaint against them; it would have been said, that as there is no Shipping nor any Trade upon that Coast, there was no occasion for stationing any Ships there; and that our Trade was neglected in other Parts for the sake of keeping Cruisers, no one knew for what, upon a Coast where no Ship ever appears, unless when drove there by Stretts of Weather. In like Manner, if large Quantities of Arms and Ammunition, with all the other Implements of War, had been sent to the North of *Scotland*, for the Use of the Militia there, it would have been said, that our Ministers were putting the Nation to a needless Expence, for guarding against imaginary Dangers, at a Time when it was hardly able to bear the Expence for carrying on the War. Thus, Sir, Ministers must expect to be blamed, let them act in what Way they will: If they guard against all possible Dangers, and thereby prevent them, they are accused of wasting the publick Treasure in guarding against imaginary Dangers; and when the Nation is brought into any Danger, let it be never so accidental, let it be of such a Nature as could scarcely before have been said to be possible, they are accused of Neglect, Ignorance, or want of Foresight.

Now, Sir, with regard to the Place where the Troops left in *Scotland* ought to have been posted or quarter'd, I think, it is generally admitted as a Maxim in Politics, that the Preservation of the Capital City ought always to be the chief Care of the Government. I shall grant, that we were not in any Danger of an Insurrection among the People of the South or South-West Parts of *Scotland*; but if all the Troops had been sent to *Inverness*, it might have encouraged the *French* to attempt sending 2 or 3000 Land Forces to the Firth of *Forth*, or of *Clyde*, with the young *Pretender* at their Head; and if they had landed safely in either, with Battering Cannon, Mortar-pieces, and other Things necessary for a Siege, they might have made themselves Masters of the Castles of *Dumbarton*, *Stirling*, and *Edinburgh*, before any sufficient Number of Troops could be sent against them; for tho' I do not believe they would have been joined by many of the People in that Country, yet I much question if the People could have been persuaded, without the Assistance of any regular Troops, to take Arms against them. Sir, If the young *Pretender*, by Means of his *French* Auxiliaries, had thus made himself Master of the Capital of *Scotland*, and the three strong Holds I have mentioned, it would have given such an Aspect of Success to his Cause, that I am afraid, your little Army at *Inverness* would have found few to have joined them: Perhaps many of those that had been armed at the Expence of the Government, would have joined the Disaffected against them; and in this

Case they must all have surrendered Prisoners of War, if they had not been provided with Ships to carry them by Sea to *England*. I submit it to Gentlemen, whether it was not much more reasonable to suppose, and to dread this Event, than to suppose or dread, that a few *Highland* Chiefs would be so mad as to take it into their Heads, that, without any foreign Assistance, without any thing necessary for reducing any one Fort in *Great-Britain*, they could conquer the whole Island: and if this Event was the most probable, and most to be apprehended, then our Ministers acted prudently in ordering all or most of the Troops left in *Scotland* to be posted or quarter'd near *Edinburgh*.

Having thus, I hope, fully vindicated the Conduct of our Ministers before the young *Pretender's* Landing in *Scotland*, I shall next consider their Conduct after they heard of that Event. What precise Day he landed I cannot tell, but our Ministers had no certain Account of it till about the End of *July*; and when they first heard of it, from the small Retinue he brought along with him, they had Reason to conclude, that he would find none so mad as to join him: However, they ordered all the Officers belonging to the Regiments in *Scotland*, to repair immediately to their Regiments; and they accordingly set out soon after the Beginning of *August*. At the same Time Orders were sent to Gen. *Cope* to prepare for marching Northwards, Arms and Ammunition for the Militia were sent from hence, and several Men of War were ordered away directly to cruise upon the Coasts of *Scotland*. In short, nothing was left undone that could be thought on, for preventing the Progress of the Rebellion; and Gen. *Cope* actually marched Northwards with his Army, soon after the Middle of *August*: So that if the Rebels prevented him in seizing the strong Passes near *Fort Augustus*, it was owing to their most surprizing Dispatch in assembling and marching, and not to any Delay on the Part of the Government. As to the Militia, or those that are said to be well affected in that Country, they stood in no Need of any Orders from the Government; for, by the Laws of the Country, they were obliged to oppose the Rebels, if it was in their Power; and if it was not in their Power, no Orders from the Government could put it in their Power: Nothing but the Army's marching to their Assistance could put it in their Power; and this was ordered and executed as soon as possible. But I am afraid, it was not their Inclination; for few or none of them join'd Mr *Cope* on his March Northwards: and even when he arrived at *Inverness*, he was join'd by very few of the People of the Country. The Truth is, that though the Government may depend on the Honour and good Sense of many of the Noblemen and Gentlemen of that Country, the Fidelity of the common People is not to be depended on: From their Education, or from the Aversion they have to the Union, they are so generally attached to the Cause of the *Pretender*, that even their Masters are not sure of their obeying their Commands in any Thing that appears to be against that Cause; therefore the Government, and all those who wished well to the Government, were obliged to be extremely cautious of putting Arms into the Hands of the common People.

Now, Sir, with regard to Gen. *Cope's* marching back with his Army from *Inverness*, and carrying it by Sea from *Aberdeen* to the Firth of *Forth*, whether he had Orders from hence for so doing, is what I do not know; but

but had he, or had he not, it was in all human Appearance, the best Thing he could do; and if we consider right we cannot but admire his Diligence and Dispatch in the Execution. The Rebel Army was then, 'tis true, more numerous than his; but he had great Reason to believe, that the City of *Edinburgh* would hold out till he came to its Relief; and if it had, their Army would not have been half armed, consequently their Defeat would have been easy. Even after they had reduced *Edinburgh*, and had possessed themselves, by some Neglect, or something worse, of a great Quantity of Arms and Ammunition, which they found in that Capital, Gen. *Cope* had no Reason to doubt the Event of a Battle, notwithstanding their Superiority in Number; because his Army consisted chiefly of veteran well disciplin'd Troops, and the Rebel Army of what in no Degree could be called any Thing but a Mob, with Arms in their Hands, without any Discipline, without any Cannon, and without any Horse to defend them against the Dragoons. No Reason therefore could be assigned for his avoiding an Engagement: It would have been reckoned the Height of Cowardice, if he had proposed it, unless he could have shewn express Orders from hence for doing so; and surely our Ministers here had no Reason for sending him any such Orders. It was their Duty to order him to bring the Rebels to an Engagement as soon as possible; because it was for the Interest of the Publick to have a speedy End put to the Rebellion; and because the longer they remained in Arms, the better their Men would be disciplined, and the better Chance they had for receiving Assistance from *France* or *Spain*, and consequently the more difficult it would be to defeat and reduce them.

Sir, if Gen. *Cope* had remained with his Army at *Inverness*, or if he had avoided an Engagement, after landing at *Dunbar*, I am persuaded it would have been made an Article of Accusation against our Ministers, and would now have been urged as an Argument for a Parliamentary Enquiry into their Conduct. By remaining at *Inverness* he could do the Government no Service: That Town he saw was secured by some of the loyal Gentlemen in the Neighbourhood; and as the Rebels expected no Reinforcements but from the West, his being at *Inverness* could not have prevented the March of those Reinforcements. His Return to the South was, therefore, the only Way by which he could do any effectual Service to the Government. By so doing he had a Chance for putting an End to the Rebellion; and if he had avoided trying this Chance, after his safe Arrival at *Dunbar*, or if he had been ordered to avoid trying this Chance, it would have been justly called the greatest Affront that was ever put upon a regular Army.

Thus, I think, Sir, our Ministers must appear to be blameless in every Part of their Conduct with respect to the Rebellion; therefore there can be no Reason for a Parliamentary Enquiry upon that Subject: and as to the Time, I believe there never was a Parliamentary Enquiry proposed at a more improper Season. When we are engaged in a foreign War, which must end in the Establishment or total Overthrow of the Liberties of *Europe*: When there is a hitherto successful Rebellion within the Kingdom; a Rebellion growing every Day more formidable, and approaching nearer to our Capital; and a Rebellion which must end in the Establishment or total Overthrow of our Religion, Laws, Liberties,

and Properties: At such a Time, to amuse ourselves with an Enquiry, and to divert the Thoughts of our Ministers from the Care of the Publick, by making it necessary for them to employ their whole Time in taking Care of themselves, would, in my Opinion, be one of the most extravagant Instances of Folly that ever any Nation was guilty of. I was therefore surprized to hear such a Proposition made and supported, at this Time, by Gentlemen, whose Judgment I have an high Opinion of, and whose sincere Regard for the Safety and Honour of their King and Country, could never be called in question. I am convinced they do not view it in the same Light I do; and therefore I must suppose, that they have not duly considered the dangerous Consequences of our entering into such an Enquiry at such a critical Conjunction. But, I hope, they will now reconsider what they have proposed; and if they consider with Attention the Dangers and Inconveniences that may ensue from our entering into the Enquiry proposed at such a Time as this, I am persuaded they will wave their Motion: If they do not, I have no Doubt of having the Concurrence of a Majority of this House in putting a Negative upon it.

The next is the Substance of a Speech made in this Debate by M. Valerius Corvus, in the Character of Sir J--n B-----d; which was as follows, viz.

Mr President,

S I R,

I SHALL agree with the Hon. Gentleman in this, that from the Success of any late Enquiry, we have no great Encouragement to enter into any new one; and if this were a good Argument for our resolving never to make any future Enquiry, it would likewise be an Argument for our resolving never to oppose any Thing that may hereafter be proposed or recommended by our Ministers of State; for the Nation has reaped very little Benefit from any late Opposition. If we were to come to these two Resolutions, I think, we should add a Third, and that is, To resolve never to meet here any more; for after the two first, I am sure, the Nation could never reap any Benefit from our Meeting. But, Sir, if we cannot do all the Good we desire, I hope we shall always be steady in the Resolution to do all the Good we can. Even of late our Enquiries, as well as our Opposition to bad Measures, have done some Service to the Nation; and by opposing and enquiring we may sometime or other restore the Dignity of Parliament, and make a Parliamentary Enquiry as terrible to wicked or weak Ministers as ever it was heretofore.

For this Reason, Sir, notwithstanding the Disappointments we have met with, I shall always be for a Parliamentary Enquiry, when I think there is the least occasion for it; and when I see it violently opposed by those whose Conduct is to be the Subject of it, I shall always be the more sanguine for it. Such Enquiries may be necessary for preventing the Increase, or the bad Consequences of a National Mischief, as well as for punishing or removing those that have been the Authors of it; for, when any signal Calamity has befallen us, it is the Business and Duty of Parliament to contrive Methods for putting a Stop to it, as well as for preventing any such for the future; neither of which can be done effectually without enquiring how that Calamity

was brought upon us. Will any Gentleman say, that a Rebellion so formidable as the present is become, is not a National Calamity? Can any one suppose, that such a Calamity could be brought upon us, without some Neglect or Misconduct in those, whose Duty it was to guard against every possible Calamity? I shall not say, that this was a wilful Neglect, or that any Minister thereby designed to furnish the Disaffected with an Opportunity to rebel: but this I will say, that an unsuccessful Rebellion is always of great Use to a Minister; because it serves to increase and establish his Power, and furnishes him with an Opportunity of gratifying many of his Friends, as well as to be revenged of some of his Enemies. No Rebellion can therefore break out in this Country, but what must afford Matter of Suspicion against those who happen to be our Ministers at the Time. If the Rebellion proceeds from Disaffection, it is to be suspected that the Minister, for his own private Ends, furnished them with an Opportunity to rebel; if from Discontent, it is to be suspected that the Minister, by his Oppression, designedly provoked them to rebel: And as a reasonable Suspicion is always good Ground for a Parliamentary Enquiry, I think, it ought, upon every Occasion, to be the certain Consequence of a Rebellion. Such a Consequence our Ministers ought at all Times to be made to expect; because it will of course make them more watchful, and at all Times more careful, to prevent any Insurrection or Rebellion, and to put a Stop to it before it has spread so far as to involve great Numbers of People in the Crime: For, tho' I am as great an Enemy to the Cause of *Jacobitism* as any Man can be, yet I cannot wish for the Extirpation of all those that have been deluded into that Cause. Compassion has always made me wish, that they might be kept free from being criminal, till Means be found for convincing them of their Error. The Spirit that now appears in *England* is a Proof, that this is far from being impossible; and if the same Effect has not been produced in *Scotland*, I am afraid, it is because the proper Means have not been used: Perhaps, upon Enquiry, it may appear, that every Method necessary for this Purpose has been neglected; and that a certain Set of People there have rather endeavoured to propagate the Principles of *Jacobitism*, than the whole Favour of the Government might be engrossed by their particular Faction.

But this, Sir, and every other Fact relating to the Rise and Progress of the present Rebellion, we cannot properly say any thing to, till we have enquired into them. Without a previous Enquiry we can argue only from Reports and Conjectures, which is a Method of arguing unworthy of either House of Parliament. For inducing me to be for a Parliamentary Enquiry, it is sufficient, that a Rebellion has broke out in the Kingdom; especially as that Rebellion has by some Means or other become formidable and really dangerous. Whether all this has happened by mere Accident, or by Events which could not be foreseen; or whether it has happen'd by the casual or wilful Neglect, or by the Weakness and Imprudence of those whose Duty it was to guard against it, are Questions that can be resolved only by an Enquiry: Therefore at present all Reasoning upon such Questions is premature, and can serve only to mislead Gentlemen, with respect to the Question now properly before us. To tell us, that the Rebellion is evidently not owing to the Neglect or Imprudence of

our Ministers, but to the Madness of those who are concerned in it, is to tell us the very Thing now proposed to be enquired into; and this, surely, we are not to take upon the *Ipse dixit* of any Minister: But I must beg the Hon. Gentleman's Leave to say, that whether the Rebellion be Madness or no, is a Question not yet determin'd. I hope, the Event will shew it to be Madness; but till it is suppressed, we cannot say, that thro' Madness it was undertaken; and if it was or should appear to have been undertaken thro' Madness, it was a Madness that might very easily have been foreseen by our Ministers, and a Madness which they ought to have guarded against.

I say, Sir, I hope the Event will shew, that the present Rebellion was a very rash, if not a mad Undertaking; but whatever the Event may prove, if we consider the Circumstances we were in last Summer, and the Opportunity then offered to the Disaffected for rebelling against the Government, we cannot say, that the present Rebellion proceeded entirely from the Madness of those that engaged in it. They certainly had the most solemn Promises of Assistance both from *France* and *Spain*; and what Promises they had from their Brethren here in *England*, we cannot as yet determine: At the same Time they saw, that most of the regular Troops had been drawn out of the Kingdom, without taking any one Measure, either by arming and disciplining the Militia, or by raising new Regiments, for opposing and defeating any Attempt that might be made by them: They therefore concluded, with some Reason, I think, that the present was a better Opportunity than they could ever have expected, for making a Push against our present happy Establishment; and if we do not exert ourselves with more Wisdom and Vigour than we have hitherto done, whatever other Gentlemen may be, I am really afraid of the Consequence.

This, I say, Sir, is what chiefly induces me to be for the Enquiry proposed: I do not believe it is proposed with a Design to subject any Man to Punishment, unless that of being removed from a Trust he is not fit for can be called a Punishment. Whatever Weakness or Imprudence may appear in the late Conduct of our domestic Affairs, I hope nothing wicked or criminal will appear in the Conduct of any of our Ministers, with respect either to the Rise or Progress of the present Rebellion. However suspicious their Conduct may appear at present, I hope they will be able, upon an Enquiry, to clear it from an Imputation of any wilful Neglect or criminal Design; but I very much doubt if they can answer for their Knowledge, Prudence and Foresight. They certainly knew, or they ought to have known, that there were great Numbers of Disaffected in the North of *Scotland*: They could not but know, that there were then several Noblemen and Chiefs of Clans in *France*, who had been attainted in the Year 1715, and who by Means of their Family Interest had a great Sway, notwithstanding their Attainder, in their respective Countries. These they know subsisted by the Bounty of the Courts of *France* and *Spain*; and consequently were obliged to go upon the most desperate Undertaking those Courts could devise. And as we were then in an open War with both; as most of our Troops were then in *Flanders* fighting against *France*; and as *France* had but lately found it impracticable to make any Attempt upon *England*; was it not to be supposed, that some Attempt would be made upon *Scotland*, if Care

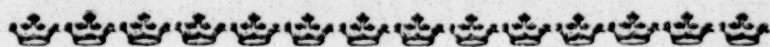
was not taken to prevent it, either by keeping a large Body of regular Troops there, or by having the Militia well provided with Arms and Ammunition, and ready to march upon the first Notice of any Insurrection designed by the Disaffected? It is not enough to tell us, that proper Orders were sent as soon as we heard of the young Pretender's Landing; tho' this is only said, and by common Report is contradicted. The Orders should have been there before he landed; and if they had, I am convinced he would have found no Man ready to join him: Notwithstanding his Obstinacy, he must have reembarked, or fallen a Sacrifice to our just Resentment.

As no previous Measures were taken by the Government for preventing or crushing any Insurrection in that Country, we cannot wonder, Sir, at the Success the young Pretender met with upon his Landing; and if we consider right, as little can we wonder at his meeting with no Opposition from the Well-affected in that Country. By an Act of the first of his late Majesty, that whole Country, Friends as well as Foes, had been disarmed, and every Man made liable to a Fine of at least 5 *l.* besides the Forfeiture of his Arms, if he should, after the first of November 1716, be convicted of having in his Custody any Arms offensive or defensive, and to be transported if he could not pay the Penalty. This Act was renewed, and farther enforced by another Act of the 11th of the same King; so that it could not be supposed, that the Well-affected in that Country had any Arms wherewith to defend either themselves or their Country; and it will not be pretended, I believe, that any Magazines of Arms had been provided by the Government for their Use, tho' the providing of such Magazines seems plainly to have been pointed out by the first Act I have mentioned. Surely our Ministers could not be ignorant of these Circumstances, and in these Circumstances could they expect that the Well-affected either could or would oppose any Insurrection of the Disaffected, who would certainly be provided both with Arms and Ammunition by our foreign Enemies?

With regard to the Rise of the Rebellion, therefore, I think, we have great Reason to suspect the Knowledge or the Prudence of our Ministers; and as to the Progress of it, I do not think it was very prudent to order Gen. Cope to march to the North, or to stand an Engagement with the Rebels after he returned to the South. But all this will best appear upon an Enquiry; for till then we can argue only in the Dark. Now, Sir, as to the present being a proper Time for an Enquiry, I have said, that Parliamentary Enquiries are often designed to prevent the Increase or the bad Consequences of a national Mischiefe. The Enquiry now proposed, I take to be one of these; and for this Purpose the present is the only proper Time. Surely the Hon. Gentleman was not serious, when he talked of our diverting the Thoughts of our Ministers from the Care of the Publick, by making it necessary for them to employ their whole Time in taking Care of themselves. Are there no Noblemen or Gentlemen in the Kingdom fit for being Ministers of State, but that particular Set now employed? I am afraid the Rebellion, as well as some of our other Difficulties, are owing to their having employed more of their Time in taking Care of themselves than the Publick; and if it should appear to be so, it is high Time to take the Care of the Publick out of their Hands. I will engage his Majesty will be under no Difficulty, should he find it necessary to dismiss every Minister and every Counsellor he now employs. But after all, Sir, how could such an Enquiry as is now proposed, divert the Thoughts of our Ministers? This Enquiry could take up very little either of their or our Time: for, after the proper Papers are once laid before us, I am persuaded, we might finish the Affair in a Day or two; and surely it could not take up much of their Time or Thought to give Orders to their Clerks to lay the proper Papers before us. The Enquiry proposed can therefore be attended with no Inconvenience to the Publick; but our neglecting or delaying to make any Enquiry, may give Success to the

Rebellion, and bring Ruin upon the Nation. For which Reason I must be for the Motion.

[This JOURNAL to be continued in our next]



Office of Ordnance in the Tower,

London, March 10, 1746-7.

S I R,

Electricity, as appears by all Experiments, is a kind of fluid lambent Fire, produced by collecting and giving a vibratory Motion, and new Direction to the Fluids of Æther and Air; which being the two Catholick Agents of Nature, whereby the Generation, Growth, and Corruption of all Bodies are effected, there is no doubt but the said general Causes, properly applied, will serve as the best universal Means for preserving the Health, and curing the Diseases of Animals and Vegetables. Some of the many probable Uses of this wonderful Power of Nature are hereunder suggested; but as the Truth thereof must be discovered by Experiments, the following are proposed to the Curious, who have a proper Apparatus, Genius, and Leisure to try them; which open a large Field for many new Discoveries in the Animal and Vegetable Creation, and are of general Use to Mankind. Yours, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

1. If all Vegetables that grow in Pots, Boxes, &c. are daily and frequently electrized, will they not have a better Circulation, Growth, Nutrition, &c. and their Flower, Fruit, Seed, &c. be more perfect than those not electrified? And will not this Practice greatly advance all the Branches of Gardening; as the Nursery, Green-house, &c.

2. Altho' such Vegetables and Trees as are rooted in the Earth, cannot be made to retain or confine the ætherial Fire, yet as it may be determined so as to produce strong instantaneous Motions and Concussions therein, will not the proper Application of such Shocks, either to the Trunk or whole Tree, or any of its Branches, contribute to its Vegetation, &c.

3. Will not the electrifying of Malt, Hops, Gunpowder, &c. at such Times as the several Processes relating to their Culture and Manufacture best admit, contribute much to their Perfection and Preservation, &c.

4. Will not the electrifying all sorts of Bread, Corn, Seeds, &c. both before sown and after, greatly promote their Vegetation; and also preserve them in Granaries from being musty, &c.

5. Whether the Fermentation, Depuration, Preservation, &c. of all Liquors, may not be greatly improved by a proper Application of Electricity, as the several Processes will admit?

6. If all Food, both solid and liquid, is well impregnated with the ætherial Fire, immediately before used, will it not promote the Digestion, Circulation, Sanguification, Secretions, &c.

7. Will not the frequent electrifying of Bedsteads, Bedding, wearing Apparel, &c. render them much wholesomer, and more especially when Persons are sick, or the Constitution of the Air bad, either from noxious Exhalations, or a pestilential Disposition? And will not the frequent exciting such Currents of ætherial Fire in Bed-chambers serve to purify the Air therein, as Thunder and Lightning do the general Atmosphere, and prove of more Use for that Purpose than any Ventilators, &c.

8. If a Number of foecundated Eggs are set to hatch, and one half of them being marked for Distinction, are every Day, during Incubation, often electrified, will they not be sooner hatched, and the Animals produced therefrom endow'd with more Life, Vigour, and Activity, than the other half? And if the same, or any other Animals, whilst young, are daily electrified, will not their Growth, &c. be much accelerated and augmented thereby, more than those not electrified?

N. B. To prevent making fruitless Experiments, it is to be observed, that the best Method to electrify the Eggs (the marking them being unnecessary) is to set any Number of Fowls and their Eggs in warm Nests, one half the usual Way, and the other

other half to be set in wide-mouth'd open Glass Vessels, or upon Cakes of Resin, &c. from which there goes a Wire to conduct the electric Fire from the Machine, and communicate it to the latter half of the Fowls and their Eggs, without disturbing the Fowls, or taking the Eggs from under them, which may have a bad Effect, and frustrate the Operation. And thus, if a thousand Fowls, or more, are set to hatch, either all, or any Number of them may be electrified, either at the same or different Times, and for a longer or shorter Time, and as often as required, and with as little Trouble as electrizing one only. Which Method will serve also to improve the Production, hatching and Culture of Bees, Silk-worms, &c. and likewise for electrifying of Vegetables in a Nursery or Green-house, let their Number be ever so great, &c.

9. If the whole external Body be well electrified, at proper Times, will not the ætherial Fire, by its universal Vibrations and stimulating Force upon the cutaneous Glands, greatly promote Perspiration, and be of general Use in all Fevers, Small Pox, Consumptions, relax'd Solids, Plague, &c.

10. As any Region of the Body, either the Head, Thorax, and Abdomen, or Limbs, either Legs or Arms, or any other Parts, as the Eyes, Ears, Mouth, Nose, Breasts, Anus, Organs of Generation, &c. of any Animal, may have the Current of electrical Fire so determined, as to exert its Force most upon any of the said Parts; which may be done either by applying any electrified Body, as the Phial, to the Part; or by electrifying the whole Body, and then touching the Part with a non-electrick Body: whereby the whole ætherial Fire being attracted to, and discharged at that Part, must consequently have a greater Effect upon it than the other Parts: Will not the instantaneous strong Concussions and Sensations thus produced in any of the said Parts, greatly promote the Cure of the Disorders incident thereto, by causing a powerful Derivation and Revulsion, and operating as a stimulating, warm, dry, universal Vapour-Bath, &c.

11. Whether by putting a Tube into the Anus of any Animal, the electric Vapour may not be propagated through the whole compound intestinal Canal to the Mouth, and contrariwise from the Mouth to the Anus, and be transmitted also thro' the lacteal Vessels to the Blood, and so communicated to the whole animal System? And what Effects the often repeating this Operation will have on the animal Functions of Digestion, Circulation, Perspiration, Secretions, and in curing the Iliack Passion, Cholick, Palsy, Convulsions, Consumptions, Apoplexies, Hysterick, and Hypochondriack Affections, and other Diseases of the Head, Thorax, and Abdomen? And what Effects will this ætherial Vapour have, if communicated to the Womb of Animals, either pregnant or not; and likewise to the urinary Bladder?

12. If the Stream of ætherial Fire is conveyed by a Pipe into the Lungs of any Animal, and communicated to the Blood, (which tho' always necessarily impregnated both with Æther and Air, will not this additional Quantity of fresh Æther, thus at once injected into the Blood, produce surprizing Alterations therein, and in the whole animal Oeconomy?

13. If any Animal is inclosed in a large Glass Vessel filled with Air, what Effects will be produced, first, by injecting and condensing the Æther alone in different Quantities into the Vessel? Secondly, by condensing the Air alone in different Quantities? Thirdly, by condensing both the Æther and Air in different Quantities? And if another such Vessel is filled, partly with Air and Water, and any Fish put therein, how will the Animal be affected upon making the like Experiments?

14. If the Experiments proposed in N^o 11 and 15, were frequently, and for some Time tried upon the Horned Cattle, may not they be of great Efficacy and Use in curing the present Distemper among them?

15. If a Perforation is made in the Thorax of any Animal with a Trocar, and the ætherial Vapour communicated thro'

the Canula immediately to the Pericardium, Heart, the great Blood Vessels, Lungs, Pleura, Mediastinum, &c. And if a like Aperture is made in the Abdomen, and the electric Vapour convey'd through the Canula immediately to the Stomach, Intestines, Diaphragm, Mesentery, lacteal Vessels, Liver, Kidneys, &c. may not some extraordinary Use be derived from such Operations, both for curing the Diseases of those Parts, and for discovering many capital Points yet unknown in the Animal Oeconomy?

16. The surprizing great Force of this Ætherial Fire, when collected, is sufficiently manifest, from the Effects of Thunder and Lightning: Is it not therefore possible, with a proper Apparatus, to collect, condense, and accumulate this elementary Fire in such Quantities, as to acquire a Power therefrom capable of surmounting any Resistance, and producing any Effects of Force, such as raising Water, &c.

17. What Phenomena will be exhibited by the magnetical Needle, as well the vertical or dipping, as the horizontal Needle, and the Load-stone itself, upon being presented and applied in all possible Manners to the excited electrical Glass Globe; which ought to be mounted upon an Axis of cast Brass, and no Iron in the Frame of the Machine, or near it?

Mr Stephenson's Queries concerning ELECTRICITY has occasion'd the following REMARKS.

THAT Gentleman is at a Loss, or may be led away by what has been lately written on Electricity; wherein it is represented as a Capsula inclosing the electrified Body; as if it did not pass thro', but was only a Covering to it: This is quite contrary to the Opinion of a numerous Body of learned Gentlemen, as well as Sir Isaac Newton, who asserts, that it permeates all Bodies. Besides, he forgets that what we suspend is done by Silk Lines, which we tie round the Body we have a mind to electrify; and yet the electric Effluvia pass on, and certainly pass thro' all Bodies electrified: So, if this Gentleman had a mind to have electrified a single Branch of any Fruit-tree, or Shrub, or particular Part of an Animal, such as those of Generation, they must be cut off; for the silken Fillet round it will not confine it to that alone. I did not intend this to contradict, but to endeavour to put to rights those who are so good as to think about it, and communicate their Thoughts. One Way I know to electrify one Part more than another is as followeth: Let the Person be electrified standing upon a Cake of Resin, and let a Non-electrick touch the Part or Member; by this Means they will attract all the Electrical Fire that the Globe sends into the whole Body out at that Part, and consequently must have a greater Effect upon that Part. There is another Way of Electrifying, so as to cause the Person electrified to feel a particular Shock in the Arm, Leg, Head, &c. These Shocks, if given moderate, and with some Judgment, in my humble Opinion, may turn out of very great Service in removing several Obstructions, and all Paralytick Effects.

B. RACKSTROW.

Mr Neale also made the following OBSERVATIONS on the same Occasion.

EVery Branch of a Tree, and every Member of a Body, being in contact with the Whole, any particular Branch in the former, or Limb of the latter, cannot be electrized without the whole Tree, or Body, being in the same State. Bandages in this Case can do no Service; because, if the Tree, or Body, be set on an Electric *per se*, the Electric Virtue will, by the Contact, spread itself instantaneously over the Whole: and, if set on Non-Electricks, all the Art of Man can never cause one single Part to retain any Electric Effluvia at all. It is true, an instantaneous Emotion may be produced on any Branch of a Tree, or Member of a Body, while Non-Electrick, by proper Application of the Electric Phial: But what is this but the Elec-

Electrick Fire itself? The Progress of which all the Bandages in the World can never stop, nor all the Art ever yet discover'd, produce any Vapour from thence.

His 8th Article is of such a Nature as may be accomplish'd; but as the particular Methods whereby to proceed with any tolerable Hopes of Success are omitted, it may not be disagreeable to give the Hints to the Curious relating thereunto. If the Eggs are taken into a colder Place but for a few Minutes, I presume the Experiments will be detrimented; therefore conclude, it will be giving the surest Hopes of Success, if we take a large-mouth'd Bottle, such as is common for preserving Fruit, and put a Quantity of Cotton therein. Let the Whole be made to the same Degree of Warmth the Eggs may be supposed to have while sat on; then put the marked Eggs therein, cork it down, let a Wire go thro' the Cork to the Cotton, let the Whole be suspended on an Electrick Wire; and after it has been electrized the Time desired, carefully take the Eggs out and put them into their former Station. This often repeated, I am of Opinion, will produce something worthy Observation, if not to a Degree of Admiration.

A TABLE of the Specifick Gravity of several sorts of Wood.
By Mr C. LAWTON, of Northampton.

Names of Wood.	Specifick Gravity.	The Weight of a Cubic Foot of each.	
		lb.	oz.
Thorn	87	54	6
Crab-tree	85	53	2
Quince-tree	83	51	14
Mahogany	82	51	4
Plum-tree	80	50	0
Holly	80	50	0
Ash	76	47	8
Barbary	76	47	8
Nut-tree	76	47	8
English Oak	75	46	14
Beech	74	46	4
Elder	73	45	10
Pear-tree	73	45	10
Mulberry	71	44	6
Walnut-tree	69	43	2
Yew-tree	67	41	14
Maple	66	41	4
Yellow Deal	63	39	6
Cherry-tree	61	38	2
Norway Oak	60	37	8
Sallow	59	36	14
Sycamore	59	36	14
Elm	50	31	4

N. B. All the Woods were very good of the sort, except the Elm, and all were very dry.

A particular Account of the Number of Land Forces, English and Foreigners, and where paid, by Queen Anne, during the War against France and Spain.

	English.	Foreigners.	In all.
In Flanders —	21,963	48,817	70,780
Portugal —	15,276	13,000	28,276
Spain —	21,747	28,259	50,006
Italy —		23,720	23,720
Great Britain and the Plantations } —	17,383		17,383
Independent Companies and Invalids } —	2,785		2,785
Marines — —	8,166		8,166
	87,320	113,796	201,116

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

IT is a trite, but very true Remark, *That National Reflections are always unjust*; because there is no Nation or People under Heaven so profligate, but that many good and virtuous Men may be found amongst them. The late Rebellion in Scotland is a Proof in Point; for there Multitudes acted against the Rebels with a Zeal and Magnanimity becoming real Protestants and faithful Subjects, inspired by the generous Principles of Liberty. The Merit of these Men will be remembered in future Generations with peculiar Applause, as transcending all other Subjects, who were at a Distance from the Contagion of Disloyalty, or the compulsive Power of an arm'd Banditti; whose execrable Chiefs ought indeed to be exterminated, and forced to feel the Curses of arbitrary Power in another Climate, which they would introduce in this Country of Liberty: while the common Herd of People, the miserable Slaves of the Highlands, who were drawn into Rebellion, deserve the publick Compassion, as Objects worthy of Conversion by all the Encouragements of good Policy. What then should prevent the Legislature from setting all those People free from an Egyptian Bondage, by extinguishing what are called the *Regalities*; but are in reality the Tyranny of their Chiefs? When that is done effectually, their Industry may be employed in the *Herring-Fishery*, much to their Advantage, and to the immense Profit of this Kingdom: For, as the Dutch support 60,000 of their People solely by that Fishery, it is certainly more easy and practicable for British Subjects, who live so near it. The Difficulty consists only in the want of Inclination to furnish a Fund for such an Establishment. What if it should cost this Nation 100,000 *l. per annum* for five or six Years, and that Money deducted from a thousand superfluous Expences of Government, should be applied to furnish Salt, Nets, and Boats for the Fishery, the Fund might be soon repaid by a plentiful Interest. And to prevent all Deductions by Jobs, it is not to be doubted that the Merchants of Glasgow and other Places, would undertake to furnish all the Implements for the Fishery at the proper Ports, and at the most reasonable Price; joining at the same Time their best Endeavours to render so beneficial a Scheme effectual: by which the Highlanders may acquire Property, and employ their Industry to the Advantage of this Nation. On the other Hand, if something of this kind is not done, all other Means will prove insufficient; for, tho' they should be set free from Vassalage in point of Law, yet by holding Lands under the oppressive Power of their Lords, long accustomed to rule them arbitrarily, without a Possibility of acquiring a Subsistence by any other Methods, they will remain Slaves to Necessity, and continue an Army of Banditti, ready to execute the Designs of France whenever that ambitious Monarch thinks fit to supply them with Arms and Money: And thus, by kindling a War, tho' it should prove unsuccessful, this Nation must for ever suffer infinite Disadvantages, by the Expence of supporting great Standing Armies, even in Times of Peace, by the Decay of publick Credit, and the Stagnations of Trade, which result necessarily from Civil Dissensions.

But all those Evils may be prevented by the Establishment of the *Herring Fishery*, upon the Fund above-mentioned; or probably without it, if foreign Protestants are induced to engage in it, by admitting them as naturalized Subjects, after one Year's Occupation in the Herring-Fishery, and so long after, as they shall continue in it, or reside in those Parts of Scotland nearest to it: For, if Foreigners think our Herring-Fishery worth their Pursuit, at so great Expence and Hazard, arising from the Distance of their Situation, certainly they will prefer a better Country adjoining to the Fishery. If therefore Multitudes, expert in that Business, and having both Fund and Materials ready to carry it on with great Advantage, may be tempted to become Subjects of Great Britain, so much to its Profit, What should hinder the Legislature from giving them all due Encouragements

ments in that Bill now depending in Parliament for the better Regulation of *Scotland*? For the *Scots* cannot be displeased to share their uncultivated Lands with a People capable of giving an high Price for it, and at the same Time furnishing a profitable Employment for their poor Countrymen, by which they may acquire PROPERTY, with a comfortable Subsistence: Nor can the *English* be so blind to their own Interest, as not to use every honest Method of civilizing their Fellow Subjects of the North, by admitting among them foreign Protestants, who may lead them into the Peaceful Arts of Commerce, so conducive to our Country's Prosperity.

At this Crisis, such a Scheme seems more practicable than ever, and may probably be effectual, in securing the sole Propriety of the Herring Fishery to *Great Britain*; even without granting a Fund, and only by encouraging a private Subscription, and passing an Act of General Naturalization: For, as it is clear from Experience, that the Produce of *one good Harvest* is more than sufficient to give Bread to *double* our Number of People; so the notorious *Increase of the Price of Labour in every Manufacture*, is a Proof that we want many more Hands: And what Hands are so valuable as those who will import Riches, add to our Navigation, increase our Manufactures, and improve our natural Advantage of Fisheries.

But if the Benefits of a General Naturalization do not appear evidently to others, yet surely the Necessity of granting that Privilege to such foreign Protestants as are willing to engage in the Herring Fishery, and settle in the North Parts of *Scotland*, is manifest beyond all Contradiction: Because it is the first and principal Means of inducing Foreigners to settle in this Kingdom; and, without Doubt, Multitudes expert in the Fishery will be glad to transplant their Property to a better Climate, and a safe Retreat from the Power of *France*, so near the Sphere of their Activity. And when the *Highlanders*, by their Assistance, feel the Sweetness of Industry, they must become as loyal Subjects as all others, who, from Reason, and natural Desire, prefer the Blessings of Liberty and Property, with all the Advantages of Civil Life, to a State of miserable Poverty, and vile Oppression.

The Method of Salting and Drying HERRINGS at Yarmouth.

THE Fishermen cast into a Tub that holds a Last, or at least Half a Last, as much Salt as is sufficient: Afterwards they put in a Measure of Herrings, called a Swill, containing about 500; and being there, they turn them with a great Stick, continually strewing Salt as they are turned. After the same Manner they repeat with new Herrings, turning and salting them till the Tub or Vat is full.

The Herrings put in the Bottom, and salted, do presently become stiff; neither are they to be mixed in Salting with those that are above. After sixteen, or at most twenty four Hours, they take out the Herrings, and put them into Twig-Baskets, of such a Texture that when the Fish are washed they may easily transmit the Salt, Scales, and other Filth. Then taking out the Herrings, they put them upon slender and long Wooden Spits; and hang them in the Houses to be smoked being laid upon Wooden Machines or Frames, fixed for that Purpose in the upper Part of the House, and hanging down so far that a Man of middle Stature may, by stretching out his Arm, easily reach them. These Spits, loaded with Herrings, are put on Wooden Poles; (called Loves) being fixed in Order at each End, in certain Beams (called Bawks) where they are left at about five Fingers Distance. The Bawks are inserted in the Side Beams, so that more Spits may be hung up; and they are done like so many Floors, at about ten Inches Distance.

In the Pavement underneath are made Fires of Wood, cut into Billets, which they kindle every Quarter of an Hour. The Fire, suppressed after a certain Manner, by having all the Vents in the Room shut, smoaks, striving to get through the Chinks of the Tiles; and 500 Billets are sufficient for drying

one Last. By this Method Red Herrings are perfected in the Space of a Month, for the Sale at Home; but for those that are designed for the Streights or the Mediterranean, six Weeks are required: But if the Weather happen to be Rainy, or Windy, the Herrings are dried more slowly, especially in that Side towards the Wind. Every where, as much as they can, they build these Houses most free from Wind, under the Shelter of other Houses, Trees, Heaps of Earth, Mountains or Hedges.

For the preserving or curing of Herrings, as it is called, they use *Spanish Salt*, as much fitter than any other. A Barrel and half of Salt suffices to salt one Last. One Barrel holds about 700 fat Herrings, but, of other Sorts, they fill a Barrel with 1000, more or less; and ten Barrels make a Last.

Sometimes the Fishermen, when in Mid Sea they have caught but a few Fish, salt or cure them there; but they are much less esteemed than those pickled on Shore, where they are more commodiously cured: although others say, the Reason why *Dutch* pickled Herrings are better than ours, is, because they cure them as soon as ever they take them on board, out of the Sea; whereas, ours being kept till they are brought on Shore, and so being staler, will not pickle so well.

The white or pickled Herrings, are called Solstitial Herrings, because they are taken about the Summer Solstice, being the larger and fatter: These having their Gills and Guts taken out, are cured with Pickle or Brine, whence they are called Pickled Herrings; these, the *Dutch* are more famed for than we. Three Barrels of *Spanish Salt* are sufficient for salting one Last. The French, and others, exercise the Art of drying Herrings in the Sun, and so harden them; the Time of the Year being very fit for drying them when they frequent the Shores of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*. They swim in Shoals, and love to swim near Shore: They bring forth once a Year, which is about the Autumnal Equinox, or *September*; at which Time, before they cast their Spawn, they are best, and most valuable, as indeed are all other Fish.

An Account of the late Attempt to establish the INQUISITION in NAPLES, with the Manner of its Defeat.

CARDINAL Spinelli, Archbishop of Naples, endeavoured of late to erect a Court of Inquisition in that Kingdom, and had made so great a Progress as to grant Employments, get ready Patents, draw up Statutes, have a Seal engraved, Prisons erected, with all the frightful Apparatus of Instruments and Machines for the Torture of Delinquents under Examination. He had even begun to exert his Authority, by causing Searches to be made, and Persons imprison'd; and, had actually drawn up four Processes, one against a Layman, and three others against as many Ecclesiasticks.

The Deputation of the Nobles, which they call the *Junta of the Holy Office*, whose Business it is to observe the Motions, and curb the Attempts of the Clergy, having got some Intelligence of these Proceedings, presented a Memorial on that Head to the King; who caused his Eminence to be informed of it, and ordered a Stop to be put to the four Processes. The Cardinal obeyed; but not till he had altered the Form of the Processes, so that it might not be known that they were drawn up after the Manner of the Inquisition. His Eminence made repeated Protestations, both by Word of Mouth and Writing, assuring his Majesty, in the most solemn Manner, that all the Complaints made against him were utterly groundless. Notwithstanding which the King sent these Processes to the Royal Chamber of *St Clara*, to be examin'd, and ordered a Report to be made to himself; after which they were referr'd to a Committee of the Nobles, to undergo a like Examination. Their Excellencies, animated with the Zeal of true Patriots, and Defenders of the Liberties of their Country, and, as worthy Citizens, openly condemn'd this Conduct of the Cardinal, and made a faithful Report thereof to his Majesty.

Scarce were the Populace inform'd of it, when there was a

gene-

general Murmuring and Commotion thro' the City. * In the first Sallies of their Rage, they would have set Fire to the Cardinal's Palace. None would salute him; and when he offer'd to bestow his usual Benediction as he went along the Streets, every one bid him go to Hell with his Blessing, and be damn'd with his *Holy Office*. The Nobles shew'd him no more Respect in their Assemblies, and offer'd all Manner of Affronts to his Relations and Dependants.

Mean time the Court granted a Commission to the Counsellor Marquis *Nicolas Fraggiani*, a Person of approv'd Integrity, great Resolution, and extraordinary Learning, to make a thorough Examination of the said Processes. By a careful Perusal of the Papers relating to them, he plainly perceived that the Tribunal of the Inquisition was already established in the City and Diocese of *Naples*. He even discovered by a Telescope, that the Seal made use of in the Proceedings was the same as that of the Holy Office; on which, the better to disguise it, they had imprinted the Seal of the Archbishoprick. He made a true Report of the whole to the Court; upon which his Majesty issued out a Decree, whereby he ordains, That all the said Processes should remain in the Registry of the Royal Chamber, as a Lesson to all Posterity: That the Cardinal should deliver up the Seal of his pretended *Holy Office*, should declare who were his Officers, and remit their Patents to the Chamber: That *Dominique Jordano*, and *Tomaso Ruggiero*, two Canons of *Naples*, whom the Cardinal had created, one Treasurer, and the other Judge of this new Tribunal, should be for ever banished from his Majesty's Dominions: That two other Priests, Officers of the same Tribunal, shall be for ever render'd incapable of holding any Benefice, Employment, Dignity, Pension or Place; and that the aforesaid Marquis *Fraggiani* should reprimand the Cardinal's Vicar in a very sharp and severe Manner: That the Prison should be demolished, and the Inscription thereon, HOLY OFFICE, torn in Pieces: That for the future, the Episcopal Court shall have no Power to summon any Person, Layman or Ecclesiastick, upon an Information, or as a Witness, without expressing distinctly in the Summons the Cause for which it is issued: That in Causes which have any Relation to Faith, the Informations shall be sent to the Royal Chamber, to be examined, whether the Proceedings thereon have been managed according to the ordinary and regular Forms of Law, and whether the Summons itself has been drawn in the usual Form appointed by his Majesty: after which the Court of the said Chamber shall declare whether it be proper to proceed to Imprisonment if the Party be of the Laity; in which Case he shall be committed to the common Goal, and well treated: That the Chamber shall allow him Council for his Defence: Lastly, that those against whom an Information is lodged, and who are actually in Prison, shall be removed, to be tried by their ordinary Judge. This wise Ordinance has met with the universal Applause of all the Inhabitants of the City of *Naples*, who have resolved to grant his Majesty a free Gift of 300,000 Ducats, as a Token of their Joy and Gratitude.

SIR, To the AUTHOR, &c.

HAVING observed an Intimation that a Design is on foot of correcting our Kalender, or of changing the Reckoning of the Year from the Old Style into the New †, I herewith send, tho' a short, yet a full Account of all the most material Alterations or Corrections of that kind for many hundred Years back.

Astronomers have taken great Pains to bring our Account of Time to as great Perfection and Nicety as possible; and after

* In 1547 the like Attempt to introduce the Inquisition into this Kingdom was made by Don Pedro Alvarez de Toledo, Viceroy, and Don Juan Pacheco, Cardinal of Compostello; which excited so terrible a Sediton, as greatly endangered the Life of the Viceroy, and a Revolt of the People from their Sovereign, the Emperor Charles V.

† Eleven Days before the Old, used in Britain,

many Observations, Interpolations, and Rectifications, seem to have arrived to as exact a Method of Computation as can be expected.

The antient Roman Year, or what was generally called *Romulus's Year*, was Lunar, and consisted only of ten Months, or Moons, which was deficient 61 Days. Hence the Beginning of *Romulus's Year* was very uncertain, and unfixed to any precise Season; to remove which Inconvenience, he ordered so many Days to be added Yearly as would make the State of the Heavens correspond with the first Month, without incorporating those additional Days.

Numa Pompilius corrected this irregular Constitution of the Year, by adding two new Months, *January* and *February*; so that the Year so altered, contained 12 Months, and those Months 355 Days; which was ten Days shorter than the common Solar Year, and rendered its Beginning still vague and unsettled, tho' several Methods were thought of to rectify that Error. *Julius Caesar* brought it to a greater Degree of Truth, than any who had made Attempts before him. This was called the *Julian Year*, and is the same by which the *English* reckon at this Day, denominated the Old Style. It would be idle to set down the Number of Months or Days this Year comprehends, and infringing upon our Almanack Makers. It will be sufficient to say, that *Julius* was assisted in the Contrivance by *Sesignes*, a famous Mathematician, called from *Egypt* for that very Purpose; who, to supply the Defect of 67 Days, which had been lost thro' the Fault of the Pontifices, and fix the beginning of the Year to the Winter Solstice, made that Year to consist of 15 Months, or 445 Days; which for that Reason was used to be called *Annus Confusionis*, the Year of Confusion. — This Form of the Year was used in all Christian Nations till the Middle of the 16th Century, and continues amongst but few beside ourselves. — The Astronomical Quantity of the *Julian Year* is 365 Days six Hours, which exceeds the true Solar Year by 11 Minutes; which Excess in 131 Years amounts to a whole Day; and thus the *Roman Year* stood till the *Gregorian Reformation*.

The *Gregorian Year*, or what is commonly termed New Style, is the *Julian Year* corrected by this Rule; that whereas on the common Footing every secular or hundredth Year is Bissextile; on the new Footing, three of them are common Years, and only the 4th Bissextile.

The Error of 11 Minutes in the *Julian Year*, little as it was, yet by being repeated over and over, at length became considerable; and from the Time when *Caesar* made his Correction was grown into 13 Days, by which Means the Equinoxes were greatly disturbed. — To remedy this Irregularity, which was still growing, Pope *Gregory XIII.* called together the Chief of the Astronomers of his Time, and concerted this Correction; and to restore the Equinoxes to their Place, threw out the 10 Days that had been got from the Time of the Council of *Nice*, and which had shifted the 5th of *October* to the 15th.

In the Year 1700, the Error of 10 Days was grown to 11; upon which at the Diet of *Ratisbon*, the same Year, it was decreed by the whole Body of the Protestants of the Empire to retrench 11 Days, from the Old Style, and accommodate their Computation to the New for the future: The same Regulation has since passed in *Sweden* and *Denmark*. — *England* still holds out; but, according to some Advices, we are speedily to expect the like Alteration.

Notwithstanding the *Gregorian Year* is reduced to such a State of Correctness, yet it is far from being quite perfect; for we have shewn, that in four Centuries, the *Julian Year* gains three Days, one Hour, 20 Minutes; but it is only the three Days which are kept out in the *Gregorian Year*: so that here is still an Excess of one Hour, 20 Minutes, in four Centuries; which in 72 Centuries amount to a whole Day.

The New, or *Gregorian Style*, is the Manner of computing, settled by the above named Pope *Gregory*, and is followed by all the Catholics in *Europe*.

The PRETTY GENTLEMAN: or, SOFTNESS of MANNERS vindicated from the false Ridicule exhibited under the Character of William Fribble, Esq; in the new Farce, call'd Miss in her Teens.

S I R, To Mr GARRICK.

As in the Wantonness of your petulant Fancy, you have fallen upon a Set of Gentlemen, who cannot possibly have given you any personal Provocation, I have thought proper to prefix your Name to this their Defence, and call upon you thus publicly to justify your Behaviour, if it be possible. But surely, Sir, it must have been a secret Admiration of their elegant and refined Manners, that called forth your Spleen, to turn into Ridicule those soft Accomplishments you despised to equal; and, as a Comick Writer did by the Divine Socrates, mimic and burlesque upon the Stage what you had not the Face to imitate in real Life. But your Wit was as impotent as your Malice was strong. Your Farce was no sooner seen, than it was laugh'd at. You know, Sir, it was laugh'd at; most prodigiously laugh'd at: A plain Proof, that it was judged to be very ridiculous.

Believe me, Sir, you have fallen most miserably short in your Attempt. And how should it be otherwise? You pretend to exhibit a Representation of The Pretty Gentleman, who are by no means an Adept in the Character! You! that are an entire Stranger to those fine Sensations, which are requisite to give a thorough Notion, and true Relish of the Enjoyments it affords! How should you paint what Nature has not given you Faculties to feel? As far as She leads you by the Hand, you may perhaps succeed: But to leave her behind, and tread those secret Paths to which her Guidance never points; This, Mr Garrick, This is far beyond the Power of your limited Genius.

So wishing you more fortunate in your next Essay, and wise enough never to expose yourself again to Derision, by endeavouring to laugh out of Countenance a Character which all sensible Men look upon with Admiration and Astonishment, I take Leave to subscribe myself, as much as I ought to be, Yours, &c.

PHILAUTUS.

THE Theatre is said to be the proper School for correcting the little Irregularities and Foibles of Mankind; and no Method is held more likely to check the Growth of Folly, than to bring it to full View in Scenes of humorous Representation. But then the Comick Writer should be certain, that what he endeavours to expose, be really an Object of Ridicule; otherwise he not only offends against the Rules of the Drama, but the Precepts of Virtue.

I am led into these Reflections, by a late Performance exhibited on our Stage; wherein the Author attempts to laugh out of Countenance that mollifying Elegance which manifests itself with such a bewitching Grace, in the refined Youths of this cultivated Age. It is in Defence of these injured Gentlemen that I have taken up my Pen; and how well qualified I am to execute such an Undertaking, the Reader will be convinced, if he has but Patience to peruse carefully what follows.

Amidst all my Researches into the History of this Country, I do not find one Pretty Gentleman, till the glorious Reign of King James I. This Prince had an odd Mixture of contrary Qualities. In some respects he retained the Rusticity of Gothick Manners; in others, he was very refined.

Lord Clarendon assures us, "That his Most Sacred Majesty was so highly delighted with a beautiful Person and fine Cloaths, that these were the chief Recommendations to the Great Offices of State." A convincing Proof (begging the noble Historian's Pardon) of that Monarch's superior Talents for Government.

In the Reign of Charles I. this Refinement sunk in Reputation: For how indeed was it possible, that a genuine Taste could be cultivated, when Faulkland was beheld with general Admiration, and Waller read with general Delight?

Harder still was her Fate, under the Rebukes of an austere Republick, and a sour Protector. The very Loyalists themselves

were treated with less Rigour, and not a Man of any Elegance durst even show his Head.

But when Monarchy was restored, Taste emerged from her Obscurity, and shone with some Degree of Lustre. For tho' the Prince was somewhat inelegant in Himself, yet that downy Ease, which was cherished under his auspicious Influence, was highly favourable to the Cultivation of soft Manners; notwithstanding the malicious Efforts of Milton, Denham, Dorset, Buckingham, and Dryden.

From this Period, to the Beginning of the present Century, her Progress was now and then checked by the Blasts of Envy; yet, upon the whole, she made some tolerable Shoots: when at last, a Set of malevolent Spirits * arose, who with a cruel and bloody minded Zeal, entered into a Combination to destroy this lovely Plant, both Root and Branch. The better to effect their barbarous Resolution, they set up an Idol of their own Fancy, ascribed to it all the Attributes of the Graces, and with the Artifice of deceiving Blandishments, allured the Majority of the Nation to worship the Image which they had set up.

Hence it was that Elegance became a neglected Character, and the pretty Gentleman an Object of Contempt, and barbarous Raillery.

But no sooner were these Enemies removed, than the Sons of Delicacy made an Attempt to rise again: And how successful they have been, every Place of polite Resort does fully witness; and notwithstanding all Opposition, they are determined to push on their Designs, and polish the British Manners. Now the better to carry on this glorious Scheme of Reformation, these Gentlemen have erected themselves into an amicable Society; and from the Principles, on which it is founded, have very pertinently filed it,

The Fraternity of PRETTY GENTLEMEN.

As no associated Body can possibly subsist, unless they are cemented by an Union of Hearts, the grand Principle of this Fellowship is mutual Love; which, it must be confessed, they carry to the highest Pitch. In this Respect, they are not inferior to *The sacred Theban Band*, so illustrious in Story. Such an Harmony of Temper is preserved amongst them, such a Sameness is there in all their Words and Actions, that the Spirit of *One* seems to have passed into the *Other*; or rather, they all breathe the same Soul. This is the secret Charm, that the Platonists talk of, the intellectual Faculty, which connects one Man with another, and ties the Knot of virtuous Friendship. But I need not dwell any longer on a Subject which can admit of no Debate; the Notoriety of the Fact is even become Proverbial amongst us, and every one cries out,

Magna est inter MOLLES concordia!

I shall now open another Scene, and present to the Reader a View of their Studies and Employments; where he will find them no less worthy of his Admiration and Regard.

They do not indeed consume their Hours in such Points of vain Speculation, wherein the *Pride of Reason* and *Learning* has room to operate. And indeed there is something in the Drudgery of *Masculine Knowledge*, by no Means adapted to Youths of so nice a Frame, that it cannot be said, they are ever invigorated with perfect Health. The enfeebled Tone of their Organs and Spirits does therefore naturally dispose them to the softer and more refined Studies; Furniture, Equipage, Dress, the Tiring Room, and the Toy-shop.—What a Fund is here for Study! And what a Variety of easy Delights! Or, if the Mind is bent upon Manual Exercise, the *Knitting-Bag* is ready at hand; and their skilful Fingers play their Part. Notwithstanding the Ridicule, which is thrown upon this Part of the Character, it appears to me rather to merit our Applause, than to provoke our Laughter. With what Satisfaction have I beheld five or six of these elegant Youths, interspersed with an equal Number of Ladies, almost as delicate as themselves, and vying with them in their own Accomplishments! Rouzed by the Ardour of Emulation, they work for Glory, and assert the Prize of *Feminine Merit*.

* Under the Forms of Tailors, Spectators, and Guardians.

With equal Skill their practised Fingers apply the Needle, and rejoin the Lace: With equal Facility they convey the gliding Shuttle thro' the opening Thread, and form the various Knots. Pretty Innocents! How virtuously, how usefully are their Hours employ'd! Not in the wrangling Squabbles of the Bar, or the unmannerly Contentions of the Senate; not in the robust Sports of the Field, or in the toilsome Application to ungentlemanlike Science; but in the pretty Fancies of Dress, in Criticisms upon Fashions, in the artful Disposition of China Jars and other Foreign Trinkets; in sewing, in knitting Garters, in knotting of Fringe, and every gentle Exercise of Feminine Oeconomy.

If from their Studies we turn our Attention to their Conversation, we must be convinced, that in this Respect likewise they are so far from meriting Contempt, that nothing in the World can be more refined, or more engaging.

It is an established Maxim in this School of Manners, never to oppose the Sentiments of the Company. Every Gentleman assents to every thing that is said. Sometimes indeed, you may hear what appears, at first, like a Difference of Judgment: But have a little Patience, and you will find it is only the genteel Interchange of Sentiments; For Sippius will go over to the Opinion of Fannius, rather than be so rude to contradict him; and Fannius will allow his Friend to be in the right, rather than be thought so ill bred as not to give up such a Trifle as his own Judgment. [To be continued in our next.]

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

THE following Letter was written many Years ago by the famous Mr Penn, Proprietor of the noble Settlement of Pennsylvania, and contains some very curious Matters of Fact, which fell under his Observation while in that Country.

A Letter from WILLIAM PENN, Esq; to an eminent PHYSICIAN.

AS I find the Indians upon the Continent more incident to Fevers than any other Distempers, so they rarely fail to cure themselves by great Sweating, and directly plunging themselves into cold Water; which they say is the only Way not to catch Cold.

I once saw an Instance of it with divers more in Company. For being upon a Discovery of the back Part of the Country, I cat-

led upon an Indian of State, whose Name was Tenoughan, the Captain General of the Clans of Indians of those Parts. I found him ill of a Fever, his Head and Limbs much affected with Pain, and at the same time his Wife preparing a Bagnio for him. The Bagnio resembled a large Oven, into which he crept by a Door on the one Side, while she put several red-hot Stones in at a small Door on the other Side thereof, and then fastened the Door as close as she could. Now while he was sweating in this Bagnio, his Wife (for they disdain no Service) was with an Ax cutting her Husband a Passage into the River, (being in the Winter of 1682, the great Frost, and the Ice very thick) in order to the immersing himself after he should come out of this Bath. In less than half an Hour he was in so great a Sweat, that when he came out he was as wet as if he had come out of a River, and the Reak or Steam of his Body so thick, that it was hard to discern any Body's Face that stood near him. In this Condition stark naked (his Breech Clout only excepted) he ran to the River, which was about twenty Paces distant, and ducked himself twice or thrice therein, and so returned, passing only thro' his Bagnio (to mitigate the immediate Stroke of Cold) to his own House, perhaps twenty Paces further; and wrapping himself in his Woollen Mantle, lay down at his length near a long but gentle Fire in the Middle of his Wigwam or House, turning himself several Times till he was dry; and then he arose, and fell to getting us our Dinner, seeming to be as easy and well in Health as at any other Time.

This Tradition however was in great measure the Loss of one of the bravest of the Nations (remembered by Capt. Smith, in his History of the Settlement of Virginia) called the Sasquenaghs. For having, after the coming of the Europeans among them, learned to drink strong Liquors, and eat freely of Swine's Flesh, mostly without Salt, it brought the Small-pox among them: They took the same Method to cure themselves of it when they were come out; which struck to their Hearts, and proved more mortal than the Plague, few escaping the Disease, by reason of that improper Practice: though one would think, that before they came out, it might have moderated their Venom and Impression.

I am also well assured, that they wash their young Infants in cold Streams as soon as born, in all Seasons of the Year.

W. P.

Part of Chap. 3. of Habakkuk paraphrased.

FROM Paran's Top sublime, in dire Array,
Provok'd to Wrath, th' Almighty urg'd his
Way,

Grasping the burning Coals in his Right hand,
With Plagues and Woes to scourge a guilty Land:
Suspended on his Wings the Godhead stood,
And comprehensive ev'ry Nation view'd.
Behold! the Hills to their Foundations nod,
And speak the Sanction of their angry God.
The Sun and Moon stand fix'd at his Command,
And in one common Darknefs veil the Land;
At length his Arrows their dread Beams display,
And transient Lightnings blaze a dismal Day.
The direful Plague with its contagious Breath
Prey'd unconfin'd, and quicken'd tardy Death.
I saw the Tents of Cushan quake for Fear,
And trembling Midia own th' Almighty near.
Against the Rivers did thine Anger burn,
And backward to their Fountains all return.
The Hills did they, alas! thy Rage provoke?
That they convuls'd to their Foundations shook?
No; on the Unjust thou didst thine Anger shower;
For heinous Crimes they felt its fatal Pow'r.
I saw, I trembled, and with Wonder aw'd,
Confess'd the Power of the o'er-ruling God.
Yet tho' the Fig-tree should no Blossom wear,
And the deluding Vine no Burthen bear,
Tho' blighted Fields deny their usual Store,
Tho' bleating Flocks should fill the Fold no more,
As long as life impow'rs this mortal Frame,
I'll sing the Praises of thy glorious Name.

Oxon.

A. M.

On Miss NANNY A—RES.

RIGHT Chloe's adorn'd with ev'ry Grace,
That Nature can bestow;
Not Venus' self can boast a Face
So fair as lovely Chloe.
Each pointed Glance, and native Charm,
Of one so gay and young,
Might e'en a Hermit's Bosom warm:
But Chloe has got a --- Tongue.

C O N T E N T.

HAPPY the Man (but O! how few we find!)
Who feels the Pleasure of a tranquil Mind!
Who meets all Blessings in Content alone,
Nor knows a Station happier than his own!
No anxious Cares disturb his peaceful Breast,
With Life content, and with Contentment blest,
No Pangs he feels, to break his calm Repose;
No Envy fears, for he no Envy knows.
To Man still faithful, and to God resign'd,
His Body subject to its Lord the Mind.
He must be good; for surely Heav'n ne'er meant,
Without strict Virtue, to bestow Content.
'Tis not the Glory false Ambition brings,
The Wealth of Misers, or the Pow'r of Kings,
The melting Raptures youthful Bosoms prove,
When Beauty fires, and Hymen crowns their Love,
Nor all the fleeting Joys by Man possess'd,
Can give this earthly Frame that heav'nly Guest.
Whate'er the Muse of Love or Glory sings,
Virtue alone the sacred Stranger brings.

SHERVINGTON.

On the Reports of a SUDDEN PEACE.

FOR what these vast Supplies, these loud Alarms,
And William's Absence to direct our Arms?
For what, if just in Louis' doubtful Fit
We curb our Force, and condescend to treat?
How oft have easy Britons been beguil'd!
Alas! would Louis treat, if Fortune smil'd?
She frown'd in Provence, low'd on Flandria's Side:
This, only, check'd the haughty Monarch's Pride,
Not Love of Peace: Nor will the Mask remain,
If once the Prospect flatters him again.---
It brightens on him now.---See Brown retreats,
And Genoa's bold Revolt one Plan defeats!
Fall we again, and Hopes of Peace are fled;
Nay, Louis' Vengeance will be doubly red.
Rouze then, while yet one Blow remains to give!
That, well directed, may the whole retrieve.
One Victory will reason at Versailles,
When Justice, Eloquence, nay Int'rest fails,
France, when successful, never is sincere;
Her Kings are honest---only in their Fear.

An EPIGRAM.

SCARCE had five Months expir'd, since Ralph did
wed,
When, lo! his fruitful Wife was brought to Bed.
How now, quoth Ralph---this is too soon my Kate!
No, Ralph, quoth she---you marry'd me too late.

Oxon.

A. M.

Thoughts

Thoughts on PRINTING.

THE living Speech, sweet Virtue's sacred Lore,
Moves while 'tis utter'd, and affects no more.
A longer Date the *Marble Bust* may claim,
And give to future Days th' ennobl'd Name;
From Time to Time the speaking Image charms,
And the gay Breast with gen'rous Ardor warms.
Yet oh! how few from hence improve the Mind,
'The Lecture to one narrow Spot confin'd!
Nor the firm Statue still defies the Rage
Of eating Years, and Injury of Age.

LETTERS alone the Pow'r of Time controul,
And to the Lure of Virtue bend the Soul:
Alone secure th' illustrious Hero's Praise,
While Art from Clime to Clime the Pledge con-
veys:

Far wide the mute Instructor spreads, nor fears
The Tyrant's Edict, or the Waste of Years.
A long Hereafter claims the deathless Page,
Improv'd in Credit as improv'd in Age:
Our late Descendants hence (a Race unknown)
Shall make the World's past Knowledge all their own;
What Skill soe'er discerning Time repairs,
And ev'ry Science amplify'd, be theirs.

OUTIS.

The Miser's Dream.

LULL'D in a pleasing Sleep old *Cornell* lies,
Sees Guineas heap'd on Guineas reach the Skies:
His Hands--his Eyes confess th' attracting Pow'r,
Eager he starts, and grasps the Golden Show'r.
"Five thousand! all my own! blest me 'tis brave!
"One thousand more, ye Gods, 'tis all I crave."
So said, so done: Fancy improv'd the Cheat;
A thousand straight lay glitt'ring at his Feet.
'The Wish obtain'd but griev'd the Miser more,
His Poverty's now greater than before.
"A thousand! what's a thousand? Silly Man!
"Fool that I was, I should have ask'd for Ten!"
Now Wishes upon Wishes, double, treble,
Tens, twenties, hundreds, fast as they are able,
Pour down; old Gripe, still as the Portions come,
Grows eag'rer still, and multiplies each Sum.
But lo! i'th' midst of all his fancy'd Store,
Entomb'd in Wealth, yet rav'ning still for more,
Loud Thunder cracks! he starts! the Guineas run!
Help! Murder! Rogues! I'm ruin'd and undone!
Distracted! wild! he raves, he foams, he frets,
Counts o'er his Bags, accuses all he meets;
Mad to be thus at once in all Things cross'd,
His Gold, his Dream, and all his Wishes lost,
Witney, Oxon.

The two TRIPLE LEAGUES.

—Cocunt in fœdera dextrae.—

AS Britain, Austria, and Sardinia join'd
With steady Zeal, and Fortitude of Mind,
To stem the Torrent of Ambition's Course,
And by just War repel Tyrannick Force.—
So Bourbon's House, *Cicilia*, France, and Spain,
In grand Confed'rate League a War maintain,
To make all Europe fear one Monarch's Nod,
And Free-born States enslave with Iron Rod.—
Ye neutral Pow'rs that tame Spectators sit,
Judge which Alliance you will join or quit:
Throw your Weight into which e'er Scale you please,
Yet never act the crafty *Genoese*.
Whole Rapine, Treachery, and Thirst of Blood,
O'er spreads the Land like Winter's rapid Flood.—
For none but France, or Spain, and Rome receives
Rebellious Murderers and bar'rous Thieves.—
Let *Genoa* then of Fate complain too late,
And tell how France betrays a neutral State.—
'Tis thus two Triple Leagues in Europe stand,
To get or lose they strive the Chief Command.—
Each Triple League in Opposition see,
One tends to make you Slaves, the other free;
Let all, that Freedom love, the Cause espouse
Of Austria, Savoy, and th' illustrious House:—
That firm Alliance in close Union join'd,
To check the Force of Gallick Pride combin'd.—
Let Loyalty support this Common Cause,
Because it fights for Liberty and Laws.
Duke William's Hand and valiant George's Heart
To ev'ry Briton, Zeal and Strength impart.

An O D E.

From the Spanish of LOPEZ DE VEGA.

I.
IF any ask my Muse's Name,
I with Devotion due proclaim,
'Tis Peace of Mind--from Trouble free,
I sing as Birds from Tree to Tree,
As sweetly and as merrily.

II.
Hence, hence, Ambition, I aspire
To rise, on this Side Heav'n, no higher:
Hence ev'ry fordid Thought of Gain;
Unpinch'd by Want, while I remain,
All griping Cares I can disdain.

III.
This Ashen Crook, this humble Cell,
So long as Peace shall with me dwell,
Are all the Ensigns of Command,
And Treasures too that I demand,
To croud my Stores, or grace my Hand.

IV.
O Peace! which Misers never find,
Which Fraud or Power can never bind,
Which Victors 'midst their Triumphs want,
For which in vain ev'n Monarchs pant,
Which nought but Innocence can grant;

V.
Be thou my Patron, thou my Muse,
My Theme, the only Theme I chuse.
Possess'd of thee, well pleas'd I sing,
Thou dost the Wealth of Indies bring,
And mak'st me happier than a King.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen, Carlisle, March 20.

By inserting the following Hymn, with
its Translation, you will oblige, Yours, &c.

A MORNING HYMN, in the Teutonic,
used by the CHURCH of old.

Taken from JUNIUS.

- 1 *Scinantes ortfrumo bimiles*
Du des manun loobt nabtim
Sunnun tago laustim
Kauuissimu seastudnos fade.
- 2 *Nabt Suuaxxiu giu furtripan uuirdit*
Uueralti seonidiz itporan uuirdit,
Niuuer ioh giu muates uuahsimo
Suaxxe in tati arrichtit.
- 3 *Lop luttren giu dinu*
Tak auirprunganer motit,
Antuaxxiu ioh bimiles seclera
Unfaro beitarit prusti.
- 4 *Midem eogalicha seffari*
Kanige abaliu atum kist,
Lip kitati ni unreinnen,
Zunga junta ni inkifalde.
- 5 *Uzzan sunna tak denne kituat,*
Kilauba tiufu strede,
Uuan za kebrizxam caeruaxe,
Criste kafaug minna.

Attempted in ENGLISH.

I.
THOU Pow'r Supreme, whose Word's omnifick
Sound
Call'd into Being this æthereal Frame,
Who mark'd the circling Sun his daily Round,
And bid the nightly Moon reflect a milder Flame.

II.
The gloomy Shades of Darkness flit away,
The World's fair Prospect opens on the Eye,
The Mind too feels th' invigorating Ray,
And into Action springs with new-born Energy.

III.

To sing thy Praises the returning Beam
Bids us in Nature's Chorus bear a Part;
Nature reviv'd, pours forth th' enliv'ning Gleam,
Cheers ev'ry anxious Breast, and heaves each
drooping Heart.

IV.

Let us be deaf to Vice's artful Voice,
Dumb to each Word strict Virtue cannot hear;
Let nought but has thy Sanction fix our Choice,
And in our spotless Lives no Stains of Guilt appear.

V.

But as the wheeling Sun his Course shall turn,
Let FAITH with full Meridian Lustre glow;
With Radiance gay let HOPE our Eve adorn;
Our CHARITY, like him, encircle all below.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

The kind Regard you were pleas'd to
shew my last, hath encouraged me to
trouble you with one Performance more
of the same Nature; which, if you think
deserving of a Place among your other
Poetical Essays, the inserting it in your
next will add to former Favours, and par-
ticularly oblige, Yours, &c.

DAMON.

The HAPPY SWAIN. A SONG.

A Gain soft Love invades my Breast;
Again disturbs my pleasing Rest:
The sportive Boy once more I feel;
His Pow'r confest my Sighs reveal.
My Passion's fixt beyond Remove;
Young *Cælia*'s Charms attract my Love;
'Mong all her Sex, the beauteous Fair
Is still most lovely, still most dear.
Chear'd with the Magick of her Eyes,
New Pleasures in my Soul arise;
While from her Smiles such Transports flow,
My Heav'n of Bliss I feel below.
Why should I covet to be great,
Or why with Kings to change my State;
While *Cælia*'s Looks are all benign,
Sublimer Joys I boast as mine.
No more dull Cares my Bliss annoy;
'Tis *Cælia* that compleats my Joy;
By her all Nature's render'd gay;
And hoary Winter blooms like May.
If plac'd on *Greenland*'s icy Coast,
'Midst Darkness and eternal Frost;
Her Presence there would footh my Care;
New Pleasures add, and milder Air.
Or if expos'd on *Lybian* Plains,
Where Drought and Heat incessant reign;
With *Cælia* blest, I'd mourn no more.
The Loss of Gales, or Native Shore.
As pleas'd the Needle seeks its Pole;
Or as the Streams that downward roll:
So fix'd on her by Pow'r's above,
My Passion's constant, and my Love.

By a Gentleman in Distress.

WHat means, my Soul, this Load of Woe?
Why art thou thus oppress'd with Grief?
From Virtue does no Comfort flow?
Can Reason give thee no Relief?
Tho' Friends ungrateful thee forsake,
And Foes to Goodness Slanders spread;
Eternal Goodness still remains,
A faithful Friend in Time of Need.
Whilst thou his just Commands observ'st,
His Favour still thou may'st expect;
For he will ne'er the Just desert,
Nor they who Virtue love, reject.
Then cease to grieve; let Reason's Voice
Again thy Breast with Joy inspire;
The best of Beings is thy Friend,
What can'st thou more than this desire.

To the Author of the Comedy called, The
SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

IN *Charles's Days*, when Bards supine in Ease,
Plann'd the soft Tale, and stud'd but to please;
Their Satire hard on Priests and Marriage prest,
And the kind Cuckold was a standing Jest:
Mirth's poison'd Streams the pleas'd spectator quaff'd,
And thoughtless Crowds grew vicious as they laugh'd.
Yet then *Roscommon* durst with manly Rage,
Lash the false Taste of a degenerate Age;
Prov'd genuine Wit to Reason close allied,
And nobly took the Field on Virtue's Side.
Form'd by his Rules, succeeding Times have
shewn,

The chaster Scenes of *Steele* and *Addison*.

But to thy Elegance and generous Fire,
'Tis giv'n to raise the Comic Spirit high'r:
'Tis thine judicious the true Mean to hit,
Nor lean to Dulness or immoral Wit;
Calm the fierce Tumults of domestick Life,
And save from jealous Rage the guiltless Wife.
O! may'st thou live, thou Patron of the Fair!
Their gentlest Smiles, and Honour's Palms to share;
And, when thy gayer Muse has grac'd a while
The *British Stage*, and charm'd thy native Isle,
May'st thou, array'd in Tragick Pomp, appear,
With Strains resistless draw the tender Tear,
And to pathetick *Oratory's* Softness join,
Great *Shakespeare's* Force, and *Roscoe's* harmonious
Line!

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

I am sensible the following Translation
is far from being close and literal. I flat-
ter myself, however, that the Deviations
in it are pardonable, and that I have not
altogether overlook'd the Sense and Spirit
of my Author: Nevertheless, I submit it
to the Judgment of the Learned, and shall
be glad to find it has merited your Notice.

Yorkshire, March 16. Yours, &c.

A TRANSLATION of the 9th ODE of
ANACREON, intitled,

The DOVE. A DIALOGUE.

I Mage of the purest Love,
Cooing, constant Turtle Dove!
What makes thee with such hasty Wing
Through the yielding Æther spring?
What friendly Hand has shed Perfumes
Amongst thy shining Silver Plumes?
On what nice Message so intent?

DOVE.

By soft *Anacreon* I am sent,
To young *Bathylus*, Samian Boy,
The Poets Pride and Darling Joy;
Whose Mind and outward Beauties prove
Him worthy of each Sexes Love.*
An Hymn he made to *Venus's* Praise,
In soft, but oh! harmonious Lays;
The tender Accents of his Lyre,
Warm'd ev'ry Breast with am'rous Fire.
Me, from her Car, the Goddess drew,
A present to his Merits due:
His are the Letters which I bear
Thro' the blue enamell'd Sphere;
He promises to set me free
To taste the Sweets of Liberty:
To obtain such Freedom I've no Care,
For sure there's none, when he's not there.
What solid Pleasure can I take,
To cross the plain or thorny Brake,
On lofty Pinions soaring high,
To part the liquid Midway Sky?
And when with tedious Flights oppress'd,
Midst lonely Groves alight to rest,

* The judicious and modest Reader will not be dis-
pleas'd to find that I have here purposely deviated
from the Original.

Shall I take all this Care and Pains,
To sip cold Water, feed on Grains?
Here round my Master's Room I skim,
I sit, and eat, and sip with him.
The Neckar's Sweetness makes me gay,
I hop and prattle like a Jay;
And whilst the matchless Poet sings,
I shade his Brows with low'ring Wings.
When Sleep compels me to retire,
I fly upon his well-tun'd Lyre;
There, undisturb'd, I perch all Night,
And wake prepar'd for fresh Delight.
But, Friend, adieu,—the prattling Pye
Is now less talkative than I.

J. D.

A PARODY on the Speech, To be, or
not to be, in HAMLET.

To be, or, not to be? — that is the Question.

To drink, or, not to drink? — that is the Question.

Whether 'tis nobler in the Mind to suffer
Whether 'tis better for a Man, to suffer
The Slings and Arrows of outrageous Fortune;
The Pangs and Horrors of outrageous Thirst;
Or to take Arms against a Sea of Troubles,
Or boldly venture on a Sea of Liquor,
And by opposing end them? — to die, — to sleep —
And to by drinking end it? — to drink, — to gulp —
No more; and by a Sleep, to say, we end
No more; and by a Gulp, if we could end
The Heart-ach, and the thousand nat'ral Shocks
The Head-ach, and the thousand nat'ral Qualms
That Flesh is Heir to; 'tis a Consummation
That Drinking's Heir to; 'twere a Consummation
Devoutly to be wish'd. — To die, to sleep —
Devoutly to be wish'd. — To drink, to gulp —
To sleep? Perchance, to dream; ay there's the rub:
To gulp? Perchance, get drunk; ay there's the rub:
For in that Sleep of Death what Dreams may come,
For in that Gulp of Drink what Qualms may come,
When we have shuff'd off this mortal Coil,
When we have guzzl'd off the other Quart,
Must give us Pause. — There's the Respect,
Must give us Pause. — There's the Respect,
That makes Calamity of so long Life.
That makes Sobriety of so long Life.
For who wou'd bear the Whips and Scorns of Time,
For who wou'd bear the Want of gen'rous Wine,
The Oppressor's Wrang, the proud Man's Contumely,
The social Pipe, the jovial Company;
The Pang of despit'd Love, the Law's Delay,
Or who wou'd not despise the Draw'r's Delay,
The Insolence of Office, and the Spurs
The Insolence of Landlords, or the Price
Which patient Merit of th' unworthy takes,
Which patient Mortals for good Liquor pay,
When he himself might his Quietude make,
When he himself might quietly get doz'd,
With a bare Bodkin? — Who wou'd Fardles bear,
With a bare Bottle? — Who wou'd Porter drink,
To groan and sweat under a weary Life?
To grunt and belch over such bloating Stuff?
But that the Dread of something after Death,
But that the Dread of spending something more
(That undiscover'd Country, from whose Bourne
(That Argument of Niggards, from whose Purse
No Traveller returns) muzzles the Will,
No gen'rous Penny come) muzzles the Brain,
And makes us rather bear those ills we have,
And makes him rather swill such foggy Belch,
Than fly to others that he knows not of.
Than Wine, whose gen'rous Pow'r he knows not of.
Thus Conscience does make Cowards of us all.
Thus Avarice wou'd make Niggards of us all.
And thus the native Hue of Resolution,
And thus the native Spirit of a Briton,
Is sickl'd o'er with the pale Cast of Thought;
Is muddled o'er, and lost for want of Thought:
And Enterprizes of great Pith and Moment,
And Enterprizes of good Wine and Mirth,
With this Regard their Currents turn away,
With this Regard their Currents turn away,
And lose the Name of Action. —
And lose the Name of drinking. —

MARRIAGE A-LA-MODE:

Or, The Two SPARROWS. A Fable.

From *Mons. de la Motte*, Book 4. Fab. 21.

A Grove there was, by Nature made,
Of Trees that form'd a pleasing Shade;
Where warbled, ever free from Care,
The wing'd Musicians of the Air.
Here tun'd the Nightingale her Throat;
The Thrush there thrill'd her piercing Note;
The Finch, Lark, Linnet, all agree
To join the sylvan Harmony.

Two amorous Sparrows chose this Place;
The softest of the feather'd Race:
The *Mars* and *Venus* of the Grove;
Less fam'd for singing than for Love.
The Songsters warbled sweet; while they,
As sweetly bill'd their Time away.
So closely seated were the two,
Together you would think they grew:
The Twig was tender, where they sat,
And bent beneath their little Weight;
But scarcely in their Lives was known
To bear the one, when one was flown.
When Hunger call'd, they left the Wood,
Together fought the Field for Food;
When thirsty, in the shallow Rills
Together dipt their little Bills.
When *Phæbus* sitting in the West,
And thick'ning Shades invite to Rest,
They homeward bent their mutual Flight:
Thus pass'd their Day, thus pass'd their Night.
The Castle, where these Lovers lay,
Was in a hollow Oak, they say:
There, Side by Side, all Night they kept,
Together wak'd, together slept:
And, mixing amorous Disport,
They made their Winter Evenings short.
Tho' free, 'twas left to either's Mind,
To chuse a Mate from all their kind;
She only lov'd the loving He,
He only lov'd the lovely She.

Pure Joy, poor Mortals seldom find;
Her Footman, *Sorrow*, waits behind:
And Fate impartial deals to all
The honey'd Potion mixt with Gall.
This Pair, on an unhappy Day,
Too far together chanc'd to stray:
Benighted, and with Snares beset,
Our *Mars* and *Venus* in a Net
Alas! were caught. — O Change of State!
A little Cage is now their Fate.
No more they seek the spacious Grove;
No more they burn with mutual Love:
Their Passion changes with their Life;
And soon they fall from Love to Strife.
Their little Souls with growing Rage
High swell; they flutter round the Cage:
Forget the slender Twig, where late
Close Side by Side in Love they sat;
One Perch is now too small to hold
The fiery Mate and chirping Scold:
They peck each other o'er their Food;
And thirst to drink each other's Blood.
Two Cages must the Pair divide;
Or Death the Quarrel will decide.

A Picture this, of human Life!
The modern Husband, and the Wife.
Whoe'er in Courtship saw a Pair,
So kind as he, as she so fair?
The Kisses that they gave each other,
You'd think had seal'd their Lips together.
Each vows to each a mutual Flame;
And dreams 'twill always last the same:
But fix them once in *Hymen's* Chains,
And each alternately complains.
The Honey-moon is scarce declin'd,
But all the Honey of their Mind
Is gone; and leaves the Sting behind.
The Scene of Love is vanish'd quite;
They pout, grow peevish, scold and fight.
Two Tables feed each parted Guest;
Two Beds receive the Pair to Rest:
And Law alone can end the Strife.
With Separate Maintenance for Life.

P

From

From the WESTMINSTER JOURNAL, March 7.

On the Absurdity of procuring ROYAL SETTLEMENTS
for CADET PRINCES, &c.

A Kind of new Doctrine has lately infected the Politicks of Europe, and been productive of very mischievous Consequences. It is to prevent it from spreading, or being espoused by rational People, that I enter upon a Subject which has not yet been treated of.

I do not remember that the History of any Age, before our own, gives us Instances of plunging Nations in War upon the Principle of the present War on the Side of Italy. To procure a Settlement for a Cadet Prince was always customary, by giving him the first Employments under the Crown he was near to, but had no Chance of wearing: But to claim a Sovereignty for such a Prince, to the Prejudice of another Family, and, in Defiance of the most solemn Treaties, to endeavour at making an Establishment for him by Force of Arms, was a Stretch reserved for those Times that saw the Heiress of Farnese upon the Throne of Spain.

What, because this Princess had in her own Right some Claim to a Succession, neither very large nor very rich, must therefore all her Offspring be made Sovereigns? And do the Powers of Europe tamely submit to let her make such Demands, and some of them even join with her in helping to assert them? Has not the Spanish Monarchy Titles and Revenues for the younger Sons of her Kings, that they must be sent into Italy a-hunting after Kingdoms and Principalities?

It had scarce been worth my while, as an English Writer, to enter upon these Questions, if the Policy of our great Men had not suffered them to be blended with our Interests. We contributed our Part towards procuring a Kingdom for Don Carlos, and seem to admit (as a kind of previous Article to a general Peace) that a Settlement must somewhere be found for Don Philip, tho' where, or at whose Expence, is not so well agreed on. We fight only that it may not be in Italy, to the Prejudice of our Allies, the Empress-Queen, and the King of Sardinia: Whereas it seems much more natural for us to maintain, that he has no Claim to any thing but what can be given him as a first Subject of Spain, or what those of his own Family will bestow on him at their own Expence, and to their own Disadvantage.

This Prince is already High Admiral of Spain, a Post that, in his Hands, may be thought sufficiently lucrative for the younger Son, or Brother of a great Monarch, when, upon his Marriage with a Daughter of France, and the Death of the Emperor Charles VI. the fine Project was formed of creating him a Sovereignty out of those very Dominions, which a few Years before had been guaranteed whole and entire to the Heiress of the House of Austria. Besides the Crown of Spain, to which his eldest paternal Brother was the undisputed Heir, he already saw his elder Brother of the whole Blood in Possession of the Crown of the Two Sicilies, which he promised to reunite with the Crown of Spain upon the Demise of a Half Brother, who had not at that Time, nor was in Expectation of having any Issue of his own Person. His younger Brother, the Church had amply provided for in the Cardinalate, and the two opulent Bishopricks of Toledo and Seville, with fair Expectations, perhaps, of the Pontificate hereafter: And would not this suffice for the Sons of one Family? When three are thus provided for, is not the fourth content to be a Prince without being a Sovereign; content to live on the Preferments that might be given him in Spain and France, where he may be sure, in all human Probability, of always living either the Son or the Brother, the Son-in-law or the Brother-in-law, of the reigning Monarchs?

That his Mother, a Woman of boundless Ambition, while she had in her Hands the Administration of the Spanish Affairs, should form further Schemes for this Child, is not so much to be

wondered at, as that her Views should be espoused by all the Branches of the House of Bourbon, and tacitely, as it were, admitted, by all the other Powers of Europe: For the Question, by what I have observed, has not been, whether it was expedient that Don Philip should have a Dominion given him (that not being disputed) but whether he should have one given him out of the Spoils of the House of Austria in Italy, which even the House of Bourbon had guaranteed whole and entire to the Female Heir.

But there is no Injustice, no Absurdity, which Power and Ambition will not both commit and justify. Europe has had sufficient Proofs of this from the House of Bourbon, since it arose to the Zenith of Grandure at the End of the last Century, under Lewis XIV. For if it be unjust to seize the Property of another, and absurd to act in Contradiction to Principles professedly espoused, there was both Injustice and Absurdity in the original Possession of the Spanish Monarchy by any Branch of the House of Bourbon. Yet this Possession Lewis XIV. got for his Grandson; this Possession he defended to that Grandson with his Sword; this Possession he found Casuists enough to vindicate in their Writings; and this Possession the other Powers of Europe left him in Enjoyment of at a general Peace, and the Right of it hath not since been disputed.

Yet all the Precautions of human Wisdom were taken by Philip IV. Father-in-law to Lewis XIV. to prevent any Prince of the House of Bourbon from ascending the Throne of Spain. His Daughter, the Infanta, did, upon her Marriage, renounce, in the most solemn Manner, both for herself and her Posterity, all Claim to any of the Possessions of her Family. The Princess, no doubt, was as sincere as her Father: But it was not above seven Years before her Husband or his Council, found a Pretence to seize the Netherlands under her Claim, notwithstanding the Renunciation; which they said was extorted from her, and she was not conscious of the Engagement, which made it invalid. Pretty Casuistry of Princes, dissolving the most solemn Engagements; yet upon such Reasoning as this have all the new Claims of the House of Bourbon been erected.

When the Spanish Throne was in danger of becoming vacant, by the Death of Charles II. without Issue, Lewis again so far gave up his Claim as to admit of a Partition of the Monarchy, in which only a small Share was to revert to his Issue. But observe the Justice! Before the weak King dies, this very Partition, to which Lewis himself had sworn, was made use of to exasperate Charles against the other contracting Parties; and, from a fond Desire of leaving his Dominions united, he consented to leave a Will in favour of the second Grandson of Lewis. In his Name the Grandfather seized the Succession upon the Death of Charles, which gave rise to the bloody War in the Beginning of the present Century. But this is enough of a known Fact to shew the Injustice of French Proceedings.

And as to the Absurdity of them, in contradiction to Principles received and professed, this appears in the Infraction of hereditary Right, so strenuously pleaded for by all the French Politicians. Not to mention that if, according to the Establishment of their own Crown, no Woman can succeed to Royalty, the very Claim to the Spanish Monarchy from this Princess was absurd; we need only observe, that admitting the Claim of her Issue, it could not be in the second Branch of it, but must remain in the Eldest; nor could any Resignation, Contract, or Composition, (according to the same Doctrine) invalidate this Right of Primogeniture. But Truth and plain Sense are set at nought when the Interest of Princes is in question: No matter with how much Injury to others, or how much Inconsistency to themselves a Point is carried, if it be but carried in their Favour; that is the whole Thing cared for by Men of great Power and great Ambition.

And in the Case that gave rise to these Reflections, whatever Claim, in Italy or elsewhere, the late King of Spain, Philip V. had to the Succession of the Emperor Charles VI. that Claim must

must rest in his eldest Son *Ferdinand*, now reigning, and can by no Means be transferr'd to his Sons by the second Venter, much less to the second of those Sons, as *Don Philip* actually is. If even *Naples* and *Sicily* be considered as a Part of the *Austrian* Succession, *Charles* now reigns in his elder Brother's Detriment; much more would *Philip* do so, in any Thing he might acquire of that Succession.

In like manner, if the Sons of the Queen Dowager have, in her Right, any Claim to the *Farnese* Succession of *Parma* and *Placentia*, that Claim must be in the eldest of them, *Charles* King of *Naples*, and not in his younger Brother *Philip*, the Man for whom there is so much Bustle to provide: So that, take this Matter in what Light we please, the Injustice and Absurdity are still notorious.

If it be after all insisted on, that the most sacred Right can be alienated (a Doctrine by no means agreeing with the most exalted Notions of Kingship) the Alienation made by the Infanta, Consort of *Lewis XIV.* and Great Grandmother to the present Race of *Spanish* Princes, ought to have been effectual, since no Instrument was ever made or sworn to with more Solemnity. And admitting this, none of the House of *Bourbon* could have any Right to possess the least Part of the Succession of King *Charles II.* and both the late and present King of *Spain* must be considered as Usurpers.

But the Right of *Philip V.* it will be again urged, tho' long disputed, was at last allowed, upon a Peace, by the Emperor *Charles VI.* and from that Time at least *Philip* became legal Possessor.—Admitting all this, it will by no means help the Claim of *Philip's* Children in *Italy*: For the same publick Acts which recognized *Philip* for the King of *Spain* and the *Indies*, recognized also *Charles* for Sovereign of the *Milanese*, *Naples*, and the *Netherlands*, excluding the House of *Bourbon* from every Thing before held by the House of *Austria* in *Italy*. So that one or the other of these Positions must be right: Either those solemn Acts of Recognition are of perpetual Obligation, or they are not. If they are, no Successor of *Philip* can have a Right to what he renounced for himself and his Posterity: If they are not, the Claim of the Empress, as Heir of the House of *Austria*, is again open to the whole *Spanish* Monarchy, as much as the opposite Claim can be to those Parts of it that were dismembered in favour of her Father. In particular, she has an undoubted Right to the Re-possession of *Naples* and *Sicily*; which, after having been solemnly ceded to her Father, were forcibly taken from him, in violation of Treaties, to form a Settlement for *Don Carlos*: who, if he succeeds to the Crown of *Spain*, as in all human Probability he will, must otherwise again unite those Kingdoms to the Crown from which they were thus separated for the common Benefit.

It may be added, that the Mother's Right to *Parma* and *Placentia*, upon the Death of the late Duke, and to *Tuscany* upon the Extinction of the Family of *Medici*, is separate from her Consort's Claim to the *Milanese*.—True:—But was not *Tuscany* given to the Grand Duke now Emperor? And did not *Parma* and *Placentia* devolve to the late Emperor *Charles VI.* by Agreement, in Consideration of leaving *Don Carlos* in quiet Possession of the *Sicilies*? The Right the Sons of this Princess might otherwise have had being thus extinguished by Cessions and Exchanges, it follows, that all the War to establish the Second of them has been unjust, and all the Bloodshed on that side, within four or five Years past, is chargeable on those who promoted that War on unjust Pretensions.

But, to have done with grave Reasoning, what will be the end of these Pursuits, if every Monarch, who happens to have more than one Son, must disturb the Peace of *Europe* to procure an Independent Settlement, without dismembering any of his own Dominions? What Troubles may we not expect ourselves, if this Doctrine should once prevail, and the Ambition of any future King of our numerous Royal Family should espouse? Is it not pleasant to hear *Britons* say, that we must some-

where allow a Settlement to *Don Philip*, if ever we expect to see *Europe* in a State of Tranquility? As if, because the Mother of this Prince is insatiable, it was the Duty of every other Power to labour in vain to give her Satisfaction.

Prince *Charles* of *Lorraine* has, I think, a much better Plea than this *Don Philip* to be thus provided for, if it be allowed that all Princes who are not born to Government must be complimented with it. He is the Emperor's only Brother, despoil'd of Hopes in his Family's Patrimony by the House of *Bourbon*, and would be left to the Condition of a Soldier of Fortune but for the happy Marriage of his Brother, and his late Elevation in consequence of that Union. And what shall we think of our own Hero, the brave Duke of *Cumberland*, who is certainly as worthy to reign as either Prince *Philip* or Prince *Charles*, and has rather less Chance of reigning than any of them in the hereditary Dominions of his Family? For as to an Electorate, that is as little capable, by the Laws of the Empire, of Partition for the Sake of younger Brothers, as even the Kingdom of *Great Britain* itself. Where then must we hunt for Dominions, to support the Dignity and reward the Valour of this our darling princely Commander?

His Royal Highness has, indeed, some Provision made for him by Parliament; but that is in the Character of a Subject only, which, it seems, will not satisfy *Don Philip*. He may also, for ought I know, have a Chance to succeed the Elector of *Cologne* in the Bishoprick of *Osnaburgh*, the next Alternative to which belongs to a Protestant Prince of the House of *Brunswick*. But, with respect to this, nothing can be certain, and his Royal Highness has as much Right to have a War kindled to procure him a Settlement, as any Infant *Don* in *Christendom*.

But, if we look a little farther, how many Settlements are we like to be in want of? The Prince of *Wales*, Heaven be praised, is blessed with a numerous Issue, among which are four Princes: These must all, except the eldest, be likewise provided for upon the same Principle, and have as much Right to do so as *Don Philip*. But would not the *British* Nation think much, greatly attach'd as it is to the Royal Family, to be led into an expensive War to make three new Sovereigns? Surely it would. For my own Part, great as my Veneration is for the Duke of *Cumberland*, I should be sorry to see a Battle fought purely to mend his Fortune; and I dare say his Royal Highness would have too much Greatness of Soul to suffer such a Quarrel to be undertaken for his Sake.

To conclude then; let all those Cadet Princes, in the several Courts of *Europe*, be content, as hath been the ancient Custom, to be the first Subjects in their respective Countries, and to live upon such Incomes as the great publick Offices, or the Gratuities of their Countrymen, may afford them. Let not *Don Philip's* Name be mentioned in a Congress, except to remove it from all Claim beyond that of being Lord High Admiral of *Spain*. *Edward III.* had a great many Sons; yet he went a Fortune-hunting upon the Continent for the Benefit of himself only, and his eldest Son and Heir, the valorous Black Prince.

From the same, March 21. On K. William and Q. Anne's Wars.

THE War in 1702 may be called King William's War, as well as that in 1689. It was plan'd by him, and carried on, while carried on to any Purpose, upon that Plan. The Alliances, which gave it a hopeful Prospect at the Beginning, were formed by his Influence, and under his Care; and he was look'd upon to be so much the Soul of the whole Design, that his Death caused an immediate Consternation among the other Confederates; which nothing could have removed but Queen Anne's early Declaration, that she would minutely stand by all the Engagements her Brother-in-law had entered into.

Besides the National Quarrel with *France*, occasioned by King William's Accession to the Throne of *Great Britain*, that Prince had a settled Purpose of using all the Power he could

acquire in checking the ambitious Pursuits of *Lewis XIV.* That Ambition, which seemed greatly to subside in the Treaty of *Ryswick*, appeared with ten-fold Strength and Success on the Death of the *Spanish King, Charles II.* *Lewis* never quitted his grand Design, but only concealed it, till the proper Time came of putting it in execution. He had even vastly enlarged his Scheme at the Time when *Europe* hoped he had abandon'd it. *Roussillon*, the *Franche Comte*, and several Parts of the *Netherlands*, he had acquired in several Wars, were ceded to him in different Treaties of Peace, and no body thought his Views went farther than the Banks of the *Rhine*, from *Basel* down to the Sea. But Ambition has no Bounds. From the abjur'd Title of his Consort he forms a Design upon the whole *Spanish Monarchy*. And what was that? The Kingdom of *Spain* was but a Part; tho' the Kingdom of *Spain*, connected to *France* by such Ties as he was projecting, must have given Jealousy to all the Powers of *Europe*. But the *Spanish Monarchy* included the best Part of *Lombardy*, the Kingdoms of *Naples*, *Sicily* and *Sardinia*, with several Provinces of the *Netherlands*, all in *Europe*; the rich Empires of *Peru* and *Mexico*, with other large and fertile Territories and Islands, in *America*; and in *Asia* the *Philippine Islands*.

I will not say that *Lewis XIV.* was the first Prince who professed one Thing, and intended absolutely the contrary; but he is the only Prince I ever heard of who proposed, of his own Accord, a Division of Territories, which he designed should entirely belong to his own Family. But the Reason of this, as all *Europe* saw too late, was only to put the Powers that had been in Confederacy against him off their Guard, that he might have an Opportunity of breaking his Royal Oath without immediate Opposition, as soon as a Will could be procured to colour his Perfidy, and the sickly *Spanish Monarch* had paid his last Debt to Nature.

King William, by his Engagement in the Partition Treaty, was bound to assist in procuring the Crown of *Spain* for the Arch-duke *Charles*, and his Inclination led him to the Performance of what he had undertaken. The *French King* was bound as much as he to the same Thing; but, in direct Contradiction to his Oath, immediately turn'd all his Force to alienate that Crown, and all the Dominions thereto belonging, from the Arch-duke to one of his own Grandsons. *King William* thought his own Help to the House of *Austria* was by so much the more necessary, as that House was left almost helpless by this Breach of Faith in the *French Monarch*. This was the true Cause of the War last projected by *King William*, and carried on under *Queen Anne*.

The Result of this War, as it respected our Allies, every one knows, was fortunate enough. The Arch-duke acquired a large Part of the *Spanish Succession*, more than once bid fair for the Whole, and at last quitted the Struggle only upon his Election to the Imperial Dignity. Perhaps to have then endeavoured at making him King of *Spain*, and thus again to have united the Power of the House of *Austria*, as it was under *Charles V.* might not have been so prudent. But our great Business in the War was, to prevent a *Spanish King* of the House of *Bourbon*. Tho' we nominally fought for the Arch-duke *Charles*, our Interest lay rather against *Philip*; and therefore, tho' *Charles* was otherwise provided for by the Death of his Brother *Joseph*, and his own Election to Empire, the Object of the War, as it should have appeared to us, was by no Means attained, while *Philip* sat on the Throne. A third Prince should have been found out to reign over *Spain* and the *Indies*, and might have been raised in a few more successful Campaigns, if our shameful Peace-makers, when they had all in their own Hands, had not given almost all back to the House of *Bourbon*.

In a Word, if ever we have any real Business in a War of Succession on the Continent, it cannot be on a personal Account; it cannot purely be to make any Prince very great; but it must be only to prevent any one Prince from being too great,

oppressively great, great to the Prejudice of other Powers about him, to the Destruction of that general Balance on which Politicians found their System of Tranquility.—The House of *Bourbon* was still too great when we left *Spain* and the *Indies* to the Duke of *Anjou*: We had not only been fighting the Cause of another, but, with all the Success that could be desired, we had fought almost for nothing, because next to nothing had been done in settling the general Equilibre. How weak soever, therefore, it might be in us to engage in this War of Succession, it was weaker in us to relinquish the same War before the Ends of it were obtained.

From this View of Affairs, I hope to have made it evident, that the last War with *France* was not properly begun in an *English Quarrel*; that the Motives which prevailed on *King William* to concert it, were, his Sincerity to his Engagements in the Partition Treaty, his Jealousy of the growing Power of *France*, and his Opinion of the Necessity the Powers of *Europe* were under to preserve an Equilibre: That the Performance of the Partition Treaty, according to the true Sense and Spirit of it, not having been effected at the Treaty of *Utrecht*, nor the Power of *France* sufficiently reduced, nor the Balance of *Europe* secured, while a Prince of the House of *Bourbon* sat on the Throne of *Spain*; those who agreed to that Treaty, at a Time when better Terms were so nearly in View, Terms that would have answered all the Purposes of the War, and even better than perhaps could reasonably be expected when it was begun; those Men, I say, who did this, were Enemies to their Country, the Authors of future Wars, even the present, and should not have their Conduct made a Precedent in any Treaty of Peace where the War was begun upon the same Principle as that in 1702.

The present War, as well as that, was a War that arose from the disputed Succession of the House of *Austria*. And why do we fight to prevent any further Encroachments of the House of *Bourbon* upon the Succession of *Charles VI.* and to preserve that Succession entire to the Queen of *Hungary*?—Still to fulfill our Engagements in the *Pragmatick Sanction*, entered into with a View to the general Repose of *Europe*, and infringed by *Lewis XV.* as the Partition Treaty was by his Great Grandfather: Still to prevent the House of *Bourbon* from growing more powerful, and above future Controul.

Considerations on the State of the SPANISH AFFAIRS in their AMERICAN DOMINIONS, extracted from a Pamphlet.

BY a long Series of Mismanagement, the *Spaniards* have brought their Affairs into so wretched a Situation, that they neither have, nor can have any great Benefit from their vast Dominions in *America*. They are said to be the Stewards of the rest of *Europe*; their Galleons bring the Silver into *Spain*, but neither Wisdom nor Power can keep it there. It runs out as fast as it comes in, nay, and faster; insomuch that the little Canton of *Bern* is really richer, and has more Credit, than the King of *Spain*, notwithstanding his *Indies*. At first Sight this seems to be strange, and hardly credible; but when we come to examine it, the Mystery is by no means impenetrable. The Silver and rich Commodities which come from the *Indies*, come not for nothing, (the King's Duties excepted) and very little of the Goods or Manufactures for which they come, belong to the Subjects of the Crown of *Spain*. It is evident therefore, that the *Spanish Merchants* are but Factors, and that the greatest Part of the Returns from the *West Indies* belong to those for whom they negotiate. Let us next enquire who they are, and what their Shares may be.

The Goods and Manufactures usually sent to the Provinces of *Spanish America*, are Gold and Silver Stuffs, Silks of all sorts, as well Stockings and Gloves, as Piece Goods; Woolen Manufactures of all kinds, Linens, Laces and Thread; Hats and all other Manufactures of Felt; Spices, Drugs, Colours for Painters, Materials for Dying; all sorts of Perfumes, green

and white Wax, Haberdashers Ware, Toys of all kinds, Copper, Brass, and Iron Goods, Russia, and all other kinds of dressed Leather, Paper for Writing, Printing, and Packing; Playing Cards; Masts, Rigging, Pitch, Tar, Cordage, &c. Pipe Staves, Vessels for Wine, Oil, and other Liquors; and almost all sorts of Domestick Utensils, with various kinds of Provision: Besides, the *Spanish* Settlements must be supplied with Negroes, which is a prodigious Article. Our South Sea Company stipulated to furnish at least four thousand eight hundred every Year. It is plain, that of all these Articles, the *Spaniards* themselves can furnish little or nothing. It is true, they may send Wines, Oils, Olives, and some sort of Sweetmeats, which are liked in the *Indies*; but then the Value of these Commodities is inconsiderable, when compared with the rest of the Cargoes which they send out. The prime Cost of those Goods amount to a vast Sum, and the Profits upon them to a greater. The very Probity of the *Spanish* Merchants is destructive to their Country; for as they are never known to betray their Trust, consequently the Foreigners, who make use of their Names to cover their Commerce in the *Indies*, reap the entire Advantage of the high Price at which the Goods sell. All then that rests in *Spain* is the Silver and Gold on the King's Account, the Profit of such Goods as were actually sent by *Spanish* Merchants, and the Commissions which *Spanish* Factors receive; all beside is presently thrown away.

The *French*, *English*, *Dutch*, and some other Nations in the North, supply the *Spaniards* with the necessary Assortments for their *West India* Cargoes. We shall say something of what is furnished by each. The *French*, since the Succession of King *Philip*, have a very large Share in the Commerce, supplying all sorts of Gold and Silver Stuffs, rich Silks, Velvets, flowered and plain Hats, Silk and Worsted Stockings, slight Woollen Stuffs of the Fabrick of *Amiens* and *Rheims*, but chiefly of *Lisle* and *Arras*, vast Quantities of Linen, Paper, Cards, Toys, and many other Things. It is impossible to guess nearly at the Value of what they furnish; but we may form some sort of Idea of it from the Article of Linens, which a Person well acquainted with their Trade computed at three hundred thousand Pounds *Sterling* at least. During the last general War, almost all this Commerce was in the Hands of the *French*, which in a great measure enabled them to support it. They managed it however so judiciously, glutting the Markets with *European* Commodities to such a Degree, that for three or four Years before the Peace they were Losers. Experience however has made them wiser since, and if we estimate their Gains at three Millions, it cannot be thought too much.

The *Dutch*, for about twenty Years before the breaking out of the last War, managed the best Part of the *Spanish* Trade, that is to say, they supplied alone what is now furnished both by them and the *French*. They have still, however, at least as great a Share as any other Nation, and some think a better. The Commodities they send are Spices, such as Nutmegs, Cloves, and especially Cinnamon, of which vast Quantities are used in making Chocolate in *America*; Linens of all Sorts, Calicoes, Ribbands, Silk Twist, Cloths, Serges, Camblets, Shalloons, slight Silks, *German* Toys, Hemp, Tar, Pitch, Copper, and Iron Ware, dried Fish, &c. Linen and Woollen are the two chief Articles, the latter especially, contrary to the common Opinion, at least in this Country; where it is supposed that our most formidable Enemies in this Trade are the *French*. It is however a Thing pretty certain, that our Goods are superior in Value to the *Dutch* Manufactures; but the Traders of this Country afford better Pennyworths, and have, besides, an Art of securing themselves in the Confidence of the *Spaniards* beyond what other People can pretend to; insomuch, that since the Peace of *Utrecht* they have, in some Measure, beat out the *French* even in Silver and Gold Lace, though these have always been esteemed the prime Manufactures. On the whole, the best Judges are of Opinion, that the *Dutch* draw annually

out of the Effects imported from the *Spanish West Indies*, at least five Millions of Pieces of Eight, and when *Spain* is at War with us, much more.

The Goods supplied by the *English* are Pepper, all Sorts of Woollen Goods, especially Bays, Perpetuanas, Flannels, &c. fine and coarse Silk and Worsted Stockings, several Sorts of rich Silks, Copper, Brass, and Iron Ware, Toys, Clocks, Watches in vast Quantities, dried Fish, Salt Provisions from *Ireland*, with other less considerable Articles; which, taken altogether, amounts to a vast Sum, besides what was annually sent to the *Indies* in the *South-Sea Ship*; and the Negro Trade, which is of mighty Consequence. To balance this it must be allowed, that we took a large Quantity of their Produce; yet the Balance in our Favour is generally found to have been between four and five Millions. Add to this what the *Spaniards* receive from other Parts of *Europe*, and it may be reckoned at two Millions more: So that in the whole, there is not less than fifteen Millions in every such Cargo from *America*, may be reckoned to belong to Strangers, on account of their Interest in the Goods exported thither. But besides, we must consider that *Spain* itself hath great Wants, much beyond what its native Commodities will purchase, and these must of Consequence create farther Demands on the Effects brought from the *West Indies*; so that on the whole, there are good Grounds to suppose, that between twenty and twenty-five Millions, either in Money or Effects, are expended out of what the *Spaniards* receive; which clearly explains the Interest other Nations have in preserving to her all that she possesses in the new World.

As long as the King of *Spain* persists in this Kind of Policy, his Affairs must go worse and worse; and while he fancies that he aggrandizes himself by disturbing the Peace of *Europe*, he would absolutely beggar his Subjects, and, in the Course of a few Years, will be obliged to abandon, through Poverty, the Places he undoes himself to conquer. We may have possibly been mistaken in the foregoing Computation; but if we are, it is very probably on the right Side. But supposing it otherwise; suppose that fifteen Millions of Pieces of Eight rest in that Country after all Accounts are balanced: Out of that the Civil and Military Expences of the Government are to be paid, large Sums to be sent to *Don Carlos*, and abundance of costly Intrigues to be carried on in *Germany*, and other Places. These Expences, and indeed all the Expences in *Spain*, differ from the Expences of any other Court in *Europe*; because, sooner or later, the greatest Part of the Money disbursed goes out of the Kingdom. A great Part of their Troops, and at least a Moiety of their Officers, are Foreigners, who send their Effects away, if ever they are so happy as to have any. The greatest Part of the Artizans, Pedlars, and small Shopkeepers, are *Frenchmen* or *Italians*, who either retire in the Decline of Life, or leave what they are worth to Relations in their own Country. Nay, the very Labourers, and Harvest People, come thither annually by Thousands, out of the Provinces in *France* next to *Spain*; and when they have done their Business, and received their Wages, go Home again till the next Year. Whenever the Gallies are stopped, and thereby the Supplies from *America* cut off for one or more Years, it is easy to discern what Troubles and Distresses this must occasion, and what irredeemable Evils such Disappointments bring along with them: for as these never fall out but in Time of War, an Increase of Expence meets with Deficiency of Funds; and those at the Head of Affairs, have both these Mischiefs to deal with.

When these Things are thoroughly considered, No body can wonder at the Advices we receive from *Spain*, or conceive what is in them to be incredible. Under such a Government, the mean People must necessarily want Bread, the better Sort scarce have more in their Power, Money will be very seldom seen, the Publick must be always distressed, and equally in Want of Cash and Credit. It is impossible then that a *British* Administration should be at all afraid of such a despicable Enemy.

A SCHEME to raise FIVE MILLIONS Sterl. Yearly;

Extract of a Pamphlet, intituled, A Scheme to secure and extend the Credit and Strength of the British Nation.

THE present Disposition of the Parliament, to raise the annual Supplies in proportion to Property, and without Prejudice to Trade, encourages me to offer my Sentiments how to secure and extend our Credit, and humble our greatest Rivals and most powerful Enemies, who have gain'd surprizing Advantages of us in Trade since the Peace of Utrecht.

Manufactures and Trade are two of the principal Springs of Wealth. The most effectual Way to encourage them is to clear them of all Taxes. Those that have the best Share of them will have most Money and most Power, as Money is the Sinews of War; and Success will attend those who can spend most Money, and hold out longest.

But the Customs on all Foreign Wares may remain, (except

in some Cases) and the Excises on such Home Consumptions and Luxuries as may be easy and beneficial, with such Taxes as may be noway prejudicial to our Manufacture, Trade, and Plantations; which would probably raise Two Millions yearly.

A General Tax on all Families, (except the poor and lower sort) in proportion to the yearly Rent of the Houses they live in, Workhouses excepted; an additional Tax on such Families as keep Coaches, Chariots, or Chaises, for their own Use; a moderate additional Tax on Batchelors of Fortune, will raise annually Five Millions, as per Scheme A.

The Collection will be attended with a small Expence, and the Scheme, in Time, encourage the Manufacturer, by enabling the Poor to work cheap; which, in its Consequences, will enable us to afford our Exports to Foreign Countries, and our Colonies, 15 or 20 per Cent. cheaper than we do now, as will appear by the Scheme B.

A.

A SCHEME to raise 5,000,000 l. Sterling in One Year.

a. A whole Family in a House worth	10 l. to	12 l. per Annum, to pay	£ 1 — —
from — — — — —	12 to 15	— — — — —	2 — —
	15 to 20	or a certain Income of 100 l. per Ann.	3 — —
	20 to 30	— — — — — 150	5 — —
	30 to 40	— — — — — 200	8 — —
	40 to 50	— — — — — 300	13 — —
	50 to 60	— — — — — 400	20 — —
	60 to 70	— — — — — 500	30 — —
	70 to 80	— — — — — 600	40 — —
	80 to 90	— — — — — 700	50 — —
	90 to 100	and upwards — 800	60 — —
b. Every Family that has a certain Income of 1000 l. per Ann. to pay besides the above	20 — —		
	2000 — —		50 — —
Every — — — — — 3000 — —			100 — —
c. Every Family that keeps a Coach, Chariot, or Chaise and Six, — — — — — Four, — — — — — Two, — — — — —	for their own Use, to pay besides — — — — —		50 — — 30 — — 10 — —
d. Batchelors above 28 Years old, who have a certain Income of 100 l. — — — — — 200 — — — — — 300 — — — — — 400 — — — — — 500 — — — — — 600 — — — — —	per Annum, to pay besides the above — — — — —		1 — — 3 — — 6 — — 10 — — 15 — — 18 — — 30 — —
Every — — — — — 1000 — — — — —			30 — —

COMPUTATION.

a. Families in Houses as per Article a — — — — —	4,200,000
b. Families of the richer sort, suppose — — — — — 8000 — — — — — at 20 l. extra as above — 160,000 l.	
4000 — — — — — at 50 — — — — — 200,000	
1000 — — — — — at 100 — — — — — 100,000	
	460,000
c. Families that keep Coaches, suppose — — — — — 1000 of 6 as above, at 50 l. extra — — — — — 50,000	
3000 of 4 — — — — — at 30 — — — — — 90,000	
10000 of 2 — — — — — at 10 — — — — — 100,000	
	240,000
d. Batchelors, suppose — 10000 — — — — — at 10 round, one with another — — — — —	100,000
Total, admitting the Computations to be right — — — — —	£ 5,000,000

The Articles mark'd c. d. amounting to 340,000 l. may be mortgaged until the other Articles mark'd a. b. can be brought about, or for ten Years, or longer, if it shall be found expedient: They will raise

5,666,000 — — — — — at 6 per Cent. Interest,	
6,800,000 — — — — — at 5	
7,555,000 — — — — — at 4½	
8,500,000 — — — — — at 4	
11,333,000 — — — — — at 3 per Cent. Interest.	

Every

Every Person liable to pay any, or either of the said Taxes, shall cause his Name, Parish, and Place of Abode, and the Amount of such Tax or Taxes, to be enter'd in the Office of each County to be appointed for that Purpose; or with the Church Wardens of the Parish in which he or she resides, (who shall return the same into such Office) and such Taxes to be paid into such Office, or to such Church Warden quarterly, (or sooner if the Payer requires it, upon being allow'd an Abatement of the current Interest for prompt Payment) and in case of Neglect, to pay double or treble the Amount of such Tax or Taxes, on Conviction.

The Land Tax, and such other Taxes as shall be found inconvenient or burthensome, may hereby be gradually eased, or totally abolish'd.

Then supposing the latter to be the Case, let every Head of a Family compute his yearly Expences in Coals, Candles, Soap, Salt, Vinegar, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, Rum, Malt, Cyder, Ale, Beer, and other Necessaries of Life; and also in Woollen, Leather, Iron, Linen, and Silk Manufactures, and other Household Goods, Apparel, and Equipage, besides Salaries and Labour; and then suppose the Savings, by thus easing the Taxes, may amount to, in an Average, between one Fifth and one Eighth of the present Cost of all those Particulars: That will, in all Probability, save, to every particular Family, as much as is propos'd, by this Scheme, to be paid by them respectively, if not more; besides getting clear of the Land Tax, and all other Taxes, except such as shall be found necessary and convenient, and no ways prejudicial to our Trade and Navigation.

C O M P U T A T I O N. B.

Rental of <i>England</i>	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20,000,000
Total Exports and Freights	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8,000,000
People in <i>England</i> 8,000,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Total Expences of our own People, at 7 l. per Head, exclusive of the Expence upon Exports	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,000,000
Total Taxes now paid annually, viz.									
Customs	—	—	—	about	—	—	—	—	1,700,000
Excises, and other Taxes	—	—	—	about	—	—	—	—	3,300,000
									5,000,000
Charges, and the advanced Price of the Goods the above Duties are laid on, and other Consequences that attend Taxes, before Consumption by our own People, including the Poor's Tax									8,000,000
									13,000,000
N. B. One Moiety of the above Taxes, to the Amount of 6,500,000 l. may be saved, if this Scheme shall be put in Execution.									
The Land-Tax, at 4 s. per Annum,	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,000,000
									15,000,000
Total Taxes paid clear to the Government annually	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,000,000
Total Taxes paid annually by the People	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15,000,000
The present Taxes on Exports $\frac{1}{8}$ of 13,000,000 l.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,625,000
The Remainder on Land and Trade	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,375,000
									15,000,000

In Sir MATTHEW DECKER'S SCHEME it is computed, that the Houses in *England* amount to 1,200,000; in *Scotland* to 250,000; and in *Wales* to 150,000.

It is suppos'd,
100,000 in *England* may be empty, and so pay nothing
500,000 to be inhabited by the Poor and lower sort, and to pay nothing

Then it is propos'd,
That—600,000 of the richer sort pay 6 l. + per House or Family, in an Average, which is computed from 3 l. to 60 l. per House or Family, including the Lands or real Estates } 3,600,000
It is propos'd, That *Scotland* and *Wales* pay one Half of the Proportion that *England* may pay.
200,000 of the richer sort, to pay 3 l. per House or Family, in an Average, which is computed from 30 s. to 30 l. per House or Family, including the Lands or real Estate. } 600,000
£ 4,200,000

It is computed, that 10 l. per House round, in *England*, will come much easier to the Landholder, than the Taxes they now pay; and it will raise 7,000,000 l. per Annum, according to the above Computation, which is as much as all our Taxes now clear to the Government, during the War.

The propos'd Tax in *Scotland* and *Wales* may be still lower'd, if it shall be found convenient.

According to these Computations, 5,000,000 l. to be raised, as per Scheme A. will be equal to all the Taxes now paid clear to the Government, within 2,000,000 l. which may be raised from the Taxes that are proposed to remain.

This Tax is equal to no more than 12 s. 6 d. per Head round. and 1 s. 6 d. $\frac{3}{4}$ in the Pound on the total Expences.—Our Exports may become cheaper by $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1,625,000 l. or 20 l. 6 s. 3 d. in every 100 l. now exported, as soon as all Duties and Taxes on our Manufactures shall cease and determine. And suppose upon the Whole, it should prove no more than 15 per Cent. or even 10 per Cent. that will give a vast Ease to our Colonies with regard to our COMPETITION with the *French*, and it will be sufficient to turn the Balance of Trade with Foreign Countries highly in Favour of the *British* Nation.

What is propos'd to be paid by Families, to be paid by every Head of such Families.

PROPOSAL for adding a Clause to the WINDOW ACT.

From the WEEKLY ANATOMIST, March 14.

As the Wisdom of the Legislature have lately thought it proper to lay an additional and more equal TAX upon those beneficial and ornamental *Inlets*, or *Vacuities* in our *Fabricks* commonly called WINDOWS, by which the several Conveniences and Apartments of our Houses are rendered useful and commodious — I am not a little surprized to find one particular *Species of Windows* (which would have considerably increased the Produce of *that Tax*) totally omitted: I mean the EYES, which may certainly be looked upon as *Windows* to the human *Fabrick*.

Thro' these is Light introduced to the inner Apartments and Recesses of the *Mind* and *Understanding*, the two chief *Inhabitants* of this noble *Edifice*; who are thereby enlightened, that they may conduct and settle their Family Affairs in a proper Manner.

At the *Eye*, our Passions, Appetites, and Inclinations visibly shew themselves; for Anger, Love, Pride, Vanity, Lust, Jealousy, Avarice, and the whole dependant Tribe of menial Servants belonging to the Master and Mistress of this Palace, will, at every Turn, as an Object pleases them, be running to the *Windows*, and gaping out at them:—Some in such a barefaced and indecent Manner, as to expose themselves prodigiously.

Anger, upon the least Heat or Animosity, is immediately popping her Head out of the *Windows*, without any Decorum.

Love is seldom upon his Guard in this Particular, when the agreeable Object is near.

Pride never fails shewing herself upon the mentioning the Name of a Lady of Quality, or the Sight of a fine Diamond Solitaire.

And you will seldom miss seeing her and her Sister Vanity staring with equal Pleasure and Admiration at so trifling a Sight as a Looking-glass.

Having shewn that the Eyes are nothing but the Windows of this animated Structure and moving Fabrick, we shall next consider in what *light* they may become *taxable*.

According to the late prudent Assessment of this Tax of *Window Lights*, those who make most Use of them, pay most: Thus, the Cottager, Mechanick, Merchant, Gentleman and Nobleman, rise in proportion by a gradual Increase, according as their Necessities and the Conveniences of their Stations require.—And though Mankind in general are each naturally endowed with but two corporeal *Window-lights*, yet the real Convenience, Use, and Value of them, differ as much, and are under as great a Gradation, as even those of our Houses.

Some have these corporeal Lights in as excellent Degrees as others, but make no other Use of them than to *prevent running their Noses against a Post*: These may be excused the Tax in *forma pauperis*, as the Cottager is; or, at best, can be look'd upon but as *empty Houses*, and accordingly to pay but half Tax.

We shall next consider those who only make Use of them, for the common Occurrences and Occupations of Life, just to dispatch their necessary Business: These might pay somewhat more, and be upon the Level with the Mechanick or inferior Tradesman.

Those of the third Class would indeed make a considerable Article: Under this Head we must range most of the Female Sex. The *Chloes*, *Phillisses*, *Cathas*, and a thousand others, who are continually exercising their tyrannical Power over his Majesty's true and faithful Subjects, should undoubtedly pay for the extraordinary Use they make of their *Window-lights* upon this Occasion.

Leering, languishing, amorous, wanton and rolling, roguish, thieving and killing Eyes, ought all certainly to contribute largely, and in a settled Proportion; and as most of them seem of the *Venetian Order*, might rank and pay as such Windows

do, or at least ought to pay, in the new-built Houses of People of Fashion and Fortune. In this Class should also be the *full, round, staring Eye* in both Sexes, that rolls about and pierces you thro' at once; which may be put on the footing with large *Bow-windows* in the ancient Country-house, which at one View lays open to you the Prospect of the whole Country round about.

The Male Sex is not however to be exempted from this Assessment: The *Ogler* and *Starer* should both be taxed high, and every *Sheep's Eye* cast at a Lady be strictly brought to Account.

N. B. The Language of the Eyes to be taken particular Care of, and each Sentence, or even Word that may be distinctly understood, to be *taxable*: For this Purpose several Masters and Mistresses of this noble Science are already pitched upon, to be selected from the Belles and Beaux, as Gatherers of this Part of the Tax;—who, we hear, for the farther Information and Good of the Publick, intend shortly, by the joint Labours of the Society, to oblige the World with the regular grammatical Construction of this learned Language: The Conjugations, Verbs, Voices, Moods, Tenses, &c. all being methodically display'd in grammatical Order, and the Nouns, their Cases, Genders, &c. regularly stated and exposed, and not a Particle omitted; by which a meer Novice, or Country-bred Girl, may in a short Time become a great Adept, and be able to converse with two or three Beaux at a Time during an Opera, Play, or Sermon, as well as any Town bred finish'd Cocquet.

Some Ladies object, (and think by that Means to avoid the heavy Penalty and large Tax upon *sine Eyes*) that they never go Abroad without *Window-blinds*; by which the Mischiefs above specified are in a great Measure provided against: But as it is well known they *peep thro' the Crewellets*,

*Curiosity with Prudence mix,
And wisely peep between the Sticks,*

and so at least have the Pleasure of seeing without being seen; this Evasion can surely be of little Service to them, and will never be consider'd or allow'd of by the Legislature.

Others have also fondly imagined, that the artful *shutting* of their *outside Window-shutters*, and keeping them shut when in company with young Gentlemen, might at once exempt them from the Tax and Mischiefs above specified. But this is known to be a flagrant Trap and Deceit, too commonly practised to draw in the unwary; and often proves of worse and more dangerous Consequences to the vigilant young Man, who watches for and seizes this Opportunity with great Eagerness, tho' to his own Undoing: For by that Means he either catches a malignant Fever, or at least strongly increases the Fire he had before imbibed, and becomes highly ELECTRIFIED; and so more Hurt is done in one Moment than her *Window-lights*, if open, would perhaps ever have been able to accomplish.

One great Advantage in this Tax, if the Legislature should think fit to amend their Bill about *Window-lights*, and insert this as a Clause, would be, that few or none we imagine would ever think it worth while to *stop up a Light* to save the Tax—as many will do in the other Case. One, on hearing this, desired the Opinion of the Society, whether a Man might not, however, stop up one or both of his Wife's upon occasion? Which Query is yet left undetermined.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

IT may be of Use to those who drink Tar-water, or intend to drink it, to know that this, like all medicinal Applications, is advantageous or otherwise, as it is used in proper or improper Cases.

So plain, so known a Truth, would not have been here repeated, had not the contrary been advanced in respect to Tar Water.

It heats, increases the Motion of the Blood, and promotes the thinner Secretions, such as insensible Perspiration, Urine, &c.

It will therefore in general agree best in cold, moist, phlegmatick

matick Habits, and be of most Use in Disorders naturally attending such Constitutions.

The same Qualities render it injurious in full, sanguine, vigorous Constitutions. In these it will occasion Fevers, Headachs, Spitting of Blood, and all the ill Consequences of increased Motion.

In pale, slender, lax Habits, whether naturally so, or reduced to this Condition by Diseases, it is sometimes beneficial; it creates an Appetite, gives good Spirits, and supplies, for a Time, the Want of Exercise.

Under this pleasing Prospect Multitudes have thought themselves cured; and, elated with Joy and Gratitude, have drawn up their Cases prematurely. To this, in part, the Publick owes a Collection which discovers great Benevolence, but not equal Understanding. It has frequently in Gouty Persons, especially in robust, full Habits, occasioned a sudden Translation of the Matter upon some Parts where one would least of all chuse it. It has thrown it up in the Head, the Diaphragm, and the Stomach. It ought not therefore to be used in such Constitutions, without previous Evacuations, a more moderate Diet, and in small Quantities.

From these Hints the Judicious will easily apprehend to what Purposes it may be safely and usefully applied.

Let it only be remembered, that it is not proper in all Cases. In the Nature of Things it cannot be so: And if the Advocates for Tar Water would do it the Honour, and Mankind the Good they intend, let them recommend it with Judgment; for those who assert it can do no Harm, either are deceived themselves, or endeavour to deceive others.

To the PRINTER of the YORK COURANT, Feb. 10.

On the Clergy's Demand of TYTHE of AGISTMENT.

[See February Magazine, Pages 39 and 40.]

THIS mighty Accusation of the Clergy arises from their demanding and prosecuting, in a legal Way, what they suppose their Due; and their Moderation in having long submitted to be deprived of what the Laws of their Country gives them a just Claim to, is made Matter of a fresh Charge. Every one is sensible how amply the Clergy of Ireland are provided for, and how different the Case is here: And though I cannot allow the former to be any just Reason for encroaching upon their Rights, yet it is certainly more cruel to take away any Part of what is already a very scanty Provision, and which appears to have been the Sense of the Legislature, from the Establishment of a proper Fund to augment it. By the Tythe of Agistment the Law understands the Tythe of such Cattle, as are either taken in for Hire, not fed for the Plough or Pail, or not otherwise profitable to the Parson; and if he was not to receive any Consideration for these, (as most incontestably he ought to do) not only a single Farm, but even a whole Parish, might be almost totally exempted from Tythe; and in this rich County, some of the most considerable Farms are employed in such a Manner as to yield few Tythes of any other kind. I cannot help mentioning on this Occasion, for the Honour of the Gentlemen concerned, a Verdict that was given some few Years ago at an Assizes at Newcastle; by which a Clergyman not only recovered a Tythe of Agistment for ten thousand Acres, but every Gentleman who concurred in that Decision, by that Means made his own Estate subject to the Payment of this Tythe.

T. H—R.

To the PRINTER of the YORK JOURNAL, Feb. 24.

I Was surprized to find Some of my Brother-Freeholders misled (by a York-Courant) into an Opinion, "That the English Clergy and Impropiators have not any Right to the Tythe of Agistment for unprofitable Cattle." As therefore I love the domestic Peace of my Country, it would grieve me much to

see Differences arise betwixt the Clergy and Laity of this Kingdom; because, we are all solemnly united in the glorious Cause of Liberty and Protestantism; and have all equally renounced the Devil, and his darling Works of Jacobitism and Popery.—And I should be particularly sorry to see Mistakes and Disputes propagated amongst us by a Scribbler, who calls himself Impartial, and Honest, and Loyal, by the same Figure of Speech which His Perpetual Grand-Master makes use of, when he calls himself an Angel of Light.—For the Sake of Truth, therefore, I desire you to reprint the following Resolutions of the House of Commons in Ireland, on the Petition of Samuel Lowe and others, &c. "Resolved, That the Petitioners have fully prov'd their Allegations, and deserve the strongest Assistance this House can give.—That the Allotments, Glebes, and Known Tythes, with other Ecclesiastical Emoluments, (ascertained before this new Demand of Tythe of Agistment for barren and dry Cattle, are an Honourable and Plenteous Provision for the Clergy of this Kingdom.—That such Demand is New, grievous, and burthenfom to the Landholders and Tenants of this Kingdom; who could have no Notice thereof, previous to their Purchases and Leases; or the least Apprehensions that such Unforeseen Demands could have been claimed."—For, by reprinting these Resolutions, it will appear (to the Confusion of every dirty Libeller) That this Demand of Agistment-Tythe in Ireland was quite New, Unforeseen, and therefore not supported by Custom. Whereas in England this Tythe has been always held due;—has been almost universally paid;—and constantly recovered, when sued for: As is abundantly manifest from a great Variety of Cases reported and referred to in every English Law-Book which treats of Tythes. So that the English Landlord cannot be injured; because, his Ancestor paid less for his Estate, in Consideration of its being subject to this Tythe: Nor can the English Tenant be injured, because He pays less Rent upon the same Consideration.

Other Inferences might be strongly drawn in favour of the English Parochial Clergy; who are far from being honourably, plenteously, or even decently provided for: And so long as our Clergy act agreeably to their Oaths and Obligations, they will always find Encouragement; and can offend nobody by prosecuting a legal Demand, but the Enemies of the Laws and Constitution of their Country.

Leeds, Feb. 6.

A Yorkshire FREEHOLDER.

To the PRINTER of the YORK COURANT, March 3.

Slaidburne, Feb. 28.

AS a certain angry Doctor published a sort of an Answer in your Courant of the 10th instant, I must beg the Favour of making a few Remarks upon it. The Reverend Writer grants the Demand of Tythe Agistment to be New; but imputes the Forbearance of the Claim to the Moderation of former Incumbents; from whence it follows, that the present Prosecutors have No Pretensions to that Virtue.

'Tis only the Litigious Part of the Clergy, and such are generally best provided for, that are complain'd of for breaking through established Moduses and ancient Customs of Tything*. And therefore, to call this Complaint a mighty Accusation of the whole Body of the Clergy in general, is absolutely false.

To remove the Odium of Litigiousness from these Messengers

Q

of

* The Answer of all the Judges of England to the Articles exhibited by the Clergy, in relation to Prohibitions, runs thus:—"Many Ministers have of late grown more troublesome to their Parishoners than in Times past; and thereby work unto these [The Temporal] Courts more Commodity; whereas, in former Ages, they were well contented to accept that which was used to be paid, and not to contend against any Prescription or Composition. Now they grow so troublesome to their Neighbours, as were it not for a Prohibition, (as may appear by the Precedents before remembered) they would soon overthrow all Prescriptions and Compositions that are for Tythes; which doth and would breed such a general Garboil amongst the People as were to be pitied and not to be permitted." See Coke's 2d Inst. i. c. 610.

of Peace and Good-will to Men, he says, "The Clergy of Ireland are amply provided for, but that the Case in England is quite different;" though, by the Bye, he doth not here speak experimentally. It may be so in some Places; but unluckily for him, two of the Suits, hinted at, are in the West Riding of this County; which obtained, several Years since, an Act of Parliament for augmenting the Poor Livings therein, by enclosing of Commons; which has already enriched many of them; and the Plaintiffs in these Suits are Rectors, whose Incomes are several Hundred Pounds *per Annum*.—And can there be a better Modus for ascertaining the Value of the Work, than by the Price the Rector himself sets upon it? Ask his Curate, and he will tell you, that 25 *l. per Annum* is a Fat Curacy.

In farther Support of the Clergy's Right to Tythe Agistment, he tells us a Story of a Verdict at an Assizes at Newcastle, in favour of a Clergyman who sued for that kind of Tythe; although the Jury thereby made their own Estates liable to that Demand. For the Truth of this we have nothing but his own *ipse dixit*: And are not the Resolves of a Parliament equal to the Verdict of a Jury, even supposing his State of the Case to be true? But I have very great Reason to suspect the Doctor's Veracity herein; and I call upon him for a publick Specification of Facts:—Who were the Parties in the Suit? What were the Names of this Generous Jury? Before whom was the Case tried? When was this Verdict given?—And I am the more earnest in demanding a direct Answer to these Questions, because, upon Enquiry, I have Reason to believe No such Verdict was given; and consequently the whole Affair is a shocking Imposition upon the Publick.

The Author of a Letter in your Paper of Feb. 24. charges the Writer of an Address to the Owners and Occupiers of Land [See Feb. Mag. p. 40.] with being a Papist in Disguise: In answer to which, it may be sufficient to say, That he is well known; and all that know him, know he is a true Protestant; an Enemy to Superstition, Persecution and Oppression, in every Shape; an affectionate and loyal Subject to his Majesty King George; and a hearty Wellwisher to the Protestant Succession in his illustrious House: Notwithstanding the low and scandalous Aspersions of those, whose Loyalty will last them no longer than it serves the Purposes of their Interest and their Ambition.

Yours, E. B.

From the YORK COURANT, March 17.

TIS a Misfortune that a Holy War, 'twixt the Clergy and Laity, should at this Time commence; and I wish the Civil Dissention proceed not so far as to prove a Diversion to our Enemies.

Whether Tythes are of Divine Original * or *De communi Jure*, I shall not take upon me to determine. The former the learned Dr Prideaux and others have given up as indefensible; and the latter seems awkwardly founded. I shall therefore confine myself to the Species of Tythe now in Debate.

Where *Agistment-Tythe* hath not been claimed for many Ages, may we not reasonably conclude that the Incumbents of those Ages thought the Lands discharged by real Composition, Custom, Prescription, or by Act of Parliament? And is it not contrary to common Sense, and common Honesty, to tell the Occupier or Owner of Lands, *Now*, that he ought to prove his *Modus* or Composition? Doth not immemorial Usage and undisturb'd Enjoyment, without Payment of such Tythe, plainly imply the Discharge?—Here is a violent Presumption, which our Law allows as full Proof, in Criminal as well as Civil Cases: And to tell a Man he is not under a *Modus* as a full Discharge, because he cannot produce it, is the same as telling him he hath no Right to his Estate because (though after fifty or

sixty Years quiet Possession) he cannot produce his Writings, which may have been lost or destroyed.—Reasons for Customs are not required to be given at *this Day*; and if the Custom is prov'd it is sufficient.—It often happens that an *Ecclesiastick* cannot produce his Endowment; yet, if by constant Usage he hath enjoyed such a particular Estate, that shall be a sufficient Evidence of his Endowment. This is what our Law calls presumptive Evidence; and what is Proof to one is Proof for another.—By the Statutes of Edward II. and Henry VIII. Tythes are made payable by Custom only, according to the Custom of every Parish.—Custom is one of the Grounds of our Law: It must be long, continual and peaceable, and without Record to the contrary. It must be beyond the Memory of Man, and that is so accounted which hath not been broken since the 1st Year of Richard I. i. e. Anno 1189; since which Time, where Tythe of *Agistment* hath not been paid, none ought *Now* to be paid.—A *Modus* is here inferred as full Satisfaction (where a *Modus* is paid) and as the Value of the Tythe in Kind at the Time of the original Composition: And if it now falls short, it is because the Lands are improved, and Money is of much less Value; a Penny then being more than a Shilling now.—To evince that the *Modus* now paid for Tythe in Kind, was an Equivalent at the Time of the Composition, I will suppose (and think no reasonable Man will deny the Supposition) that many Thousands of Acres in the County of York (for Instance) were not in their natural State worth 12 d. an Acre for the yearly Pasturage: Must not therefore the *Modus* be very small? These Lands afterwards by Labour and expensive Culture have been improv'd to 30 or 40 s. an Acre.—For this Reason undoubtedly it is that we see considerable Estates discharged by a small ancient *Modus*: And if the *Modus* should yearly increase, as the Owner, at a yearly Expence, improves his Land, would not his Industry be discouraged, and might he not with a moving *Epiphonema* cry out,

En queis consecvimus Agros!

If all Cattle are tytheable which are not profitable for the Plough or Pail, the Graziers, Horse-Jockeys, Horse-Courfers, Fox Hunters, &c. would contribute largely: But how great Advantage would arise from Forests, Parklands, Chases, Parks, and Warrens, where there is no Exemption by a *Modus*? What shall in this Case discharge the Tythe, and in what Proportion? Shall the Incumbent have the tenth Part of the improv'd Rent?—A *Grazier* buys 100 Oxen, feeds and sells them; but by a sudden Fall in the Price of Cattle, sells them for less than he bought them; consequently loses all the Grass of that Year besides his Labour:—Will the Minister bear a Share in the Loss? I doubt not: So that whether he demands Tythe according to the Number of Cattle, or improv'd Rent, he is sure to be the Gainer: And what will become of the Farmer who hath entered on a large Estate for a long Lease without any Apprehension of Tythe *Agistment*? How profitable will the Parson himself be, who, after he hath swell'd in Body and Benefice, sits down in Ease and Indolence, committing his Charge to a Curate for 15 or 20 *l.* a Year, or perhaps little more than the Wages of a Day Labourer.—Augmentations to small Benefices would seem redundant if *Agistment* were a legal Due; the Manner of paying which is with such Difficulty and Trouble, that where there is a *Modus* it may easily be supposed to be in full of what would occasion endless Disputes to pay in Kind, e. g. If a Man keeps a Saddle Horse, he shall pay for his *Agistment*, unless, in case of Suit, he avers that he kept him for Work or Labour. 1. *Rolls Abr.* 641. If any Inn-keeper puts the Horses of his Guests on his Lands, he shall pay *Agistment*: So must any one for the Horse of his Friend who came to pay him a Visit.—Where a *Modus* is paid, it is, doubtless, to avoid such vexatious Contests as arise from Demands of this kind.

I wish the Clergy a comfortable Maintenance, suitable to the Dignity of their Calling, and sufficient to guard them from Contempt, which might be avoided by a more equal Division.—There are many Curates of good Learning and exemplary Life, la-

* See Milton on Church Government; or, a Discourse concerning Tythes and Church Revenues, Third Edition, Anno 1743. Price 6d.

labouring under the Burthen of a numerous Family, and the Discharge of Parish Duties. These deserve the Respect, Reverence, and Compassion of all Men; but I hope the present Attempt of Men in *Higher Places* will engage the Landholders to *associate*, and repel an *Ecclesiastick*, as lately they did a *Civil Invasion*.

COLONUS.

The Beauty of the following ESSAY, on the Nature of LOVE, the various Passions it raises in the Soul, and Disorders in the Body, particularly in the Absence and Presence of the beloved Object, first published in 1710, will, to those who are susceptible of the pleasing Impressions it is calculated to make, sufficiently atone for our re-publishing it in this Work.

LOVE is not only the Spring of the Passions, but as Senault affirms, is *all the Passions in one*. According to its different Conditions it hath different Epithets; but Custom gives it its most glorious Name in its Birth: For, when an Inclination is form'd in the Heart, and a pleasing Object with *Delight* stirs up the *Will*, we call it *Love*; when it sallies forth from itself, to join with what it loves, we call it *Desire*; when it grows more vigorous, and its Strength promises good Success, we call it *Hope*; when it encourages itself against the Difficulties it meets with, we call it *Fortitude*; when it prepares to fight, and seek out Weapons to defeat its Enemies, we call it *Boldness*. But in all these Conditions it is still *Love*: these are but several Motions which it causeth, and different Figures which it assumes.

Without *Love* there would be no Sciences in the World; Virtue would be without Followers, and Civil Society would be but an imaginary Good. It is *that* which breeds in us a Desire of fair Things, and makes us possess them; and, by a wonderful Incantation, changeth us, and transforms us into them. It is a pleasing Wound which Man receives from a beauteous Object; it is the Beam of a Sun which warms him; a Charm whose Virtue is attractive. To it we owe all the good Things we possess; and if it drives not from us the Ills which necessarily accompanies this Life, at least it sweetens them: nay, it even renders them pleasing, and makes them the Instruments of our Felicity.

LOVE's the most gen'rous Passion of the Mind,
The softest Refuge Innocence can find;
The safe Director of unguided Youth,
Fraught with kind Wishes, and secured by Truth:
That Cordial Drop Heaven in our Cup has thrown,
To make the nauseous Draught of Life go down. Rochester.

'Tis *Love* that forms us to a Civil Life, that teaches us to be discreet, obedient, and faithful; it renders us eloquent and ingenious: And indeed, had it not been altered by Men, it had never produced any other Effects but these; and we had not been obliged to have added to its Elogies the Crimes of which it is accused, and the Ills which at all Times it hath done thro' the whole World.

For, when this *Passion* is fixed upon *base and terrestrial Objects*, that noble Vigour which incites the Mind to fair Actions languisheth; that divine Fire, wherewith they say the Soul is clothed, and which naturally raiseth it towards Heaven, decays and dies under its Weight: Then it is that it corrupts Virtue, ruins Society, and renders Art despicable.

We shall not here undertake to give an Account of *all its Disorders*; neither will we stain this Discourse with the Blood and Infamy it hath brought into Families and States: Let it suffice to say, *Love* is the most dangerous Enemy *Wisdom* can have; for, of all the Passions which may disturb her, there is only *Love* against which she hath no Defence. Those that enter violently into the Mind are but almost of a Moment's Continuance; those that enter by slow Degrees, she soon perceives, and stops their Progress: But *Love* slides in so secretly, that 'tis impossible to observe its Entry or its Progress; like a mask'd enemy, it advanceth and seizeth all the Parts of the Soul before

it is discovered: When there is no Means to be found to get him out, then he triumphs, and Wisdom and Reason must become his Slaves.

There are but few Objects that can reach the Soul which are not able to move this *Passion*; Riches, Honour, Pleasure, and in a word, all Goods, (whether false or true) may raise it: But my Design is to speak of no other *Love* but that which *Beauty begets in the Appetite*, and of those various Storms and Emotions it raiseth both in the Soul and Body.

Beauty, like Ice, our Footing does betray,
Who can tread sure on the smooth slippery Way;
Pleas'd with the Passage we slide swiftly on,
And see the Dangers which we cannot shun. Dryden.

The first Wound that *Beauty* gives the Soul is almost insensible; and altho' the Poison of *Love* be already in her, and dispersed too thro' all her Parts, yet she does not believe herself sick, or at least thinks not her Mischief so great.

At first we take it for a simple Liking, or the Complacency we bear to a lovely Person; with whose Presence we are pleased, of whom we delight to discourse, whose Remembrance is sweet, and the Desires we have to see and entertain her are so calm, that *Wisdom*, with all its Severity, cannot condemn them: She even approves them, and passes them for Civilities, and necessary Duties. But they are not long at a Stand; they increase by little and little, and at last, by frequent Agitations of the Soul, they kindle the Fire hid there, and cause that Flame to increase which burns and devours it.

For Beauty, like white Powder, makes no Noise,
And yet the silent Hypocrite destroys. Cleveland.

Then this pleasing Image, which never presented itself to the Mind but with Sweetness and Respect, becomes insolent and imperious; it enters every Moment, (or, more fully to express it) it never leaves it. It mixes with its most serious Thoughts, it troubles the most pleasing, and profanes the most sacred; it even slides into our Dreams, and, by an insufferable Perfidiousness, shews itself in them severe and cruel, when there is nothing to be feared, or abuses us with a vain Hope, when we ought truly to despair. Then *Love*, who was before but a *Child*, becomes the *Father* of all the Passions; but a cruel Father, who hath no sooner produced one than he stifles it to make Room for another, which he spares no less than the former. At once he causes a hundred kinds of Desires and Designs to live and die: And to see Hope and Despair, Boldness and Fear, Joy and Grief, (which he causes continually to succeed one another) Spight and Anger, which he makes to flash out every Moment, and the Mixture of all these Passions, — 'tis impossible but you must fancy some great Tempest, where the Fury of the Wind raises, throws down, and confounds the Waves, where Lightning and Thunder breaks the Clouds, where Light and Darkness, Heaven and Earth, seem to return to their first Confusion.

But as there are Times when Storms are more violent and more common, there are also Encounters wherein this Tempest of Love is stronger, and more frequent. The chief, in my Opinion, are the *Presence* and the *Absence* of the beloved Person; her *Love*, and her *Hate*, and the *Concurrence of a Rival*. I must say, these are all the *five Acts* wherein all the Accidents and Intricacies of this *Passion* are represented; at least, if there are others, they pass behind the Curtain, and out of the Spectator's Sight.

Let us imagine then a *Lover* to be absent from his *beloved Object*, Disquiet and Fretting pursue him every where; he hath no Friends but are importunate, and the Diversions which were most pleasing to him are troublesome.

The tedious Hours move heavily away,
And each long Minute seems a lazy Day. Otway.

In short, there is nothing in his Life which does not displease him but Silence and Solitude; as if he were possessed with those strange

strange Diseases which make us hate the Light and Men. He loves nothing but Darkneſs and Deſarts: There he entertains the Woods, the Brooks, the Winds, and the Stars; they have nothing, as he fancies, but what is conformable to the Humour of her he loves, and to the Pains he ſuffers. He calls them inſenſible as ſhe is, and finds them, like him, in perpetual Agitation; and after having a long Time tormented his Spirit with ſuch Chimeras, he begins to think of theſe happy Moments when he ſhall again ſee that deſirable Object, that he may ſpeak to her, and give her an Account of the Sighs and of the Tears he ſhed in her Abſence.

*Through Seas of Tears (where every Sigh's a Gale!)
Young Lovers muſt to Beauty's Temple ſail:
No calmer Way by the raſh Child is giv'n,
Than paſs by Hell before they come to Heav'n.*

Sometimes he meditates the Complaints wherewith he muſt ſoften her Rigour; the Thanks wherewith he will receive her Favours; and the Vows wherewith he will confirm his Servitude. Sometimes he puts Pen to Paper: He writes, blots out, tears; and if he have any Thoughts that may ſecurely ſtay on the Paper, they are thoſe only which witneſs the Exceſs of his Love and Fidelity. And then, what Artifices doth he not employ, to procure the Delivery of his Letters? What Extravagances does he not commit when he receives any; or even when any thing that has but touched the Perſon he loves comes to his Hands? He keeps them always joined to his Eyes, or to his Lips; he makes them his Idols, and would not change them for Sceptres and Diadems. To conclude, we may ſay that *Absence* is the true *Night* of Lovers, not only becauſe their *Sun*, as they ſay, *illuminates them no more*, but alſo, becauſe that all their *Pleasures* are but as a *Dream*, and, at that Time, all their *Ills* are *irritated and augmented*.

But let us conſider the Day that follows this Night; 'tis infallibly the *Preſence* of the Perſon beloved. Indeed a Lover calls it no other, who believes that when he comes near it, all the *Beauty* in the World is diſcover'd to his Eyes. He finds a new *Heat* diſpers'd thro' his *Soul*, and a certain Mixture of *Joy* and *Aſtoniſhment* gives him ſo *pleaſant a Trouble*, that he is *raviſh'd* therewith, and as it were out of himſelf. Then, how proud, bold, or eloquent ſoever he be, he muſt humble himſelf, be afraid, and loſe his Speech. It avails him nothing to have prepared his Courage and Diſcourſe; they prove but ſo many *Dreams* and *Fancies* which vaniſh at the Sight of this Light. Nothing but his Eyes can ſpeak for him; which witneſs, by their Looks, what an Exceſs of Pleaſure and Reſpect this Meeting affords him. But whatever is ſaid, that this is the particular Language of *Love*, there is yet another which is more proper, and alſo far ſtronger than this: for altho' there are *Paſſions* as violent as this, yet there is none that inſpires ſuch ridiculous and extravagant Words; for a Lover ſcarce utters one probable Word. What Care and what Intereſt ſoever he employs to make himſelf believed, all his Diſcourſes and Writings are perpetual Hyperboles. He burns, he languiſhes, he dies; he ſpeaks of nothing but of Priſons, but of Chains and Torments; he calls her he loves, his *Sun*, his *Heart*, his *Soul*, and his *Life*; he ſwears that he alone hath more Love than all Men beſides; that his Paſſion is infinite, and ſhall be eternal.

*Go bid the Needle his dear North forſake,
To which with trembling Revere'nce it doth bend;
Go bid the Stones a Journey upward make;
Go bid th' ambitious Flame no more aſcend:
And when theſe falſe to their own Motions prove,
Then will I ceaſe, thee, thee alone to love.* Cowley.

In ſhort, all his Words are beyond the Truth, his Deſigns and his Promiſes beyond his Power, and all his Actions beneath his Courage: for there is no Submission ſo baſe which he will not make; there is no Service ſo low, ſo vile, which he will not render; there is no Subjection among Slaves ſo diligent, ſo care-

ful, and ſo expreſs as his. He often adores a Perſon that diſdains him, courts a Confident that betrays him, cheriſhes Servants that mock him. He muſt uſe his Enemies with Reſpect, his Friends with Indifferency, and all the reſt of the World with Scorn. He muſt ſuffer without complaining; he muſt fear all, deſire much, hope for little. In a word, he muſt love his *Ill*, and hate *himſelf*.

Want of room will not allow me to ſpeak of the proſe Ex-pence he makes, the Danger he runs thro' to gain only a Word or a favourable Look, the *Transports of Joy* which a good Reception yields him, the *Exceſs of Grief and Deſpair* which a Diſdain cauſes, the *Furies* which *Jealouſy* inſpires when a Rival tranſverſes his Purſuit; and the reſt of the Extravagancies which Love cauſeth, altho' indeed they cannot all be diſcover'd. For beſides that there are no Diſorders in the other Paſſions which are not to be found in this, it is capable of all the Follies which can poſſeſs a diſtracted Mind. It hath ſo many Faces and different Countenances, that it is impoſſible to take their Picture. Sometimes it is violent and impetuous; ſometimes ſweet and peaceable; in ſome pleaſant and toying; in others peeviſh and ſevere; in many, bold and inſolent; in others, timorous and modeſt. It appears ingenious and ſtupid, fantaſtical, light, furious, and in a hundred other Faſhions: which ſeems to be the Cauſe that ſome feign'd *Love* to be the Son of the *Wind* and of *Iris*; to ſhew the Wonder and the Variety which there was in this Paſſion, and to teach us that his Original is as much hid as that of thoſe two kind of Meteors. I ſhall conclude with a ſhort Account of the Changes this Paſſion cauſeth in the Body, particularly in the Face.

I do not believe that he who firſt painted *Love* with a Veil before his Eyes, intended thereby to ſhew the Blindneſs which is in that *Paſſion*; but either thro' the Debility, or by the Privilege of his Art, he was obliged to hide what he could not expreſs. In effect, what Colour, nay even what Words can expreſs all the Changes which *Love* cauſeth in our *Eyes*? How can that reſplendent Humidity be repreſented which we ſee ſhine in them? that modeſt Diſquiet, that laughing Grief, and that amorous Anger, which is to be perceived in them? Now you ſhall ſee them turn this Way, and now that; now ſweetly lift themſelves up, and then by little and little fall down again, and pitifully turn towards the beloved Object. Sometimes they dwell on it as if they were fixed; ſometimes they turn from it as if they were dazzled; ſometimes their Looks are quick, ſometimes ſweet and languiſhing; now they fly out with Liberty, and now they ſteal and eſcape between the Lids, which ſeem as if they would ſhut upon them. In a word, all the Motions wherewith the Eyes in other Paſſions are agitated, are to be obſerved in this: You ſhall always find Laughter or Tears, which ſometimes agree and mingle together: Altho' they are funk and hollow, they do not therefore dry up or leſſen; on the contrary, they ſeem bigger and more humid than they were before, unleſs it be after a tedious Grief, or an extreme Deſpair: for then they become dry, dim, caſt down, and ſet. The *Forehead* in this Paſſion ſeldom gathers itſelf: On the contrary, it ſeems as if it were extended; and if Sorrow ſometimes caſts it down, the Wrinkles ſcarce ſo much as break its Evenneſs. 'Tis there where the Redneſs begins to appear which *Love* often raiſes in the Face; and even then, when the other Parts are pale, this always retains ſomething of its firſt Colour. Sometimes the *Lips* are red and moiſt, ſometimes pale and dry; and they almoſt never move without forming a pleaſing Smile. Sometimes the undermoſt is ſeen to tremble, and to whiten with a ſubtle Froth: Sometimes the *Tongue* paſſeth over them, and by a light Touch and Trembling which it gives, it flatters and tickles them: When it would form Words it liſps, and the Humidity which the Deſire raiſeth in the Mouth ſtifies and drowns them. Even the *Ears* are of no Uſe to a Lover: He hears not half what you ſay to him. If he answers 'tis with Confuſion; and his Diſcourſe is every Moment interrupted by deep and long Sighs, which his Heart and his Lungs

incessantly exhale. If he speaks of his Passion, 'tis with a trembling and softened Voice, which he lets fall at every Stroke by those passionate Accents, which Desire, Grief, and Admiration, usually form. He grows pale, lean, and loseth his Appetite; he cannot sleep; and if sometimes Grief and Weakness overtake him, his Slumbers are continually interrupted by Dreams; which do often more afflict his Mind than the true Ills he suffers. When the beloved Person presents itself to his Eyes, when she is but named, or when any thing awakens his Remembrance of her, at the same Instant his Heart riseth, and is agitated; his Pulse becomes irregular and unequal; and he

grows so unquiet, that he cannot stay in one Place. Sometimes Chills seize him; sometimes Heat fires all his Blood; sometimes he feels himself animated with an extraordinary Force and Courage; sometimes he is cast down and languisheth; and even sometimes he faints. Lastly, he feels himself stricken with a Sickness that laughs at the Physician's Skill, and which finds no Remedy but in Death, or in Love itself. Let us proceed no farther; let us finish this Discourse with the Artifice of the Painter, as it began; let us hide what we cannot describe, left, *Ixion* like, whilst we endeavour to clasp a Goddess, we embrace a Cloud.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

A Doubtful Aspect still remains upon the Affairs of Finland, where the Limits, it seems, are not yet settled between the RUSSIANS and SWEDES: For the wise Peacemakers of those Nations, when they fix'd the River Kymen for their Boundary, had forgot that this River has, in one Place, two Streams, and so did not determine to whom the interjacent Island should belong. As little a Matter as this has occasioned a War, when Princes have been inclined to quarrel.

The Earl of Hyndford, the British Ambassador at the Court of Petersburg, has received a Commission appointing him Commissary General, in order to accept and take into the Pay of the Court of Vienna and its Allies, 30,000 Russians, under Pr. Repnin.

The King of Prussia has laid an Embargo on all the Boats and Vessels at Berlin, to carry Ammunition and Artillery into Silesia.

That the King of the Two SICILIES really intends, if Circumstances will favour the Design, to make a Diversion in favour of the GENOISES, is no longer to be doubted. He has in form demanded a Passage for his Army, said to consist of 30,000 Men, across the Ecclesiastical State: And the POPE, in Principle a Favourer of the House of Bourbon, would gladly have granted it; but his Subjects, mostly attached to the Austrians, have obliged him to deny this Request: For which M. Belleisle has raised Contributions upon his City of Avignon, and the County of Venaissin; which are both inclosed within the French Dominions.

And yet the good Father does by no Means seem worthy of this Severity: For tho' he dares not grant a Passage for this Army together, he connives at the daily Passage of small Detachments from it, under Pretence of reinforcing the Garrisons in the *Stato del Presidio*.

The FRENCH Merchants begin to exclaim loudly against the War with Britain, on account of the bad Luck they have lately met with; for, of 102 Sail of Merchant Ships, with two Men of War and four Indiamen, which sailed from Martinico on Jan. 8. 40 Sail of the Merchant Ships are still missing, and 7 have been cast away. Besides this, they have an Account, that the Fleet from Europe to Cape Francois, had, in their Passage from Martinico, been chased by some British Men of War and Privateers, and that of 30 Sail only 15 were arrived at Cape Francois. Upon this the Merchants have delivered a Memorial setting forth the flourishing State of their Trade before the War with Britain, and the vast Losses they have sustained thereby; by which it appears, that of 177 Millions register'd in the Ships sent to the Spanish West Indies, the English have taken 69 Millions, exclusive of unregistr'd Effects; of the Commodities belonging to the Colonies in the West Indies, they have taken to the Amount of ninety Millions; twelve Millions in Ships from the Levant; sixteen Millions in the East Indies; two Millions in the Coast Trade: in all 189 Millions, amounting to 7,375,000 l. Sterling. But they have not balanced this Account against the Losses of the British; which, within this Twelve-month past, amount to at least two Millions Sterling; nor, on the other Side, have they computed what the French have lost by the Ruin of the Cape Breton Fishery.

The STATES GENERAL have resolved at last to recal M. Van Hoey from Paris, and to send M. Calkoen in his Room.

L O N D O N.

March 1. On a Hearing lately before the Barons of the Exchequer, upon the Question, Whether the Commissioners of the Land Tax, at their General Meetings for the City and Liberty of Westminster, have Power to alter the Quotas in their several Parishes? the Barons declared, That they could not depart from the 4th of William and Mary, and that the Parliament only could redress the aggrieved Parishes.

March 19. The Independent Electors of the City and Liberty of Westminster held their Anniversary Feast at Vintner's Hall, the Stewards being the Earl of Litchfield, the Earl of Orrery, Lord Viscount Andover, Sir Richard Bamsfylde, Bart. George Heathcoat, Esq; and Thomas Carew, Esq; and they chose the following for the ensuing Year, Lord Ward, Lord Windsor, Sir James Dashwood, Bart. Sir Charles Tynte, Bart. Sir Thomas Clarges, Bart. and George Cooke, Esq; when the following Healths were drank.

From the LONDON EVENING POST.

The King: [The Gen. Evening Post says, Each Man had a Glass of Water on the Left Hand, and waved the Glass of Wine over the Water.] The Prince:

The Duke: Prosperity to the Independent Electors of Westminster: Prosperity to the City of London, and the Trade thereof: Thanks to the Worshipful Company of Vintners for the Use of their Hall: The Lord Mayor of London: Success to the Arms of Great Britain by Sea and Land: To the annexing Cape Breton to the Crown of Great Britain: That the Spirit of Independence may diffuse itself thro' the Nation: That the Enemies of Great Britain may never eat the Bread or drink the Drink thereof: That the Naturalization Bill may be kicked out of the House, and the Foreigners out of the Kingdom: That the darkening our Windows may enlighten our Understanding: To all those that dare be honest: The Stewards elect: The late Stewards, with Thanks for the Trouble they have taken: Our old Friend —

Amidst this Mirth Mr Williams, Master of the White Horse in Piccadilly, being observed to make Memorandums with a Pencil, gave such Offence that he was severely cuff'd and kick'd out of the Company.

March 24. Complaint being made to the House of Commons, that John Williams, Keeper of the White Horse Inn in Piccadilly, was on Thursday last, in a publick Assembly of the Independent Electors of Westminster, assaulted and severely treated, upon a publick Assertion made by some Persons in that Assembly, *That Fraser, said by them to be one of the principal Witnesses against Lord Lovat, was in his Custody*; the Commons ordered, That a Committee be appointed to enquire into the Matter of this Complaint, and examine Persons in the most solemn Manner; and that this Committee be the Managers against Lord Lovat. A Motion was made, that all that come to the Committee have Voices, but it passed in the Negative.

On March 22. N. S. the English Transports with the Troops on board from the River Thames and Scotland, arrived at Williamstadt.

A Proclamation is issued for apprehending one William Leverland, with a Reward of 100 l. for being concerned in influencing the Burgesses of Calne in Wilts, at the ensuing general Election, by promising them 1500 l. to elect a Member of Parliament; and for not attending the House of Commons, according to the Speaker's Order.

March 24. Archibald Stewart, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, appeared upon his Recognizance there, before the High Court of Justiciary; when they came to a Resolution of continuing the Diet to the 8th of June next, without Prejudice to his Majesty's Advocate to prosecute him before that Time.

The same Day his Majesty went to the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to the Malt Bill; to an Act for granting several Rates and Duties on Coaches, Chaises, &c. and for raising one Million by way of a Lottery; to an Act for repairing the High Road from the City of Durham, in the County of Durham, to Tyne-bridge in the said County; to an Act for repairing the High Road, leading from the North of the Cow Causey near the Town of Newcastle upon Tyne, to the Town of Belford, and from thence to Bucton Burn, in Northumberland; and to an Act for repairing the High Road from Sunderland to the City of Durham.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament to enable Distillers to sell Spirituous Liquors by Retail, on paying for a Licence; but with this Restriction, that they shall not suffer drinking to Excess in their Houses or Shops, nor at an untimely Hour.

March 25. The Act took place for laying an additional Duty on Windows. [See Feb. Mag. p. 58.] The same Day an Act passed the Day before took place, for laying an additional Duty on Coaches, &c. by which every Coach, Chaise, Caravan, &c. with four Wheels, (except Hackney Coaches, and Stage Coaches not let out for Hire by way of Bye-job, and Coaches, &c. kept for Sale) there is to be annually paid 4 l. provided no Person be obliged to pay for above five such Carriages, except such as keep them for Hire, who are to pay 4 l. for every such Carriage. For every Chaise, Chair, &c. with two Wheels, 40 s. except those kept for Hire by the Post Master General. Persons in the Country keeping Coaches, &c. to give Notice thereof to the next Excise Office 60 Days after March 25, or 20 after beginning to keep them.

The Act for prohibiting the selling or wearing Cambricks or French Lawns commences June 24. 1748; after which Time none are to be sold or worn under 5 l. Penalty to the Wearer, and as much to the Person that sells it; but the Person wearing the Cambrick, on discovering the Seller, will be discharged of the Penalty, and the Seller made liable thereto.

Account of the TRIAL of SIMON Lord LOVAT, for HIGH TREASON.

Lord Lovat having heard the Articles of Impeachment against him read, [See Feb. Mag. p. 58.] made Answer to the following Effect.

That being as fully sensible as any British Subject, of the many Blessings these Kingdoms have enjoyed under his present and late Majesty's mild Administration, having in the Rebellion of 1715 given the strongest Proofs of his Zeal for his late Majesty, and the Succession of the Crown in his illustrious Family, against such as had undertaken the Destruction of both, he could not but lament his Misfortune to have his Fidelity questioned at the End of his Days, and himself, when near worn out with Age and Infirmities, charged with intending the Subversion of a Government he had, in the Strength and Vigour of his Age, exerted his utmost Power and Address to support. Under this heavy Pressure, attended with many other Calamities and Misfortunes, particularly his own Inability to manage his Defence, his only Resource was in their Lordship's Justice.

After which he denied, Article by Article, the several Facts charged against him; and concluded with averring, that he was not guilty.

The Replication was in Substance thus:

That the Commons had considered the Answer of Simon Lord Lovat, and did aver their Charge to be true; that he was guilty in such Manner as he stood impeached; and that they would be ready to prove their Charge against him, at such convenient Time as should be appointed for that Purpose.

Issue being thus joined, and the Trial appointed to begin on Monday March the 9th, after the Lords and Commons had taken their Places in the Court erected for them in Westminster Hall,

Sir William Yonge, in a Speech that lasted near three Quarters of an Hour, supported the said Articles, and displayed the great Turpitude of the Crimes of Rebellion and High Treason, particularly as aggravated by the Circumstances charged against the Lord at the Bar; which, he said, the Commons were ready to prove by indubitable Evidence. He was seconded by Lord Coke; who animadverted very severely on Lord Lovat's Conduct with respect to his Son. Sir Dudley Rider, in a Speech, which lasted an Hour and a half, opened the Charge, and related the several overt Acts in order, which the Witnesses for the Prosecution were to support; and read several Letters, among which was one to Lord President.

Sir John Strange, after a short Speech, called one Shield a Witness.

Here the Lord Lovat requested of the Court that, as Persons in his Circumstances were allowed Pen, Ink, and Paper, and to take Minutes of what was said; and as he was not able to take the Benefit of this Privilege himself, without which it would be impossible for him to make his Defence, some other Persons might be permitted to do it for him; he also desired his Counsel might speak for him.

As to taking Minutes, the Lord High Steward replied, that the Court could not formally grant such a Request; but that he observed a Person standing near his Lordship, who had been employed in taking Notes ever since the Proceedings had been begun, and that thro' the Lenity of the Court he had not been interrupted; and that his Counsel could not be allowed to speak, except a Point of Law should arise.

Lord Lovat still persisting in his Request for Counsel, Sir William Yonge said, the Managers of the House of Commons could not consent to it, without going to their own House for further Instructions.

Shield, the Witness, being brought to the Bar, Lord Lovat excepted against him, as being his Tenant; and alledged, that by the Laws of Scotland, Tenants could not be examined against their Lord. The Lord Steward replied, that he knew of no such Law in England. Lord Lovat then named a Statute, which incapacitated such Persons to give Evidence in Cases of Treason, as would be benefited by the Attainder; and several Clauses of the Act were read for the Prisoner's Satisfaction. After which the Witness, on being asked, denied that he held any Thing of the Prisoner by Tack, or Lease; and being asked, at Lord Talbot's Desire, if he would receive any Benefit from the Attainder of the unfortunate Lord at the Bar, he replied in the Negative.

It was moved by Sir John Strange, that this Witness might be sworn in chief; which was ordered accordingly: But before this was done, Lord Lovat desired the Witness might be asked whether he was indebted to him. Sir Dudley Rider replied, that if he was, it would not disqualify him: Upon which, being interrupted by the Prisoner, the Lord Steward interposed, and told him the Managers must not be interrupted. And the Witness then kissed the Book, and, being examined by Sir John Strange, deposed to the following Effect, having in his Hand a Memorandum of his own Writing to refresh his Memory:

That he had known Lord Lovat ever since the Year 1733, and had frequently conversed with him on publick Affairs, and was told by him, that he sent a Letter to Lord Seaforth, in 1719, by Lieut. Mackinnon, inviting him to make a new Attempt, and promising him to join him with all his Men.

That the Witness made Affidavit of this, and sent it to the Ministry by the Duke of Athole; but that Lord Lovat had the Address to get clear of this Discovery. That in 1736, when he the Lord Lovat was Sheriff of Inverness, he suffered Roy Stuart to escape out of the publick Jail; from whence he went directly to the said Lord's House, where he was entertained six Weeks, and set out for France in his Lordship's Chaise, being charged with Messages from him to the Pretender, professing his Fidelity, and soliciting the Post of Lieutenant General of the Highlands, and the Title of Duke. That in 1742 he received the said Commission; on which he declared that he was then in a Condition to humble his Neighbours. That he, with six others, sign'd and sealed an Association, and sent it to Paris and Rome by Mr Murray of Broughton, in 1740; the Purport of which was, to inform the Pre-

tender of his Readiness to appear in Arms for his Service, and soliciting an Invasion from France. That these Persons, at their Meetings, drank Healths, and sung Catches; such as, *Confusion to the white Horse, and all its Generation;* and

*When JEMMY comes o'er,
We shall have Blood and Blows good store;*

which last was originally composed in Irish. That in 1745 he ordered his Son to read the Pretender's Manifesto; to which this Witness objecting, he called him a Traitor, &c. That he offered this Witness a Captain's Commission; which he refused. That in a Conversation about Religion, he said there was but one true Religion, the Popish; that he cursed the Reformation, because it brought in a false Religion; and the Revolution, because it brought us in Debt. That many of his Tenants refusing to come into the Rebellion, he threaten'd to cut them off. That he sent for his Son, the Master of Lovat, then Nineteen, from the University of St Andrews, in order to his accepting a Commission from the Pretender, and heading the Clan.

The Witness having gone thro' his Examination, Lord Lovat being asked, if he had any Questions to put to him, replied, he had alledged so many Falshoods, that he did not know what to ask him, or where to begin; but observed that he had been employed in soliciting Witnesses against him; which Shield denied, and Lord Lovat said he could prove. Being cross examined, how long he had been in Town, and at whose Expence he was now maintained? He answered, that he came to Town on Tuesday then last, and was maintained at the Government's Expence, tho' he intended to live at his own.

Mr Murray, the Solicitor General, then called one Robert Frazer; who was sworn, and declared, that he was no Tenant to the Prisoner; but Lord Lovat excepted against him, and offered to prove him a Tenant by the written Tack.

The Earl of C—mo—ley submitted it, whether this could be regularly done, after the Witness had been sworn: Ld St—rd being of Opinion that it might, the Prisoner was directed to call his Witnesses. After a short Pause, he said they were all gone, not expecting to be called that Day; and desired to be indulged till the Morrow. This was opposed by the Managers: Mr Noel, in particular, observed, that no judicial Proceedings could be dispatched if such Delays were admitted. This Witness then deposed in Substance as follows: That he was Servant to Lord Lovat, and taken Prisoner with him. That after the Pretender's Landing in July, (of whom Lord Lovat said he did not land like a Prince) the Prisoner sent a Letter to the Frasers to join his Son, the Master of Lovat, who was then at home, and that a Muster-roll of the Men was taken by Lord Lovat himself. That the Prisoner received a Letter from the Lord President, to dissuade him from going into the Rebellion; and that in answer he excused himself, laying the Blame on his Son; alledging, that he was not the first who had an undutiful Child. That the Master of Lovat accidentally getting a Sight of such a Letter, cried out, *Good God, how have I deserved that Character! By G—d, I'll go and put the Saddle on the right Horse.* That Lord Lovat was not by, and that the young Gentleman's parental Affection soon getting the better of his Repentment, the Affair dropped. That Lord Lovat's Name was made Use of to induce the Frasers to join the Pretender; and that he appointed them a Rendezvous, and furnished them with Tents, Arms, Colours, &c. That they rendezvoused twice, once about the Middle, and once about the latter End of August, near Ld Lovat's House; and that at the last Meeting, his Lordship gave them Gunpowder and Cockades, as Marks of their being in the Pretender's Service. That after the Battle of Preston Pans, Flags were given to his Men. That Lord Lovat, in a Letter to the Pretender's Son, then at the Head of his Party, laments his great Age and Infirmities, which prevented his doing him personal Service; and acquaints him that, as a Proof of his Zeal in the Cause, he had sent his eldest Son, who was the Darling of his Life. That Lord Lovat had several Meetings with the Rebel Chiefs who were actually in Arms, particularly Murray of Barrisdale; and that they themselves spoke Erse, or Irish, and sometimes French. That Lord Lovat distributed Money for raising Men. That this Witness received a Commission, Oct. 18. 1744, from the Hands of Mr Drummond's Lady then in France, with Orders to give it to Lord Lovat only; that he read it, and took a Copy of it, but had it not to produce. That the Prisoner complained the Government had not used him well in taking from him the Command of an independent Company; and expressed great Repentment on that Account.

This Witness having gone thro' his Evidence, and Lord Lovat being asked if he would put any Questions to him, declined it, by saying he was not able to ask him any Questions; but that what he said would not find Credit in an Assembly of Footmen.

On Tuesday, the second Day of the Trial, John Murray of Broughton, Esq; usually called the young Pretender's Secretary, was brought to be examined; but Lovat objected against him as a Person who stood attainted by Act of Parliament. To which it was answered, that, by a Record in the Court of King's Bench, the last Day of last Term, it appeared he was not attainted, having surrendered within the Time limited by the Act: But his Lordship replied, he was not to be concluded by that Record; but insisted, that his surrendering within the Time limited ought to be proved. He also objected, that as he had been in the Rebellion, and was not yet pardoned, he ought not to be admitted as an Evidence; because, by the Hopes of a Pardon, and the Fear of being hanged, he might be induced to swear what was not true. His Counsel were heard upon these Points, and the Lords returned to their House to determine the Question; which, after a long Debate, was carried in the Affirmative. Next Day Murray was brought up and examined, who began with giving an Account of what he had heard in Feb. 1741-2: whereupon it was objected, that no Hear-say Evidence ought to be admitted; but it was answered, that this was only introductory

tory to the general Conspiracy, and therefore ought to be admitted; upon which he went on, and gave an Account of a Conspiracy then formed, and an Association entered into by several Scots Gentlemen, of whom Lovat was one; that the Witness being employed as an Agent in the Rebellion, went over to France to solicit Troops to land in England; and that Cardinal Fleury promised to invade England with 10 or 12,000 Men, and to send, at the same Time, 3000 Men to Scotland; but that the Cardinal dying in the mean Time, the Project was thereby disappointed: That a new Scheme was proposed to Tencin and Amelot, who desired some Assurances from England; whereupon Earl Traquair came to London, and, as he told him, had several Meetings with (here he named several Gentlemen of great Fortunes in England, but was stoppt by the Lord T----t, who said, that as he spoke only upon Hear-say, and as it was no-way material to the Trial of the Prisoner at the Bar, he ought not to be allowed to bring other Gentlemen's Characters into question.)

Then he went on, without mentioning any more Gentlemen by Name, to give an Account of the intended Invasion in 1744, and of the young Pretender's landing in Scotland in 1745; that he joined the young Pretender soon after his landing; that after their Return from England a Letter was wrote by Lochiel, Cluny and him, to Lovat; which together with a Letter from the young Pretender, was delivered to Hugh Frazer, who was to carry both to Lovat: That whilst he, the Evidence, was at Inverness, he received a Letter from Lovat; that after the Battle of Culloden, there was a Meeting of several of the Highland Chiefs, where Lovat was present, who proposed assembling all the Men they could, to defend their Country, and to demand Terms Sword in Hand; and that 70 l. was given to Lovat's Servant, as ten Days Pay for his Men, to be sent to his Son; but could not say that Lovat saw the Money given, tho' he was in the Room. He acknowledged that 35,000 Louisd'ores arrived afterwards from France.

Hugh Frazer of Dunbelloch was next examined, and declared, that he heard Lovat say, the Master, his eldest Son, was to command the Clan to go South to join the Prince; that Lovat wrote a Letter to Macleod in the Isle of Sky, and told him, the Contents were, that Macleod and his Men should come and join; that, in his Opinion, Lovat's Son could not have raised his Clan, unless Lovat himself had countenanced and encouraged it; that he heard Lovat say, he would order his Factor, or Steward, to give a Gratuity weekly or monthly, to the Wives and Children of those who went South to the Prince, meaning the young Pretender; that he read a Letter from the Marquis of Tullibardine, signed Athol, to Lovat; which appear'd to be in Answer to one from Lovat: That he heard Lovat say, he would send his Men and Son to join the Prince; and that he was sure the Prince, meaning the young Pretender, would prevail.

John Riddal, the Prisoner's Groom, who was in the Battle of Culloden, and soon after surrendered, and William Walker, another of his Servants, gave Evidence to the same Effect.

Then Ld Lovat signified that he was very infirm, that he had two fainting Fits the Day before, was obliged to get up at Three or Four o'Clock in the Morning, and begg'd one Day's Respite, which was granted him.

March 13. Hugh Frazer, who had been Lovat's Secretary, was examined, and declared, that being at Edinburgh in September 1745, he was sent North to Lovat to advise him to send his Son beyond Sea, to avoid any censurable Conduct; that Lovat at first approved of it, but in a few Days, on receiving News of the Battle of Prestonpans, he changed his Mind, and said, it was a Victory not to be parallell'd in History, and that his Son should go into the Rebellion, and head the Clan; that upon this, the Witness's, Return to Edinburgh, Lovat charged him to tell the young Pretender, that he, Lovat, intended to have joined him with 4 or 5000 Men, but could not, on account of his Age and Infirmities; therefore had resolved, that his Son should head the Frasers and join him, which was as great a Mark of his Attachment as if he had gone himself; that in the Beginning of November, he, the Witness, was sent back again from Edinburgh to the North, with an open Letter from Murray to Lovat; the Contents of which were, that Murray was extremely glad of the Accounts he had heard of Lovat's Intentions; that they were preparing to march into England, and desired the Frasers should march, and appointed a Route for them, by which they were to join the Rebels at Moffat or Carlisle; that he delivered this Letter to Lovat, and then gave him an Account of the Situation of both Armies; by which it appeared, that the Rebels were not numerous enough to engage the King's Forces then arrived, viz. 21 Battalions from Flanders, two Regiments from Ireland, and the Dutch Auxiliaries were daily expected; that Lovat said, he believed his Account to be true, but thought himself too far engaged to look back, and forbid the Witness to tell his Son what he had told him; that the Witness being named a Captain Lieutenant by Lovat's Son, Lovat himself called him Captain always after, tho' he had never called him so before; that about six or seven Companies of the Frasers having marched to join the Rebels, all came back except 25, being countermanded by Lord Lovat, who had wrote to Lord Presbiter to know what would be the Consequence of his headstrong Son's having enter'd into the Rebellion; and received for Answer, that his Person would be seized, and his Conduct enquired into: Of this his Lordship immediately informed his Son, and proposed his going directly to Holland; but that the next Day, when in Company with his Son and two other Gentlemen, he declared it was all a Bugbear, and advised his Son to proceed, and join the Rebels with his whole Clan; that upon the Witness's saying, he thought the Affair should be put off for some Time, Lovat said, some People's Opinions might be easily read in their Countenances; that the Son burst out in Tears, and said, he had been made a Fool of from first to last, that one

Day he had been doing, and another undoing; and declared, that whatever was then agreed he would execute, let the Consequence be what it would, either to himself or others: That he believed, if Lovat's Son had been left to himself, he would have had no Concern in the Rebellion, and that if the Father and Son had acted in Opposition to each other, they would have divided the Clan; that the Frasers marched to Stirling, and that some of the Arms brought from France were by Order delivered to them; that at Glasgow the Witness received a Packet from Murray, in which there was a Commission of Lieutenant General, in the Name of James VIII. to Lovat, another appointing him Lord Lieutenant of several Northern Counties, and a Letter from the Pretender's Son to him; that this Packet was not directed, because Murray said he did not know what Title to give Lovat, nor was it ever delivered; that the Witness was taken Prisoner after the Battle of Culloden, and was then in Custody; that he could not say he would have answered at any of the Examinations, if he had had no Expectations of a Pardon, but had no Promise of any Pardon.

Lieut. Alex. Campbell deposed, that, going to Lord Lovat's Seat in Oct. 1745, to treat with him for Cattle, his Lordship said his Son was in the Rebellion, but that himself was a loyal Subject.

Peter Frazer deposed, that he believed the Master of Lovat could have carried the Clan into the Rebellion without his Father.

John Farquhar, Servant to Secretary Murray, deposed, that the Lord Lovat met several Gentlemen after the Battle of Culloden, to consider how the Remainder of the Rebels could be got together; that Lord Lovat embraced several of Lochiel's Officers, and declared, that if they could collect a Body of 7 or 8000 honest Highlanders, they should yet be able to beat the Elector of H----'s Troops, and that he wish'd to God he had joined the Prince Regent when he first came over; that some French Money had been landed and distributed to the Rebels, to get them together again; that they then resolved to march South for Edinburgh, and expected French Forces to land.

Charles Stuart deposed, that after the Battle of Culloden, there was a Meeting of several Rebel Chiefs, Lord Lovat being present, in a little Hut at Morlay; that Murray there proposed to draw up Articles of Surrender to the Duke of Cumberland, and if not accepted, to stand out in a Body to the last; but Lord Lovat would not sign them, declaring he was a neutral Person; that 70 or 80 l. was given by Murray out of the principal Treasury, and part of 35,000 Louisd'ores was sent to the Master of Lovat to pay them; and that he himself had given Money to several of the Rebel Chiefs, but Lord Lovat accepted none; that he saw Roy Stuart at Bologne in 1736, who told him he was then going to Rome with Letters of Recommendation from Lord Lovat.

Sir Everard Fawkener being examined, said, that when Lovat was Prisoner at Fort Augustus, he, the Witness, was sent by the Duke to him, to see, if by making Discoveries he could any way atone for the many Mischiefs he had brought upon his Country; when he ask'd Lovat how he came to join in the Rebellion, his Lordship talked much of the Services he had done the Government in 1715, and the Favours he had received from his late Majesty; that he spoke with great Repentment against Marshal Wade, as the Person who deprived him of his free Company; and declared, that, in his Opinion, such Usage was sufficient to justify him in joining Thomas Kouli Kan, if he had landed there; but added, that if the Government would spare his Life and Estate, he would exert all his Powers (perhaps not inconsiderable) in its Service.

Then Lovat was asked, if he had any Question to put to Sir Everard; on which he said, he had none, but was Sir Everard's humble Servant, and wish'd him Joy of his young Wife.

Lieut. Robert Dalrymple deposed, that dining and supping several times with Ld Lovat, when Prisoner on board the Furnace, he had heard him say, that the Rebel Army might have laughed at the King's Troops; that they had no Business to fight, but should have retired to the Mountains, where the Duke of Cumberland's Horse could not follow them,--- That whenever he mention'd the young Pretender, he call'd him his Prince.

David Campbell deposed, that he was on board the Furnace the Morning that Lord Lovat was taken, and present at the opening of his strong Box; in which was found, among other Papers, a Letter from the Master of Lovat to his Lordship, relating to the Rebel Army: That he told his Lordship he believed it would have been better for him if that Letter had not been in the Box; to which he answered, it would so. That he declared his only Motive to go into the Rebellion, was the Ministry's taking his Company from him.

Robert Frazer (a former Witness) proved several Treasonable Letters to be signed by Lord Lovat, which were sent to the young Pretender, Secretary Murray, the Laird of Lochiel, and the Marquis of Tullibardine, styled Duke of Athol; which Letters were read.

Capt Duff proved that the Letter from the Master of Lovat to the Prisoner, mentioned above, was taken out of the strong Box in the Prisoner's Presence.

March 16. The Managers produced Robert Frazer again, who swore to Ld Lovat's signing a Letter wrote by the Witness (by Ld Lovat's Order) and sent by him to his Son, relating to the Entertainment of the young Pretender, whom he expected to call at his House; and also his Letter to the Duke of Cumberland, after taken Prisoner.

Secretary Murray affirm'd the receipt of Lord Lovat's Letter by him, and a Letter all written with the young Pretender's own Hand, to Lord Lovat, desiring him immediately to join him.

The Evidence for the Crown being closed, it was summed up by Sir John Strange; and the Lord Steward then informed the Prisoner that he might begin his Defence. But his Lordship replying that he was not ready, and praying 4 or 5 days to prepare himself, and that Norman Macleod, Esq; (a Relation of his, and Member of the House of Commons) might be permitted to give Evidence in his behalf, the Lords adjourned to the upper Chamber, and sent a Message to the Commons, acquainting them with Lord Lovat's Request to examine Mr Macleod, and that the Lords had determined to proceed on Wednesday next; and the Commons order'd that Mr Macleod have Leave to be examined as a Witness.

March 18. The Lord Steward directed the Prisoner to proceed in his Defence; whereupon he said he had often told their Lordships that he was 80 Years Old, full of Infirmities, and Pains, and therefore unable to examine Witnesses himself; but that he had put his Thoughts loosely into writing that Morning, desiring the same might be read by the Clerk, which was done accordingly, being in substance as follows.

My Lords,

In my unhappy Situation, it is with Gratitude I return my Acknowledgements to your Lordships for your Indulgence during my long Trial; and had I met with any Degree of Justice from the Witnesses against me, I should have had no Occasion to trouble your Lordships with any Thing in my own Defence; but as there can be no Security against the Oaths of Persons incited by Malice, swayed by Interest, or compell'd to swear away my Life, for the sake of preserving their own, it becomes necessary for me to trouble your Lordships with a few Observations, arising, first, from the particular Circumstances of my Case; and, secondly, from the Nature of the Evidence, and the Degree of Probability such sort of Evidence deserves.

Upon the first of these Heads, I observe, that the complicated Nature of the Treasons charged against me, and the long Period of Time they relate to, made it necessary for me to summon above sixty Witnesses, for which I obtained your Lordships Order; but as soon as their Names were known, uncommon Methods were used to prevent their Attendance: The ordinary Judges were obliged to disavow themselves of their Office, and to appoint others to officiate for them, who were recommended by the King's Officers: New Courts were erected, in which an Inquisition had been set up, and most of those who might be serviceable to me in my Defence, were overawed and frighten'd from coming to attend this Trial; which Facts are not only notorious, but such as I can prove by Affidavits, and even by Witnesses brought up by the Government against me.

For this Reason I find myself under the hard Necessity to stifle yet a while my Desire of Liberty, till by your Lordships effectual Interposition, I can command the Attendance of all those Witnesses necessary for justifying my Innocence: And this I insist on, not so much out of Regard to myself, as to prevent a Precedent that might afterwards prove fatal to many of younger Years; which your Lordships cannot but think the more reasonable, considering what I have to offer in the second Place, with regard to the Nature of the Evidence, and the Credit due to the Witnesses who have sworn against me.

With regard to Shields, I observe in general, the high Improbability that runs thro' the whole of his Evidence: It is not probable that I would talk so freely to a Man, who, as he himself swears, was always openly and zealously well-affected to the present Establishment: Your Lordships cannot have a good Opinion of a Man who voluntarily offered himself as an Evidence, to declare what he could have no Opportunity to hear, but by eating at my Table, and who must have starved, if I had not fed him, and furnished him with Money to buy Cloaths; for which I have his Notes to a greater Value than he is able to pay: And besides, this Witness has carefully avoided naming any one Man who was present at any of the Conversations he mentioned.

As to the next three Witnesses, those infamous Fellows who call themselves Secretaries, particularly Murray, I observe, that he has first violated his Allegiance to his Majesty; that he has next betrayed those Secrets which, he confesses, he had drawn from the Person he called his Prince, Lord, and Master, under the strongest Confidence; and who has, since the Battle of Culloden, received 35,000 Louisdors of his then Master's Money; which, by his becoming Evidence, he expects to keep, and to live to riot on.

As to Robert Fraser, I observe, that no Proof has been made where, or in whose Custody, the Letters mentioned by him has been found. It is not probable I would have left such a Patent as he mentions loose in my Scrutore; and it is still more improbable, I should have in my Custody a Copy, and not an Original. If there had been any Truth in what this Witness has said of my sending for Arms and Ammunition, it would have been easy for the Managers to have proved it by the Person from whom they were bought, or by the Persons who brought them to my House.

With regard to Hugh Fraser, I observe, that from what he himself declared at the Bar, it appears, that he looks upon his own Life as the Purchase he was to make by his Evidence against me. As to the Patent, tho' he says I showed him the Copy of a Patent; yet he says, that Murray afterwards declared to him, he knew nothing of such a Patent: And it is not proved that the treasonable Letters, received by this Witness, were ever delivered to me.

Lastly, as to Sir Everard Fawkenner, I observe, that if I am acquitted, Sir Everard will find it very difficult to answer for the uncommon Wrongs, and Acts of Violence, committed by his Order upon my Estate, in cutting very valuable Woods, &c.

I conclude, with putting your Lordships in mind of the Danger of convicting a Man upon the Evidences of Accomplices in Treason, without first giving them a Pardon; and submit myself, my Life, my Fortune, my Honour, and, what is dearest to me, my Posterity, to your Lordships.

Lord Lovat then offered to call two Persons to prove, that many of his

Witnesses were threatened with Imprisonment, if they offered to go to London on his behalf, and others were driven to the Hills: And the Attorney-General and Mr Noel's Objection to this being heard, the House of Peers agreed to pass Judgment on Lord Lovat.

After Sentence was pronounced, the Lord High Steward standing up broke his Staff, and declared his Commission void. Then Lord Lovat desired the Lords to Recommend him to his Majesty's Mercy; and said to the Managers of the Commons, *I hope as ye are stout, ye will be merciful; and going from the Bar said, God bless you all, I wish you an everlasting Farewell, for we shall never all meet again in any one Place.*

DEATHS. At Berlin, the reigning Prince Anhalt Zerbst, and Count Bork, Minister of State.

CIVIL and MILITARY PREFERMENTS. Counsellor Clayton, elected Member of Parliament for Wigan in Lancashire, in room of Roger Bradshaigh, Esq; deceased.---Capt. Robert Hughes, made Commander of the Kingston Man of War.---Cal. Halyburton, elected Member of Parliament of Parliament for the Shires of Orkney and Zetland.

According to the London Gazette. The Earl of Harrington, Robert Dalziel, Esq; and Gervais Parker, Esq; made Generals of Foot; and Lord Percy, commonly called the Earl of Hartford, Sir Robert Rich, Bart. the Duke of Montague, and Lord Viscount Moleworth, Generals of Horse.

For want of Room we must refer the Captures, Stocks, Mortality Bill, &c. till our next.

NEW BOOKS.

A Critical Enquiry into the Opinions and Practices of the ancient Philosophers, concerning the Nature of the Soul and a future State, with a Preface by Mr Warburton, 8vo. pr. 2 s. sew'd.

2. Catechismus & Articuli Ecclesiae Anglicanae: Or, The Catechism and Articles of the Church of England, with Improvements, in a Method entirely new, For the Use of Schools. By John Stirling, A. M. The 2d Edition, 1 s.

The peculiar Happiness and Excellency of the British Nation consider'd and explain'd. A Sermon preached at Aysgarth, Oct. 9. By J. Dupont, B. A. Knapton.

A Discourse on Providence, 1 s.

The Deity and Satisfaction of Christ asserted; in Answer to the second Part of Causa Dei contra Novatores. By S. Wilson, 6 d.

The Dissenting Gentleman's second Letter to the Rev. Mr White, 6 d.

A new Manual of Devotions. In 3 Parts. Edit. 9. 3 s.

The Manner of baptizing Infants among the Protestant Dissenters, 6 d.

The Divine Conduct justified. By R. Cornbradite, 6 d.

The Continuation of Mr Rapin's History. By Mr Tindal. Number 12, which compleats the Whole, Folio, 1 s.

The 13th Volume of the same in 8vo, with the Heads of the Kings, &c. and other Copper Plates, 6 s.

An Essay on modern Education; containing the Methods of obtaining Knowledge; the Causes of Mismanagement of Youth, the Vanity of Parents, Vices of Servants, and ill Choice of Masters, &c. 1 s.

Universal History. vol. 3, 8vo. 5 s. in Boards.

A distinct and impartial History of Conspiracies, &c. from the Revolution to the Commencement of the late Rebellion, 8vo. 5 s.

A Journey thro' Part of England and Scotland, during the last Rebellion. By a Volunteer, 2 s. sew'd.

A short and faithful Account of the Life and Character of Mr T. Chubb, 6d.

The Commentaries upon the Aphorisms of Dr Boerhaave. By Ger. Van Swieten, M. D. vol. 5, 6, 7, 8, 6 s. each.

The Art of Surgery. By D. Turner, M. D. Edit. 6. 2 vols. 8vo. 10s. 6d.

The Medicinal Observations of Jodocus Lemmius, rendered into English, 3 s.

Pharmacopoeia Coll. Reg. Med. Lond. In a neat small Volume, 2 s. 6d.

A new Method for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Drugs, 1 s. 6d.

The Doctrine of Projectiles demonstrated, and applied to all the most useful Problems in practical Gunnery, 3 s. 6d.

The Gardner's Universal Kalendar. By B. Whitmill. Edit. 3, 2 s.

The Husbandman and Gardener's useful and necessary Companion. By W. Ellis, 5d.

An easy Way of breeding Canary Birds, adorn'd with Cuts, 6 d.

Rhetorick epitomiz'd, by way of Question and Answer. In French and English, 2 s.

An Yearly Audit, 6 d.

The Footman's Looking-glass, 6 d.

The pretty Gentleman; an Answer to Mr Garick's Character of W. Friddle, Esq; 6 d. [See p. 70]

A Treatise on the Passions, so far as they regard the Stage, 1 s.

The Art of governing a Wife, with Rules for Bachelors; and an Essay of unequal Marriages, 2 s. 6d.

The Suspicious Husband. A Comedy. By Dr Hoadley, 1 s. 6d.

Ode Brumalis; ad Amicum Oxoniensem. A. G. Thompson, M. A. 6d.

War. An Epick Satire, 1 s. 6d.

The OEconomy of Love, 1 s.

Ovid's Art of Love adapted to the present Times; with the Original, 2 s.

Plain Truth, 1 s.

Observations on the Practice of a Justice of Peace. By Sir T. Doweil, 6d.

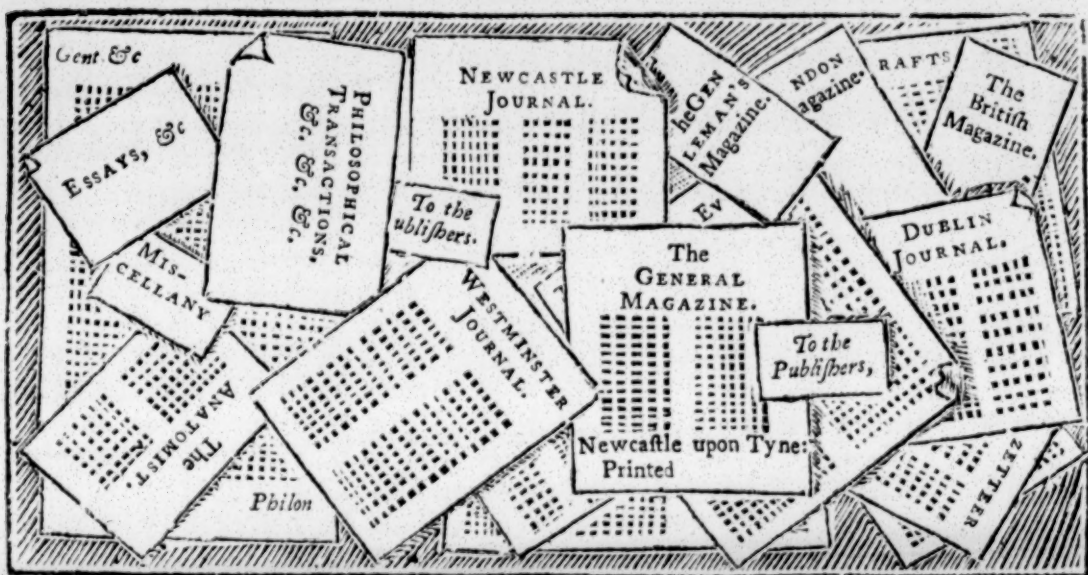
Heads of Self-examination for a King. By M. de Fenelon, with his Life, 2 s.

An Essay on the Nature of Oaths and judicial Evidence, 6d.

The Lord High Steward's Speech on passing Judgment on Ld Lovat, 4d.

A congratulatory Letter to John Murray, Esq; 6d.

A Scheme for equipping and maintaining sixteen Twenty-gun Ships, 1 s.



T H E

G E N E R A L M A G A Z I N E,

For A P R I L, 1747.

The Question discuss'd, *Whether the hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures in Scotland ought to be abolished.*

THAT it is our Interest to prevent Rebellions or Insurrections in that Part of the united Kingdom; and that it is our Interest to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries, among the People there, are Questions that can admit of no Dispute: And consequently the only two Questions remaining are, Whether the Abolishing of these hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures may tend to prevent Insurrections, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries, among the People of *Scotland*? And if so, Whether they may not be abolished by a *British* Parliament, on giving a reasonable Price to the Proprietors, without any Breach of Justice, or any Inroad upon the Articles of Union?

As to the first Question, it consists of two Parts, which I shall examine separately: And first, as to the Question, Whether the Abolishing of these Jurisdictions and Tenures may not tend to prevent Insurrections? Upon this Head I cannot make Use of a more cogent Argument, or express it in better Terms, than have been already made Use of in a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, *An Enquiry into the Causes of the late Rebellion, &c.* the Author of which expresses himself thus: "After this short Account of the Power which the great Lords, and other Land-holders in *Scotland*, still have over their *Vassals* and Farmers, and over all those that live within their hereditary Jurisdictions, I must observe, that this Power, like a two-edged Sword, cuts

both Ways against the Peace of an established Government. If one of these Lords be a moderate, just, and generous Man, he has so many Ways to oblige and gratify those under his Power, that most of them are upon all Occasions ready to venture Life and Fortune at his Command; and the Majority being willing, they of course will always have it in their Power to compel the unwilling to list themselves in the Service, unless the Government has in that Neighbourhood a regular Army sufficient for their Protection. Therefore, whilst this Power is preserved, it will always be easy for such a Lord, when prompted by his Principle, his Ambition, his Interest, or his Resentment, to assemble a great Number of Men in Arms against an established Government; and two or three such Lords joining together, will be able in a few Days to form an Army, sufficient to stand an Engagement with the Regular Troops, unless a very great Number of them be always kept in the Country.

On the other Hand, when one of these great Lords, or even his Bailie, or Delegate, happens to be unjust, oppressive, and cruel in his Disposition, let the supreme Government of the Kingdom be never so mild, the People under his Power must be oppressed, and will consequently be ready to join in any Enterprize that has a Tendency towards relieving them from that Oppression. Therefore, such hereditary Powers and Jurisdictions may in both Cases be the Cause of the Rebellion, against the most mild and just Government; and if a particular Enquiry were to be made into the hereditary jurisdictional Powers now subsisting in *Scotland*, and into the late Exercise of those Powers, it might perhaps appear, that this was one of the original Causes of the late

Rebellion, as well as of all the Commotions that happened in *Scotland* at the Time of, or have happened since the *Revolution*; for as most of those that are possessed of such jurisdicitive Powers, now reside almost continually at *London*, or in *England*, and delegate their Power to Bailies and Under-Agents, those Delegates may for a long Time oppress the People in a cruel Manner, without its coming to the Knowledge of any of our supreme Magistrates, or even of the Person who delegates his Power to them; because such Oppressors generally treat those they resolve to lay their Paws upon, as Rat-catchers do Rats, they give them such a sudden and severe Squeeze, as puts it out of their Power, either to bite or complain, in a proper Manner."

To this I shall add, that in those Parts of *Scotland* where the King's Courts have little or no Jurisdiction, and are seldom, if ever, heard of, the People naturally look upon the great Lord within whose Jurisdiction they live, as their Sovereign, and think they owe no Allegiance to any other. From him alone they expect Reward, from him alone they fear Punishment: Disobedience to his Commands is the only Rebellion, they think, they can be guilty of; they are never sensible of any other, till their Defeat has subjected their arbitrary Master, as well as themselves, to the Laws of their Country. If his Yoke be easy and light, it is, therefore, no-way surprizing to find him followed by all those under his Jurisdiction, even to the Field of Rebellion and Slaughter; and his Yoke may be heavy, may become insufferable, even under the most just and mild Administration of the supreme Government of the Kingdom.

When this last happens to be the Case, it is vain to say, they may be relieved by an Application to the King's Courts or to Parliament: They are entirely ignorant of the Road, and utterly unable to support the Expence of the Journey; and as such Lords have usually great Interest at Court, it is hardly possibly for the People under their Jurisdiction, to make their Case known to their Sovereign, or to any of his Ministers: Even the Parliament is shut against their Complaints; because their Representative is almost always the Creature of their Oppressor. Being thus destitute of any legal Redress, an Insurrection becomes not only the natural, but the necessary Consequence; for let *sycophant* Divines preach up as much as they please the Doctrine of *Passive Obedience*, when Men think themselves ill used, nothing can prevent their Resistance, but their being deprived of all possible Means to resist, with any Hopes of Success. Then, indeed, a Spirit of Martyrdom may prevail; but it has often been found, that Saints become Soldiers as soon as an Opportunity furnishes them with Hopes of triumphing by the Sword.

These hereditary Jurisdictions must therefore always operate in a double Capacity against the Peace of an established Government. They operate not only upon the Actions, but upon the Principles of Men. When a particular Family is invested with almost a sovereign Power over any particular District, the People of that District, if they live, as they think, happily under the Dispensation of that Power, will generally be bred up in those Principles of Religion or Politicks, which have been professed by the Family under whose Jurisdiction they live; and if they think themselves oppressed, it

may be the Cause of most of them embracing and breeding up their Children in contrary Principles. With regard to the Representative of a great Family, a sudden Change in this Respect may indeed happen: He may at once embrace a new Set of Principles both in Religion and Politicks; but with regard to the People under his Jurisdiction, a Change in this respect can never be so instantaneous: On the contrary, it may make them persist obstinately in their old Principles; which will of course beget an Animosity between them and their petty Sovereign: and this will be the Cause of Resentment and Oppression on his Part, and Contempt and Murmuring, perhaps Insurrection, on theirs.

Now to see how this may operate with regard to our present established Government, I shall suppose what I believe to be truly the Case, that most of the great Lords in *Scotland*, possessed of these Jurisdictions or Superiorities, are well affected to our present happy Establishment; but that there are still some of them that are not. After supposing thus, I must observe, that Power without Restraint is generally oppressive, especially when exercised by Under-Agents, and the chief Lord at a great Distance; and on the other Hand, Power under a continual Check must be mildly exercised. From hence we may reasonably conclude, that the Power of the well-affected *Scottish* Lords will be generally exercised in an oppressive Manner, because they usually reside in *England*, and because few will venture to complain, none will give Ear to any Complaints against them: Whereas the Power of the Disaffected must be mildly exercised, because of their living mostly in the Country; and because our Ministers, and all in Subordination to them, will be continually upon the Watch for Complaints against the Exercise of their hereditary Powers.

As to the Principles of the People subject to such Lords, the bad Consequence is, from what I have said, evident; and as to their Actions, it is as evident, that those subject to the disaffected Lords will always be ready to follow them even into a Rebellion against the Government; because they love and honour them, on account of their living always amongst them, on account of the mild Exercise of their Power, and on account of their being of the same Principles with themselves: Whereas few of those subject to the well-affected Lords will take up Arms at their Desire, even in favour of the Government; because they hate and despise them, on account of their residing mostly in *England*, on account of the Oppressions they have met with, and on account of their being of different Principles. On the contrary, many of them will be ready to join in any Rebellion, not only out of Principle, but for the sake of overturning that Government, which, they think, has supported their Oppressors, and in order thereby to free themselves from future Oppression. [To be continued.]

Some CONSIDERATIONS in favour of the WITNESSES against the REBELS.

THE bare Mention of Evidences against the Rebels will, perhaps, offend; but a Curiosity to know what these unhappy Men have to offer, will excite Attention.

The Government has shewn their Regard to Justice, and the wretched Criminals who have been condemned,

by picking such only to be Evidences, whose Characters were the fairest, and themselves least involved in the Guilt of Rebellion.

For this Reason there has not been an Objection against one Evidence, nor has one Reflection from the Criminals dropped from their Mouths, even in the Anguish of their last Moments.

That the Government was under a Necessity of employing Rebels to give Evidence against Rebels, is past Doubt; and the Solicitors for the Crown are very sensible how they have behaved.

The Question that remains is, How are these People to be disposed of, when the Trials are finished?

They have had a very moderate Subsistence from the Messengers, from which it was impossible to make any Savings.

Now when they are discharged, they have only three Methods to take: first, to return home to *Scotland*; secondly, to transport themselves to some of his Majesty's *American Plantations*; or, thirdly, to settle in *England*.

As to the first of these Methods, they must be little acquainted with the Character of that Part of *Scotland* where they chiefly reside, to imagine they can be in Safety; but supposing they could, yet they must effectually be starved, for no one would employ them: the Friends of the Government cannot, on account of Connections, and the Enemies will not, but endeavour to prevent it. I saw one begging his Bread in Misery, worn out with old Age and grey Hairs, that would have excited Pity: but his Crime was, he serv'd the Government in 1715; and tho' a Man of Letters, and once in repute, was despised, and reduced in the Shape I have represented: Yet he was never a Rebel, but a Spy to the Duke of *Argyle*.

As to the second Expedient, that is yet worse; for, first, they suffer the same Exile with the other Rebels: these are transported at the Government's Charge, and we know the kind Reception they met with, and the Fortunes which many of them yet alive made by the Encouragement, which a false Pity to their seeming Distress occasioned in 1716.---The poor Evidences must sell themselves for Slaves, and be subjected to four Years Servitude, liable to the Severities of a rascally Overseer to a Plantation, and who perhaps may be one of those against whom they have given Evidence.

As to the third Method, I do not see how it can be put in execution by Men despised, dejected, without Friends, without Credit, and without Money, except they be Tradesmen; and then they are like to be employed as other Journeymen, in their several Professions.

It is not to be presumed, that the Government will or can advance any Sum proportionable to what would be requisite to put these unhappy People in a Way of Business. They are too numerous, and their Conduct and Services so distinct, that a Difference must and ought to be made.

In this Situation I would propose to divide these Evidences into three Classes.

The first, who have Trades, I think ought to be content with Cloaths, and think themselves happy that the Government forgives their Crime of Rebellion, and indulges them with its Protection: They will find Employment in *England*, and many of them now have.

The second are such, who are advanced in Years, and

have no Occupation or Business, or who are encumbered with Families; such, I think, deserve particular Notice. If a Highwayman be intitled to 40 *l.* on the Conviction of one concerned in the same Robbery with himself, shall not these Men, forced into Rebellion, worn out with Age, and of no Business that can earn them Sixpence, be consider'd in Convictions for High Treason? A Crime of infinitely greater Consequence than Felony. Could they work, there would be no Plea; could they depend on Friends for Subsistence or Relief, there would be no Plea; could they do any Thing else than beg, there would be no Plea; could they expect Relief from Beggary itself, there would be little Plea: I would therefore humbly propose, that a small Annuity for Life should be settled on them, or a Sum which would not be high, allotted to put them in some little Way of Living, as the Shop-keeping Business, &c. that they may not starve in their old Age.

There is a third sort, and the most numerous, (for as to the first two, I am well informed they will not exceed a Dozen or Twenty) which are young, vigorous and healthy: As to such, I do not think it right Policy to let them a-grazing; with Submission, I apprehend their Return to *Scotland* will be attended with the worst of Consequences to the Government. When they are in Want they will complain; these Complaints will please the Disaffected, and they will be pointed at as Beacons, to make others beware of serving the Government. Should (as God forbid) another Rebellion happen, no Man would serve the Crown that was in the same Situation they have been, and now are in; they would unite, and take Warning, stand their Trials, and Evidences would not be had to convict one. I could point out many other Consequences.---But to remedy this, it is proposed:

That such who are in the last named Situation, be cloathed at the Government's Expence, and transported to *Carolina*; where, agreeable to the Governor's Proclamation, they will be entertained, have a competent Parcel of Ground to manure, one Year's Provision, with a Cow, Hogs, Sheep, &c.

This Scheme, I think, would be very advantageous. It sets these Creatures to Happiness at once; it frees them from Slavery, and they may soon become rich. Another Advantage is, that if ever that Province should be attacked by the *French*, they will be its surest Corps for Defence, as they know, if the *French* prevail, they must die.---These Hints are humbly submitted to the Publick.

A. B.

The following Letter, tho' written 60 Years ago, may be of Use to many Country Readers.

Mr W. to Mr H.

S I R,

I Observe among the Enquiries concerning Meadows, mentioned in your Collections, you desire to be informed what kind of Grass is best for Sheep, Cows, &c. In answer to which, I only give you the Relation I had from several ingenious Men: That a Person living near *Portsmouth*, having some Lands in his Hands that were very apt for Corn, sowed several Acres of it with Parsly Seed, which thrived exceeding well; and that he fed his Sheep on it with great Advantage.

It is observed, that some sort of Grass doth alter the Taste of Mutton, and that the sweetest Mutton is that which

which hath been fed on the finest and sweetest Grass, as is experienced on the *Peak of Derbyshire*, and on the Plains in *Wiltshire*, *Hampshire*, &c. And on the contrary, the coarsest Mutton is produced from the grossest Meadows, Marshes, &c. And Sheep fatted on Clover, and the like rich Nourishment, are not such delicate Meat as the Heath-croppers; which latter rich Way of fattening Sheep is most advantageous to the Husbandman, but doth not humour the Palate of the Eater so well as such Beasts that can live on the dry Mountains without Water; for it begets too great and sudden a Change in the Meat. The like Difference is also observed in Rabbits.

Sheep fatten very well on Turnips, which proves an excellent Nourishment for them in hard Winters when Fodder is scarce: for they will not only eat the Greens, but feed on the Root in the Ground, and scoup them them hollow even to the very Skin. The Turnip is of a hotter Nature than the Clover Grass, and therefore more agreeable to those Cattle. But much more hot and drying is Parsly even in both to the second Degree; and were it thoroughly experienced, doubtless, will prove very good Nourishment, and not subject these dry Animals to the Rot, nor vitiate the Taste of the Flesh so much as the other colder Foods will do.

The Rot being a Disease occasioned by the Sheep feeding on too much cold and moist Meat, and prevented by hot and dry; as their feeding in shady Places in some Grounds where the Dew lieth long on certain broad Grass, naturally inclineth all Sheep feeding there to the Rot, by such as have to their Cost made Experiment thereof, such Lands are otherwise employed; when, on the contrary, feeding Sheep on Salt Marshes and brackish Grounds, preventeth the Rot, and the giving them Salt with their dry Meat is esteemed a Cure for that Disease.

Therefore Parsly being of such a hot, dry, saline, and anti-hydriopical Nature, and (as my Relaters assure me) so much desired by Sheep, (as I am sure it is of Conies, much in the Nature of Sheep in respect of their feeding) may very probably be not only a very good Security against the Rot, but may render the Meat rather better tasted than any other Food whatsoever.

And it is a Plant very easily propagated, and the Seed plentifully obtained, few Plants yielding more, and that also easily separated from its Stalks. The Ground, the finer it is dressed, the better will the Parsly sown there grow and prosper; and it will continue more than one Year: But how many, a careful Improver will quickly discover; and of what particular Uses and Advantages this Piece of Husbandry may prove (besides the general way of feeding Sheep) an ingenious Husbandman will soon find out.

However, amongst others, it answers one Objection against Inclosures, *viz.* That the Inclosing of Lands will prove a Decay of our Stock of Sheep, and so by Consequence of Wool. To which I answer, that if 2 or 300 Sheep must have 5, 6, or 700 Acres of open Down Land to depasture on, according to the present Use and Custom, in case so much thereof be inclosed as lieth convenient for Inclosure, (it may be half thereof or more) and Part of such inclosed Land be sown with Clover, Turnips, Coleseed, Purslain, or the like, 10 Acres so husbanded will feed as many Sheep as 100 Acres thereof would before have done.

The Question then will be, Whether the Husbandman may not keep as great a Stock as he did before, and have Variety of Pasture for them as the Season of the Year requireth, and that either for feeding, fattening, or medicinally preserving them as he pleaseth?

For it is not to be doubted, but that Land inclosed and tilled yieldeth a far greater Increase to the Husbandman than Lands open and untilled; and then, in case he can propagate such Vegetables that will feed and maintain his Flock in such Inclosure, surely on such Inclosures he may maintain a far greater Number of Sheep than before he could on the open and untilled Champain, or at least as great a Number, and have a fair Inclosure of Tillage over and above. Yours, &c.

JOHN WORLIDGE.

A very remarkable Account of a Person bit by a RATTLE-SNAKE: In a Letter from Mr J. Breintal to Mr Peter Collinson, F. R. S. Published in the Philosophical Transactions, No. 479.

Philadelphia, Feb. 10. 1746.

I Am much obliged to you for your kind Letter: but you enjoin me a sad Task. You must know then, that, on the 2d of last May in the Afternoon, I took a Turn down the River, and meeting there some Company, we tarried about two Hours.

I hearing a Bell upon the Top of a steep Hill, which I knew to be the Cows of the People where I then quartered, and thinking to drive them Home, it being almost in a strait Lane thither, went right up the Hill, and as it was stony, sometimes I was ready to fall, so saved myself by my Hands, and got safe very near the Top; where either my Foot slipped, or the Stone under it gave way, and brought me down upon my Knees. I laid my Hand on a broad Stone to stay myself; and, I suppose, the Snake lay on the opposite Side, and might be offended by some Motion of the Stone, so bit my Hand in an Instant, without any Warning or Sight; then slid under the Stones, and founded his Rattles.

I felt a sort of Chilness when I heard the Sound; because I had a constant Thought, that if ever I was bit, my Life was at an End. Without Stop I tore up the Stones, resolving to slay my Murderer: At last I found him, crush'd his Head to Pieces with a Stone, took him up in my Left-hand, and ran to my Quarters, sucking the Wound on my Right-hand as I went, and spitting out the Poison.

This kept it easy; but my Tongue and my Lips became stiff and numb, as if they had been froze. So getting quickly Home, "I am bit with a Rattle-Snake, said I, and there lies my Murderer!" casting him down on the Threshold.

All the Hands were aloft in a Minute; some for one Thing, some another, as they had seen or known in the like Affair; and none seem'd less concern'd than myself, as I thought by their Actions.

The first Thing applied was a Fowl; his Belly ript up and put on my Hand alive, like a Gantlet, and there tied fast. This drew out some of the Poison; for immediately he swell'd, grew black, and stunk.

I kept my Elbow bent, and my Fingers up, to keep the Poison from my Arm. Thus I walked about, and set some of the Company to make a Fire on the Green; for, as it fell out, there was seven or eight People there more

more than our Family. It was done quickly, and there we burnt the Snake.

Another Hand this while had got some Turmeric. This we bruised well, Tops and Roots; so made a Plaister, and bound it round my Arm, to keep the Poison in the Hand: But Night came on, or else, I believe, it had never gone further than the Hand; for this kept the Arm secure till Midnight, or past. Nor all this while had I much Pain: My Hand grew cold and numb, but did not swell very much; but now put up on a sudden, and grew furious; so I slit my Fingers with a Razor, and this gave some Ease. I also slit my Hand on the Back and cupped it, and drew out a Quart or more of ugly poisony slimy Stuff. But my Arm swell'd for all we could do: Then I got it tied so fast that all Communication might be stopp'd with the Body, that it seemed almost void of Feeling; yet would it work, jump, writhe, and twist like a Snake in the Skin, and change Colours, and be spotted; and they would move to and fro upon the Arm, which grew painful in the Bone.

Thus was it tied two Days, and all Things applied that could be got or thought on. At last the Ashes of White Ash Bark and Vinegar, made into a Plaister, and laid to the Bite, drew out the Poison apace.

My Tongue and Lips swell'd that Night, but were not very painful, occasioned only, as I suppose, by sucking the Wound. The Swelling of my Arm being sunk, till it was at least half gone, we then untied it; but, in two Hours, all my Right Side was turn'd black, yet swelled but little; nor was there any Pain went along with that Change of Colour. I bled at the Mouth soon after, and so continued spitting Blood and feverish four Days.

The Pain raged still in the Arm, and the Fever more violent; and, by Turns, I was delirious for an Hour or two. This happened three or four Times; and, nine Days being over, the Fever abated, and I began to mend; but my Hand and Arm were spotted like a Snake, and I continued so all Summer.

In the Fall, my Arm swelled, gathered, and burst; so away went the Poison, Spots and all. Heaven be thank'd for ridding me from such a cursed Adversary.

But the most surprizing and tormenting were my Dreams; for, in all Sickneses before, if I could but sleep and dream, I was happy so long; being ever in some pleasing Scenes of Heaven, Earth, or Air: On the contrary, now if I slept, so sure I dreamed of horrid Places, on Earth only, and very often rolling among old Logs. Sometimes I was a white Oak cut in Pieces; and frequently my Feet would be growing into two Hickeries. This cast a sort of Damp upon my waking Thoughts, to find my sleeping Hours disturbed with the Operation of that horrid Poison.

An Account of two Men of extraordinary Bulk and Weight, as published in the same Transactions, being an Extract of a Letter from Mr Thomas Knowlton.

Feb. 28, 1745-6.

IN the Neighbourhood of Halifax, in Yorkshire, live two Brothers, named Stoneclift, whose Bulk and Weight is very extraordinary: The eldest is a married Man, and has several Children, and is about 40 Years of Age.—He weighed 35 Stone, odd Pounds, at 14 Pounds to the Stone; which we may reckon near 500 Pounds Weight. His Brother weighs 34 Stone odd Pounds; but they make between them 70 Stone, or 980 Pounds Weight. As one was mounting a Horse, the poor Creature's Back broke under him, and he died on the Spot.

Mr SALMON's Description of FORT ST GEORGE in the East Indies.

IT is situated on the Coast of Cormandel, in the Hitber India, in Asia, three Miles North of the City of St Thomas, Long. 80. Lat. 13. The Town is divided into White and Black. The

Fort, and White Town which adjoins to the Fort, are inhabited only by *English*, and are not above half a Mile in Circumference, surrounded by a Stone Wall. The outward or Black Town, call'd *Madras*, has been lately surrounded by a Stone Wall and Bastions, Cannon Proof, by the late Governor *Pit*, and is about a Mile and a half in Circumference, the whole being almost surrounded by a River and the Sea. This is the Capital of all the Settlements the *English East India Company* have on the Coast of *Cormandel*, and is a healthful pleasant Situation as any *India*. The Garrison does not consist of above 3 or 400 Men, besides Blacks. The Mogul's Generals visit them sometimes, demanding a Tribute or Presents from the Governor, which he is obliged to comply with; for tho' he might defend himself against the Mogul's Forces, which consist chiefly of Horse, yet they are able to ruin the Company's Trade, and cut off their Communication with the Country; where the *English* purchase of the Natives, Calicoes, Chints, Mullins, and sometimes Diamonds. The Company purchased this Settlement and a small Territory about it, of the King of *Golconda*; but the *Mogul* afterwards making a Conquest of the Country, looks upon himself intitled to this, as well as the rest of the Towns in that Kingdom. The White Town is pretty well built with Brick; the Rooms lofty, and flat Roofs; but the Black Town (in which Merchants and People of almost every *Asiatick* Nation inhabit) makes but an indifferent Figure, consisting chiefly of thatched Cottages: however the People are very numerous, and some of them very rich. In the White Town there is an elegant *English* Church, and another for the *Portuguese* Catholics. In the Black Town there is an *Armenian* Christian Church, and several Pagoda's, or Indian Temples. An Universal Toleration reigns here; no Disputes about Religion, or Riots or Tumults, disturb the Peace of the Town; and Robberies and other Disorders are scarce ever heard of in this Place. The unhappyest People are the Company's Soldiers, who are Prisoners for Life, never suffered to stir out of the Town, and whipped at a Post for every trivial Offence; tho' it must be confessed their Pay is good, considering the Cheapness of Provisions, and they are very well clothed; every Soldier has a black Boy to wait on him, and puts on a white Shirt every Day almost. The Government of the Town resembles an *English* Corporation, with a Mayor and Aldermen; and they have lately received an Authority from the Court of *England*, to punish Offenders capitally. The Military Power is lodged in the Governor and Council, who are also the last Resort in civil Causes. The Company have two Chaplains here, who officiate in the *English* Church by turns, allowing them a House, and 100 *l.* per ann. and the Governor and Council allow them so many Advantages in Trade, or rather traffick for them, that they generally make a Fortune of 10,000 *l.* in ten Years Time. The Salaries of the Writers who keep the Company's Accounts are exceeding small; they only have their Table and 5 *l.* per ann. and the Factors 15 *l.* per ann. and were they not in Expectation of rising gradually to better Posts, and had something of their own to subsist on and traffick with, few would accept of these Employments. The Salary of the Judge Advocate is but 100 *l.* per ann. and the Attorney-Generals 23 *l.* per ann. but they must have other Ways of making Money, for they all grow rich.

The following is the Purport of a Memorial remitted to the President of the Assembly of the States General, by M. *Chiquet*, charged with the Concerns of *France*, from the King his Master, on the Subject of the present Affairs.

THE King, with the utmost Regret, found himself obliged to continue the War; and that the Territory of the Republick must at last become exposed to the Calamities thereof; tho' his Majesty desired nothing more fervently, than to inspire their High Mightinesses, before it is too late, with Resolutions worthy the Foresight and Wisdom of their Government: That he endeavoured

to prevent the Dangers which threaten'd their State; and that they had it yet in their Power, (by withdrawing their Assistance from the Enemy) to preserve the Safety and Repose of their People, and pave the Way to a general Peace: That it was the Friendship of their High Mightinesses, not their Possessions, that the King coveted; and that his Majesty should embrace, with Eagerness, every Opportunity of giving them Proofs of his Esteem and Affection, &c.

This Memorial was accompanied with a long Declaration, setting forth the pacifick Dispositions of the King, and his Majesty's long Endeavours to keep the Theatre of War from the Neighbourhood of the Republick; expressing his Propositions of Peace in 1742 to the Ministers of the State, the Offer of putting Dunkirk in Possession of the Troops of the Republick, and his Proposal in the Month of September 1745, for assembling a Congress to procure a Peace: That in all Probability the War would have been put an End to ere this, had their High Mightinesses not espoused the Cause of the King's Enemies; but that notwithstanding all this, he should behave as favourably to them as the present Situation of Affairs would possibly admit of, and restore those Places which Conquest should put into his Hands, so soon as the United Provinces gave Proofs, non-equivocal, that they would no more furnish Succours to the Enemies of his Crown.

Then it mentions, The Asylum which the King's Enemies find in the Republick's Territory, as well as the plentiful Succours of all Kinds they draw from it; which ought to be considered as the principal Cause of the Continuance of the War. Forced, then by these Circumstances, and by such Conduct, and not sway'd by any other Motives, the King has permitted the General of his Troops to take indiscriminately all the Measures which his Skill and Experience in the Art of War may suggest to him, in order to prevent the Enemy's Army from disturbing the lawful Possession of the King's Conquests, and to strengthen and secure at the same Time the Repose of the People lately brought under his Dominion.

That, to conclude all, his Majesty's sole View was, to render the evil Dispositions of the Enemies of no Effect, to subdue their Inflexibility, and bring them to the Means of Reconciliation.

Copies of the above Declaration have been dispatched by the States of the Courts in Alliance with them.

The following Letter contains a fresh Instance, not only of the horrid Lewdness and Blasphemies of those holy Impostors the Monks and Nuns of the Church of Rome, but also of the wicked Partiality of that diabolical Court, the Inquisition. Father Mariano's Crimes, besides the most shocking Sensuality, amounted to downright Blasphemy, and yet he is imprisoned for Life only; tho' the Name of Heresy be given to his impure Doctrine: but a private Man, that should happen, from the Conviction of his own Judgment, to call in question the Authority of the Pope, the real Presence, or any other senseless Doctrine of the Popish Church, might stand a fair Chance to be condemned to the Flames by the same pious Judges.

Extract of a Letter from Palermo, April 14. 1743. Translated from the Italian Original.

ON the 6th of April, which was Passion Sunday, we had in this City a most shocking Sight, which however could not but furnish Matter of great Comfort to all the Spectators. As it is so remarkable an Occurrence, I would not fail giving you this short Account of it. You know already, that there has been a Report some Time since, of a new Sect which had arose in Modica, (a City in this Island) which proved but too true, since the Holy Office of Inquisition, after very long Proceedings, has at last been able to trace the Whole. The Head of this new Sect is Father Don Mariano Crescimanni, a Native of Modica, and a Benedictine Monk; who being Confessor of the Nuns, fell in Love with one of them, whose Name is Sister Giovanna Ciccari, and during 12 whole Years *Rem habuēt cum*

ea, & cum ceteris omnibus Monialibus of that Monastery. The Method he took to bring, in such a Manner, a whole Community to his Will, was this: He pretended to be intimately, and by an hypostatick Union, united with Jesus Christ; and that he had been sent into the World for its Redemption; that consequently he could not sin, and that the above named Sister Giovanna was his Co redeemer: for which Reason he never called her by any other Name but that of *The Divine Wisdom*; so she was really believed to be by all, on account of her being able to reveal People's Secrets, which she did in the following Manner: when any one came to confess to Father Mariano, after having heard the Confession, he told the People to go to *the Divine Wisdom*, who would tell them what Penance they were to undergo. In the mean while, Father Mariano, by privately conveying a Letter to *the Divine Wisdom*, informed her of all the Particulars of the Confession, what Sins they had committed, &c. By which Means, as soon as these People appeared before Sister Giovanna, she was before-hand with them by telling them all the Sins they had committed, and that for their Penance they were to do such and such Things. Now the Penance she used to impose on the Nuns, whom Father Mariano had sent in this Manner, was, that, that very Day, they should *habere rem* with the same, that they should go *peccata detecto* all that Day, and other such Penances. You must not think however, that at first, Father Mariano did not meet with Contradictions from the Nuns, as appears by the Process; but he persuaded them by Means of some Scripture Passages, which he wickedly wrested to his own Purpose, saying, *Tha Temptations did arise neither from the Flesh, nor from Man, but from God: Neque ex voluntate carnis, neque ex voluntate viri, sed ex Deo*; that *Woman was made for Man, and Man for God*; and therefore *copulam esse bonum*: Besides, that, on account of his being hypostatically united with Jesus Christ, he sanctified all those *quibus se commiscerat*. A certain Baron from Modica whose Name is Fario, being convinced by such like Reasons (he also was exposed afterwards to the publick Scaffold) most earnestly entreated the Father, that he would be pleased to sanctify his Wife likewise, which the Father charitably condescended to. This Baron was the most zealous and devout Follower of the said Father Mariano, and had spent above 3000 Scudi (Crowns) to regale him with nice Pigeons and other Delicacies. So that the poor Baron was exposed to publick Shame, only for his Excess of Devotion. There further appeared, on the publick Scaffold, Signior Gio, Castro, Provost of the Collegiate of Modica, and that for the following Reason. This Provost being one Day at the Sister's Convent, one of them came to speak to him with her Breast quite naked; and after some Times Conversation, she asked the Provost *cur non palparet*, Father Mariano did? To which he replied, that his Virtue was not come to so high a Pitch as that of Father Mariano. Another who appeared on the Scaffold, was Father Surdi, who indeed they might have dispensed with, as his only Fault had been to think Father Mariano an holy Man, not knowing of any of all his Villanies.

In short, there were five Penitents in all, who were publicly exposed, being brought from the Holy Office to the Dominick Church, where a great Scaffold had been erected all covered with Black. It was about the Hour 15, when they were brought forth, and remain'd there till three at Night, during which Time their respective Processes were read; that of Father Mariano alone lasted five Hours, in which there were heard Facts in proof of Lewdness, which could not but inspire Horror, both as to their Enormity, and the Novelty of the Inventions: And in order to engage all the People to repair to the said Dominick Church, the holy Office gave Orders that Day, to shut up all the other Churches without Exception. They appeared in the proper Habits, viz. the Benedictin in the Benedictin, and the Nun in her Nun's Dress. Only Father Mariano and Sister Giovanna

Giovanna, had over their usual Habit, a Sort of yellow one, for a Mark of their being Hereticks. As for their Punishment, Father *Mariano*, as a new Heresiarch, was condemn'd only to close Prison for Life, and that on account of his appearing penitent; altho', as for my Part, I do look upon him as much an Heretick as ever: for after all, a Man, who during six whole Years, has persisted in maintaining to the holy Office the Truth of his Doctrine, and who being afterwards publicly exposed as a Penitent, without so much as shedding one Tear, or even a single Sigh, all the Time that his infinite and unheard of impious Villanies were read; such a Man does not appear to me to be very penitent. Sister *Giovanna* was condemned to 10 Years Imprisonment, and then to be left to the Discretion of the Holy Office. The three others were sentenced to two Years Exile. What I have here related to you, is nothing at all in Comparison of the great and extraordinary Things which could be added to them, if Modesty would permit: In order to form to yourself a true Notion of the Thing, you may carry your Imagination in Point of Lewdness as far as possible, and then say, that all that is nothing to what has appeared here, &c. &c.

To prevent Ships leaking, tho' their Bottoms are eaten by Worms, and unfit for Service; also to free them of Vermin. By Col. Cook.

First caulk well the Inside Planks or Lining, then fill the vacant Space between the Timbers and the Out and Inside Planks, with boiling Pitch or Rosin, so high as the main Gun Deck. The Pitch being put in very hot will run into every the smallest Cranny, and make the Ship as tight as a Bottle, and at the same Time ballast her.—There will be no Room for Vermin, as Rats, &c. and the Pitch serve many Uses when taken out, and therefore will not be a great Expence.

A Letter from Lord LOVAT's Son, a Prisoner in Edinburgh Castle. Dear Sir,

MRS C— was so good as to have your Letter conveyed to me some Time ago: But as my Confinement is so close, I had no Opportunity till now of telling you, how much I reckon myself obliged to your Friendship: I want Words to express my Obligations to you, and my present melancholy Situation affords me no other Way of doing it. I thank you, dear Sir, for all your kind Offers, tho' at present I have occasion for only one, which I willingly accept of; that is, your Endeavours to do me Service in my unhappy Circumstances: and as I am quite ignorant whether or not I shall be brought to a Trial, or when, the only Way I know you can contribute to this, is, by your own Interest, or that of your Friends, with some of the Great Men at Court.

It is certain, my present Situation has a very gloomy Aspect, tho' in one Respect I reckon it a happy one, as it introduces me to a Train of Thinking I might otherwise perhaps have been long unacquainted with.

Misfortunes never are Messengers without an Errand: They either come to correct past Errors, reform the present, or prevent the future; and I hope I shall be directed to look on them in that Light, and find the proper Use of them.

I have, in a short Life, seen so much of its Vanity and Folly, that Death, tho' terrible to my Nature, is hardly more so to my Reason, than launching again into the stormy Sea of Life: My small Knowledge of this Life affords but a disagreeable Prospect; and tho' I am ignorant of the next, Reason and Religion encourage me to hope for Happiness.

My Misfortunes I look upon as a Blessing, because they warn me to prepare for Death; and if a short Life should be my Lot, convince me how vain it would be to employ it, but as a Nursery for another and a better State.

In short, I hope to live, but do not fear to die.

But I wander insensibly, without thinking this is a Letter.

Adieu, my dear Friend; be assured, whilst I am myself, I will be

Yours,

SIMON FRASER.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

THE Experiments of a very ingenious Gentleman on Glass Tubes communicated in your Magazine for February last, p. 37, gave me great Pleasure. He calls them *surprizing*, and I own at first Glance they were so to me. However, on second Thoughts, I believe, all the Phenomena may be accounted for, from an obvious and familiarly known Principle in Physics, which is no other than this, that *Bodies are expanded by Heat*.

Boerhaave tells us, that one Effect of Fire is *Dilatation* of all solid Bodies, and particularly, that an Iron Bar heated, *increases* in all its Dimensions.

This being so, suppose a Rod of Metal, or a Glass Tube laid before a Fire; the Parts turn'd toward the Fire being more heated, and consequently more expanded than the opposite ones, will oblige the Rod or Tube to put on the Figure of a *Curve*, convex towards the Fire.

Such of your ingenious Readers as will give themselves the Trouble to compute the Effect of this Curvature in every Case of the Experiments, will, I believe, be surprized to find how exactly every Circumstance is this way accounted for. I could with Pleasure enter into the Detail, but am afraid of taking up too much Room. I shall only add, that it seems probable, these Experiments may afford Hints capable of being improv'd to very amusing, and even advantageous Purposes in *Mechanicks*.

March 23. 1747.

I am, Yours, &c.

O. S.

[The Rev. and ingenious Mr *Granville Wheeler*, F. R. S. assigns the same Reason, in two Letters to the Royal Society, printed in the *Transact.* Numb. 476; where he says, that he thought he could discern the Curve or swelling of the Tube.]

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

Hexham, April 21.

The Benefit a great many here have derived in most of the following Distempers, (and which from my own Experience I can justly affirm) from drinking the Water of SWALLOW-CHIP WELL, lately improv'd by some Gentlemen, and only distant hence one Mile, induced me to desire you'd give the following Character of it a Place in your General Magazine: which, tho' some Readers may think is more than it merits, yet as it contains a good deal of sulphurous, as well as nitrous Particles, of all others the most universally useful in Medicine, it must be serviceable in the undermentioned Cases, without any great Exaggeration of its Virtues: And as it would prove of such general Good to the Country, the inserting it would very much oblige a great many of your Correspondents, particularly

Yours, &c.

PHILIATROS.

Quod tibi cum medicis, dimitte machaonas omnes.

—Mibi flavus Apollo

Pocula castalia plena ministrat aqua.

IT has a marvellous diuretick Faculty, powerfully promoting Urine, opening the urinary Pipes, carrying off the Sand, Gravel, or mucous Matter, that obstruct the Passages of the Reins and Bladder. It is of excellent Service in most Disorders of the Breast and Lungs, as Coughs, Difficulty of Breathing, Hoarseness, Asthma, Inflammation of the Lungs, Faintings, and Heartburn. It is good in all Disorders caused by Indispositions of the Brain, as Phrenzy, Head ach, Epilepsies, habitual troublesome Dreams, and lethargick Disorders. It evacuates the Cause of Melancholy by Urine, softens hard Tumours of the Spleen; and is greatly recommended for the Rheumatism. It is very serviceable in all Diseases caused by viscid and tartarous Humours, as the Scurvy, &c. thinning and rarifying the Blood. It powerfully opens Obstructions of the Viscera, and greatly purifies the Blood; for which 'tis singularly good against the King's Evil.

T 2

To

To the AUTHOR, &c.

Office of Ordnance in the Tower,

London, April 1. 1747.

S I R,

AS you gave a Place in the *Magazine* for last Month to some Electrical Experiments, from which, if properly conducted and executed with Judgment, we may reasonably expect some important Discoveries, as the Power of Electricity, or etherial Fire, is one of the most general Causes and Instruments of Action in Matter, all Bodies being subject continually and necessarily, more or less, to its Influence; I hope, from the same View of promoting the Invention of useful general Truths, you will insert the following Experiments also; which as they have a Relation to some of those before published, to avoid Repetition, I shall number these where the others ended, and refer to the former Numbers. I am, Yours, &c.

D. STEPHENSON.

18. As the Signs of Death are uncertain, so long as none of the vital Organs are destroyed, nor any Indications of a Beginning general Putrifaction: and as there are Instances of Persons reputed irrecoverably dead, who had been restored to Life; among other proper Methods for that Purpose, Will not the Operation of Bronchotomy, and injecting the ethereal Vapour, together with Air into the Lungs, and trying the Experiments proposed in N^o 11, 12, 14, (see *Mag.* for *March*, page 67.) be of real Use for restoring to Life, Persons newly dead of Syncope, Apoplexies, Cold, Hunger, Damps, hard Drinking, over Doses of Opium, &c. And likewise Persons, or other Animals, newly drowned or hanged, whose Death is produced by an Apoplexy of the sanguineous Kind? As also Children and other Animals that are either overlaid or born dead? And such Children, &c. as are usher'd dead into the World, by the *Cesarian* Operation, a considerable Time after the Death of the Mother, provided they are near their Time, and none of the foresaid infallible Signs of Death are found upon them?

19. As those who work in Mines and subterraneous Places, often experience the fatal Effects of Mineral Exhalations and Damps, especially those of the fulminating Kind; if all the Branches or Passages in a Mine are furnished each with an Iron Chain or Wire, properly suspended, and those several Chains communicate with another insulated Chain, descending from the upper Entrance of the main Aditor Shaft, to the Bottom of the Mine; Things being thus disposed, if there are any Signs (which may be probably known by a Barometer and Thermometer, &c. placed in the Mine) indicating a Collection or Accumulation of such nitro-sulphurous fulminating Vapours, they may at any Time be safely and readily fired, exploded, and dispersed, by the Electrical Fire communicated thereto by the Chains. And moreover, if at proper Times some loose Gun-Powder is laid in the several Branches of the Mine, and fired by these Electrified Chains, such Explosions and Concussions of the Air, will disperse and precipitate such destructive Damps, and by keeping the Air thus duly ventilated, agitated, and purified, both the Health and Lives of many Persons will be preserved. Moreover, if Rocks, &c. obstruct the carrying on of deep Mines, the Work may be much expedited, by blowing up the Rocks with Powder, which may be fired in the safest Manner by such Electrified Chains: And the same Method may be of Use in such Mines as are used either for the Defence, or Attack of fortified Places, &c.

20. Will not the Electrical Fire serve to cure smoaking Chimnies, by giving a new Current and Direction to the Smoke? Which may be done by Iron Wires or Chains properly disposed and suspended within the Chimney, and having another insulated Chain or Wire to conduct the Electrical Vapour from the Machine, to the Wires in the Chimney; which Wires or Chains, when electrified, will repell the Smoke, and give it a new Current and Determination: And the Electrical Machine

may be work'd either by the Force of Water, Wind, a Man, or Horse, or by a Weight, like a Jack, &c. And one Machine, with Conductors properly disposed, will serve the Purposes not only of one, but several Houses, &c.

21. The surprizing great Force of etherial Fire, when collected and combined with nitro-sulphurous Vapours, is sufficiently manifest from the Effects of Thunder and Lightning: Is it not therefore possible, with a proper Apparatus, to collect, condense and accumulate this elementary Fire in such Quantity, as to acquire a Power therefrom capable of surmounting any Resistance, and producing any Effects of Force, such as raising Water, &c.

22. What Phenomena will be exhibited by the magnetical Needle as well the vertical or dipping, as the horizontal Needle, and the Loadstone itself, upon being presented and applied in all possible Circumstances and Manners, to the excited Electrical Glass Globe; which in such Experiments, ought to be mounted on an Axis of cast Brass, and no Iron in the Frame of the Machine, or near it?

Supposing it true, (which however is not fully proved) that the Electrical Fire cannot be accumulated or restrained to any one Part or Member of an Animal or Vegetable by any Bandage, it is however certain, that any particular Member or Part to which the Electrical Fire is immediately applied, will be affected, during that Time, with much stronger Sensation, Vibrations, and Concussions than the other Parts; from which unequal Stimulation and Action there must necessarily follow a proportional Difference in the Circulation, Distribution, and Secretion of the Fluids in those Parts, upon which the Success of the Experiments, N^o 2 and 10, wholly depend; so that what *Messieurs Neale and Rackstraw* have objected to both these Experiments, (see p. 66.) turns wholly upon the Bandage, which is a Circumstance only; and whether any Bandage be used or not, both those Experiments will answer the Ends proposed thereby, of making a partial Derivation and Revulsion of the Fluids in the Bodies of Animals and Vegetables.

The Power of a Stadtholder and that of a King of Great Britain compared.

THE regal Dignity is an essential part of the British Constitution; Britain having never been without a King but once, when the Constitution was dissolv'd.

The Dutch at all Times were governed by Sovereigns: In those of the Romans by Chieftans or Generals; in the Middle Ages by their Counts; and 200 Years ago by the Dukes of Burgundy, and their Heirs, the Emperors of Germany and Kings of Spain. On the latter's inhuman Usage, and breaking the Original Contract, they threw off their tyrannical Yoke, and declared the Sovereignty vacant; but instead of forming themselves into a Commonwealth, they elected the Duke of *Alanson*, the King of France's younger Brother, their Sovereign. After his Retreat and Death, the Provinces being again without a Sovereign, they offered to transfer their Allegiance to Queen Elizabeth. Hence it appears, that the Dutch formed themselves first into a Commonwealth, because they could not have a Sovereign of their own, who was able and willing to protect them; so that their instituting a Republick was accidental, and rather a Matter of Necessity than Choice. Since then several of the Provinces, particularly *Holland* and *Zealand*, have offered their Sovereignty to the Princes of *Orange*; but those excellent Princes have always refused it. Those two Provinces however made the Stadtholdership hereditary in the Person of William III. Prince of *Orange*, King of *Britain*.

The Crown of Great Britain is hereditary.

The Stadtholdership is elective, and yet so far hereditary, that the Dutch, from the invincible Ties of Gratitude, Affection, and Interest, always continued that Dignity in the House of *Orange*.

The King has the absolute Disposal of all the Forces by Sea and Land,

Land, and in Marches, Sieges, Battles and Fortifications, with unlimited Power. He has also the same in respect to Military Commands.

The Stadtholder is Captain General, and Admiral of the Forces of the State; but with a Power so limited, that he can neither order a March, lay a Siege, or fight a Battle, without Leave first had from his Masters the States, who have their Deputies in the Camp, and are the sole Depositories of the Secrets and Authority of the Republick. The General receives Orders, to which he is obliged to pay implicit * Obedience, from them. He has not the absolute Disposal of all Military Commands in all the Provinces. Besides, as he is absolutely dependent on each of them, and in a great Measure on every Town of them, which constitute the supreme Legislature, common Prudence prevents him from disposing of Military Honours as he pleases, and obliges him to bestow them with the Approbation of his Masters, who ask them for their Friends and Relations, and are not to be refused. In the Civil List he has not so much as the Nomination of an Excise Officer. Those are appointed by the Magistrates, as at Venice, and neither by the Stadtholder nor the Doge.

The King has Power to pardon Criminals condemned.

The Stadtholder has the same.

The King has not Power to put in or turn out the Magistrates of Boroughs. King James II. attempted to assume this Power; which contributed, amongst other arbitrary Proceedings, to his own Expulsion. The King, however, appoints Lords Lieutenants of Counties, (a kind of nominal Governors) Sheriffs, &c. who all act under the Royal Commission.

In some of the Provinces the Stadtholder chuses the Magistrates upon the Nomination of the Towns: For they return three to him, out of whom he elects one. In Conjunction with the States of a Province he can also turn out a Magistrate.

The King constitutes one third of the Legislature, and presides at all Times by his Chancellor in Parliament.

The Stadtholder has not so much as a Seat or Vote in the Assemblies of the States. He has no Share in their Deliberations; nor do they communicate any Thing, however minute, to him, but as they please themselves.

The King represents the Authority and Dignity of the State.

The States General represent the Sovereignty, and the Stadtholder the Dignity of the State.

The King nominates Ambassadors to Foreign Courts, who correspond only with him and his Ministers. Only they have Intelligence of the Secret Affairs of Europe.

The States General nominate Ambassadors. The secret Affairs of Europe are communicated only to them.

The King and his Ministers only make and sign all Treaties of Peace, Aliances, &c. which are not ratified in Parliament, being valid without that.

The Stadtholders by Order of the States have sometimes signed publick Treaties in conjunction with them, to give them the greater Eclat; not to make them the more authentick, or add more Authority to them.

The Prerogatives of the Crown are fixed.

The Prerogatives of the Stadtholder are alterable; neither are they the same in any two of the Provinces.

The King has a Revenue of 7 or 800,000 l. per ann.

The Appointments of the Stadtholder are very inconsiderable.

The Splendour of the Throne keeps the Subject at a Distance.

The Stadtholders in many respects are on a Level, and in some sort confounded with the Subjects of the Republick.

* In the late general War these State Deputies were a mighty Eye-sore to Pr. Eugene and the Duke of Marlborough. The Prince being asked one Day, how it came to pass, that Alexander the Great, and other Heroes, made so rapid a Progress in one Year, and now all the greatest Generals could do, was to take a Town or two in a Campaign? He replied, the Reason was, because Alexander and the ancient Conquerors had no Deputies from the States General in their Camps. However, those Deputies have also been Generals and Admirals themselves. Thus a De Wit and a Gosling acted at the same Time as able Admirals and Generals, as well as State Deputies.

Both King William and Queen Anne once appropriated part of their Revenues to the Exigencies of the Publick.

The Stadtholders by their great patrimonial Revenues from their Lands, sovereign Principalities, and Lordships in France, Germany, Burgundy, and several Parts of the United Provinces, have often been of the greatest Service to their dear Country. Pr. William I. of Orange, the Father of his Country, who preferred the Prosperity of Holland to that of himself and Family, twice raised and brought in a strong Army at his own Expence.

Several of our Kings have either been passive, or actually in secret Leagues with, and in the Pay of the Enemies of their Kingdoms.

The Stadtholders have all had the most tempting Offers made them and their Family, if they would recede in the least from their Engagements to their Country; but they rejected them all with a generous Disdain, and would have no other Friends nor Enemies but those of the Republick. As it was a Child of their own, they could not help having an Affection for it, and being ready at all Times to sacrifice their Lives and all Things in defence of it. They were the Authors and Maintainers of its Liberties, first against the Tyranny of Spain, and lastly against a still more formidable Enemy at its Door, who had opened himself a Passage into the Heart of its Dominions.

The Character of the Prince of ORANGE. From a Description of Holland, printed in 1743.

WILLIAM CHARLES FRISO, Hereditary Stadtholder of Friesland, and Stadtholder of the Provinces of Groningen and Guelderland, sustains with great Dignity the Glory of his Ancestors, and resembles one of the greatest of his House in many Things, but in none more than his Virtues and Sufferings. Like William III. Prince of Orange, and King of Great Britain, he was a posthumous Son, and Orphan before he saw the Light of this World. Like him, he no sooner came to the Years of Maturity, than he met with very hard Usage from the same Quarter; a Quarter from which one would least have expected it. He has borne all with true Magnanimity, a Greatness of Mind superior to Fortune, and Resignation to divine Providence, which never abandons those who confide in it; and thus resembles his great Predecessor in Prosperity and Adversity. He has added new Lustre to his great House, by marrying another Princess Royal of Great Britain, whose Virtues and fine Qualities do Honour to her August Birth, as her Presence does to every Country where she resides. Like William, he has a quick Discernment and solid Judgment; is munificent, serene, and temperate; and so moderate in respect to Titles and Honours, as to neglect those he has the justest Right to.

An Account of the Behaviour, Execution, and Interment of the late SIMON Lord FRASER of LOVAT.

FROM the Time this Noble Lord received the Sentence justly due to his Crimes, as mentioned in our last, to Friday, April 3. when the Warrant for his Execution was notified to him, he remained uncertain as to his Fate, and really seemed indifferent to live or die: for, tho' he was pressed by his Friends to throw himself at his Majesty's Feet, and petition for Mercy, he absolutely refused it, saying, *He was so old and infirm, that his Life was not worth asking.* However, he was, by their Intercession, prevailed on to petition for a Pardon to his eldest Son: But even in this Petition he refused to express himself in such Terms as he thought abject and mean, or in any Terms which he thought inconsistent with his real Principles.

It was uncertain what Religion Lord Lovat would die of; but when the dead Warrant was intimated to him, he then thought fit to throw off the Disguise in which he had appeared for above 31 Years last past, and desired that one Mr Baker, a Romish Priest attending the Sardinian Ambassador, might have Leave to come to him, for that he was, and would die a Roman Catholic.

April 9. between Seven and eight o'Clock in the Morning,

a Detachment of about 300 Horse, and about 1000 Foot Soldiers, marched thro' the City from the Parade for *Tower-hill*, to attend the Execution. At Ten o'Clock the Block was fixed on the Stage, and covered with black Cloth, and three Sacks of Saw Dust were brought up to strew on the Stage: His Coffin was likewise brought and set on the Stage, which was covered with black Cloth, with Brass Nails, Coronets, &c. and on the Lid was the following Inscription, *Simon Dominus Frazer de Lovat, decollat. April 9. 1747. Aetate suae 80.* Half an Hour after Ten the Sheriffs went to the Tower, and, after knocking some Time at the Gate, they were admitted, and the Prisoner, on their giving a Receipt, was delivered to them. The Sheriffs walked with his Lordship to the House provided for him, the back Parlour and Passage of the said House, the Rails inclosing a Way from thence to the Scaffold, and the Rails round the Scaffold, being all hung with Black at the Sheriff's Expence. His Lordship spent about three Quarters of an Hour in the House, and then went to the Scaffold neatly dressed in Black. As he was going up the Steps to the Scaffold, he looked round, and observing such a prodigious Crowd of People upon the Hill, he said, *He wondered there should be such a Bustle about taking off an old grey Head, that could not get up three Steps without two Men to support it.* He bowed to the People, and, without shewing the least Sign of Fear, walked round the Stage with his Stick in his Hand, supported by two Warders; came to his Coffin, read the Inscription thereon, and talked to Mr *Stephenson* his Undertaker; then sat on a Chair, and for some Time talked to the Sheriff, who told him, *He was sorry to attend his Lordship on such an Occasion:* His Lordship answered, *He was well pleased he had fallen into so good Hands.* Observing one of his Friends very much dejected, he clapped him upon the Shoulder, saying, *Cheer up thy Heart, Man; I am not afraid, why shouldst thou?* Then he gave the Executioner a Purse with Ten Guineas in it, recommending to him to act his Part handsomely; for, says he, *if you do not, and I am able to rise again, I shall be very angry with you:* and, after examining the Axe, he sat down in the Chair provided for him, and repeated this Line from *Horace*:

*Dulce et decorum est pro patria mori.**

As also this from *Ovid*:

*Nam genus et proavos, et quæ non fecimus ipsi,
Vix ea nostro voco.*

He saluted and took Leave of his Friends, gave a Paper to the Sheriffs, put off his Hat (which he wore all the Time, tho' the whole on the Stage besides were uncovered) put on his Cap, pull'd off his Coat and Waistcoat, and then kneeled down at the Block; when one of the Warders observing the Position he was then in, thought his Neck not so fully placed on the Block as it might be, took hold of his Legs, and pull'd his Body a little farther distant from the Block; by which Means his Neck lay more extended than before. He having looked up sideways twice at the Executioner, desiring him to take Notice of the Signal, presently gave it; when happily the Executioner, at one Blow, sever'd his Head from his Body, which were immediately put into his Coffin and carried off.

His Lordship eat a very hearty Breakfast that Morning in the Tower, of minced Veal; and when his Barber brought his Wig, he kiss'd him, gave him a Crown, and told him, *He should be in Heaven by One o'Clock.*

A little after Ten o'Clock a most terrible Accident happened on *Tower-hill*: One of the largest Scaffolds, on which there were reckoned to be above 400 People, fell down at once,

* These Ejaculations being told to a Gentleman, he instantly replied,
*With Justice may LOVAT this Adage apply:
For the Good of their Country, ALL Criminals die.*
To the second,
*Thine alone is the Honour of all thou hast done:
Such Father no Honour transmits to a Son,*

without giving the least Warning; which furnished a Spectacle more dreadful and melancholy than that which the unhappy Sufferers had come to gaze at. To see such a Number of People falling from a great Height, and tumbling over one another, was most shocking to behold: Then, to hear the Skrieks of the Women falling, and the Groans of those already buried under the Ruins, could not but affect the most obdurate Heart; and many who had the good Luck not to be Sharers in the Misfortune, were so shocked with the Sight of this Catastrophe, that they went off directly, without staying for that which their ridiculous Curiosity had carried them there to see. By this Accident, it was reckoned, about twenty Persons were either kill'd on the Spot, or died soon after of the Wounds and Bruises they received; and a much greater Number had some of their Limbs broke, or were sorely bruised in some Part of their Bodies.

As his Lordship had had desired, and his Friends had obtained Leave, that his Corpse might be carried down to *Scotland*, to be interred with his Ancestors in the Family Tomb, in the Church of *Kirkbill*, near his Seat there, Mr *Stephenson*, the Undertaker employed, came about Four o'Clock, and had the Corpse delivered to him; which he carried to his House near *Exeter-Change*, where the Head was sewed to the Body; and then the Corpse was put into a Leaden Coffin, which was soldered up for the Purpose before mentioned: but, upon second Thoughts, it was apprehended the Funeral Procession, thro' the greatest Part of *Scotland*, might spread Disaffection, and perhaps raise Sedition in that Country; therefore, the Saturday following, the Secretaries of State sent an Order to Mr *Stephenson*, forbidding him to remove the Corpse till farther Orders. On Wednesday a fresh Order was sent him, directing him to convey the Corpse to the *Tower of London*, to be there interred; which was done accordingly on April 17.

A remarkable ADVERTISEMENT from the Half-moon Tavern, Cheapside, April 13.

I O P Æ A N.

HIS Royal Highness the DUKE OF CUMBERLAND having restored Peace to Britain, by the ever-memorable Battle of Culloden, fought on the 16th of April 1746, the CHOICE SPIRITS have agreed to celebrate that Day annually, by A GRAND JUBILEE in the MOON; of which the STARS are hereby acquainted, and summon'd to shine with their brightest Lustre, by Six o'Clock on Thursday next in the Evening.

Amount of the NATIONAL DEBT.

Navy Debt, Dec. 31, 1746, (and increasing)	L. 5,233,746	19	6
National Debt then	— — — —	59,356,597	16
Borrow'd this Year on Annuities at	— — — —	5,000,000	0
4 per Cent. by a Lottery	— — — —	— — — —	2

Total 69,590,244 16 3

N. B. Notwithstanding what has been inserted of the Efficacy of the Electricity on Plants, Pages 37 and 96, the Rev. Dr *Hales* finds his Suspicion, that Electricity will not promote Vegetation, confirmed by several Experiments made by Mr *King*, at his Experiment-room near the King's Meuse, *London*, and by Mr *Yeoman*, at *Northampton*. Mr *King* also electrified 12 new Eggs, three, thrice; three, five Times; three 15, and the other three 20 Times. One of these latter Eggs produced a Chick, and in all there were but seven Chickens hatched, six being addled Eggs, among which was one unelectrified Egg; so that nothing can be inferred from the Experiment. A Frog being so disposed as to render the Circulation of its Blood visible, and then electrified by Mr *King*, no sensible Alteration in its Velocity was produced: But Mr *Yeoman* having electrified a Man, while a Vein was open in his Arm, the Blood flow'd then much faster, and slower on ceasing to electrify, confirming the Experiment of the Syphon with Water.

CLARINDA's Reasons for not turning Nun.

ALL Attendance apart,
I examin'd my Heart,
Last Night when I laid me to Rest;
And methinks I'm inclin'd,
To a Change of my Mind,
For you know second Thoughts are the best.

To retire from the Crowd,
And make one's self good,
By avoiding of ev'ry Temptation,
Is in Truth to reveal,
What we'd better conceal,
That our Passions want some Regulation.

It will much more redound
To our Praise, to be found
In a World so abounding with Evil,
Unspotted and pure,
Tho' not so demure,
And to wage open War with the Devil.

So bidding farewell
To the Thoughts of a Cell,
I'll prepare for this militant Life;
And if brought to Distress,
Why then I'll confess,
And do Penance in Shape of a Wife.

On the ATTACK of DUTCH FLANDERS.

AT length the Fee, what Friends essay'd in vain,
Will make the States their Sentiments explain.
Star, Granville, Chesterfield, and CUMBERIA'S
Prince,
Fruitless, in Turns, have labour'd to convince:
But now, see LOWENDAH! behind them comes,
With weightier Argument of Guns and Bombs.

The Ingredients of CONTENTMENT.

Seek you to know what keeps the Mind,
In ev'ry Scene of Life resign'd?
These are the Things:—A little Wealth;
A little Business just for Health;
A little House, and Fire Nose-high,
One spare Bed where a Friend may lie;
A Friend to whom one may impart
The inmost Secrets of the Heart;
At Morning, Store of Cream and Tea,
Either Imperial, or Bohea;
At Noon one Dish, well dress'd but plain,
With fresh small Beer, and Linen clean;
At leisure Hours a Book or Song,
To cheer the grave, or please the young;
At Night good Wine, the Growth of France,
Or nice Sherbet, improv'd by Nantz;
With choice Companions two or three,
Of Conversation pleasant, free.
These banish Cares, to Spleen give vent,
These make the Balm we call Content:
These ev'ry anxious Thought beguile,
But what crowns all, is *Chloe's* Smile.

An EPITAPH made by a Gentleman that courted a young Lady; which Lady died for Love of another.

Here lies a Virgin, sacrific'd to Death,
In Beauty's softest Bloom depriv'd of Breath.
For such a Loss uncommon Tears are due:
Her Charms were many, and her Fate was new.
She fell (hard Destiny) in this our Age,
By what few die except upon the Stage.
Duty and Love contended for the Sway,
Both could not govern, neither would obey.
The lovely Sufferer, in this fatal Strife,
Preserv'd her Honour, tho' she lost her Life.
She rather chose to die than Rebel prove,
And could not bear to live, and change her Love.
Thus good she was; behold where now she lies,
Weep, Reader, and shew Virtue in your Eyes.

A Maxim for the major Part of Mankind.

TOM is but weak, yet fain would pass for wise;
And talks to shew you where his Wisdom lies.
Poor Tom! thy Conduct is extremely wrong,
A Fool to pass for wise should hold his Tongue.

On a certain Great Man's stopping up his Windows against the Commencement of the late Act.

EPIGRAM.

PERSPICUAM voluit sibi aptare fenestram
MOMUS, ut ex imo corde pateret homo.
Tu, Niger, eruperas MOMUM solertior ipsum;
Ut tibi cor pateat, clausa fenestra placet.

In ENGLISH.

MOMUS propos'd to fix an open Window
In each Man's Breast, to see what they within
But all, O Niger, must prefer thy Art, [do;
Who stop your Windows up—to show your Heart.

On VIRTUE.

BLEST Virtue! whose Almighty Pow'r
Does to our fallen Race restore
All that in Paradise we lost, and more.
Sure Chart, by which this frail and tottering Bark
we steer,

Thro' Life's tempestuous Ocean here,
Thro' all the rolling Waves of Fear,
And dang'rous Rocks of black Despair.
Safe in thy Conduct unconcern'd we move,
Secure from all the threatening Storms that blow,
From all th' Attacks of Chance below,
And reach the certain Haven of Felicity above.
Best Mistress of our Souls! whose Charms and
Beauties last,

And are by very Age increas'd,
By which all other Glories are defac'd;
Grant me, O Virtue! thy most solid lasting Joy:
Grant me the Pleasures of the Mind;
Pleasures, which only in Pursuit of thee we find;
Which Fortune cannot mar, nor Chance nor Death
destroy.

On the EFFECTS of different Degrees of WIND on the Sea.

WHEN Winds breathe soft along the silent Deep,
The Waters curl, the peaceful Billows sleep.
A stronger Gale the troubled Wave awakes,
The Surface roughens, and the Ocean shakes.
More dreadful still, when furious Storms arise,
The mounting Billows bellow to the Skies;
On liquid Rocks the tottering Vessel's tost,
Unnumber'd Surges lash the foaming Coast;
The raging Waves, excited by the Blast,
Whiten with Wrath, and split the sturdy Mast:
When, in an Instant, he who rules the Floods,
Earth, Air and Fire, *Jehovah*, God of Gods,
In pleasing Accents speaks his Sovereign Will,
And bids the Waters and the Winds be still:
Hush'd are the Winds, the Waters cease to roar,
Safe are the Seas, and silent as the Shore.
Now say, what Joy elates the Sailor's Breast,
With prosperous Gale, so unexpected, blest;
What Ease, what Transport in each Face is seen!
The Heavens look bright, the Air and Sea serene;
For every Shriek, we hear a joyful Strain,
To him whose Power unbounded rules the Main.

The BEEHIVE.

WHAT various Wonders may Observers see,
In a small Insect, the sagacious Bee?
Mark how the little untaught Builders square
Their Rooms, and in the dark their Lodgings rear!
Nature's Mechanicks they unwearied strive,
And fill with curious Labyrinths the Hive.
See what bright Strokes of Architecture shine
Thro' the whole Frame; what Beauty, what Design!
Each odoriferous Cell, and waxen Tow'r,
The yellow Pillage of the rish'd Flow'r,

Has twice three Sides, the only Figure fit,
To which the Lab'ers may their Stores commit,
Without the Loss of Matter or of Room,
In all the wond'rous Structure of the Comb.
Next view, Spectator, with admiring Eyes,
In what just Order all th' Apartments rise!
So regular their equal Sides cohere,
Th' adapted Angles to each other bear,
That by mechanick Rules, refin'd, and bold,
They are at once upheld, at once uphold.
Does not this Skill ev'n vye with Reason's Reach?
Can *Euclid* more, can more *Palladio* teach?
Each verdant Hill th' industrious Chymists climb,
Extract the Riches of the blooming Thyme;
And provident of Winter long before,
They stock their Caves, and hoard their flow'ry Store.
In Peace they rule their State with prudent Care,
Wifely defend, or wage offensive War.
Mere these Wonders offer'd to his Thought,
Felt his own Ardor, and the Rapture caught;
Then rais'd his Voice, and, in immortal Lays,
Did high as Heav'n this Insect Nation raise.

On EASTER.

Quid miles, quid opus, quidve homo solvat?
Amet. Tho. Porc. Ep.
What dire Commotions shake th' expanded Sky!
The Sun recoiling hides his radiant Eye:
The Silver Moon, surpriz'd, contracts her Head,
And, blushing, sinks beneath her wat'ry Bed:
The trembling Spheres in fable Textures mourn;
Vast Rocks are rent; the Temple's Veil is torn;
Earth from its Centre groans, confus'd, convolv'd;
And universal Nature seems dissolv'd:
The dead, triumphant, from their Graves arise.
"Sure Nature sickens, or its Maker dies!"
So said an Heathen, when the fatal Tree
Bore, sunk in Torment, heavenly Saviour, thee.
Yet could this Heathen but again survey
The Peace and Glories of an after Day;
When Heav'n and Earth, and all Things else were
seen
Sedately blissful, joyfully serene:
When Life, that long by Death had been oppress'd,
By Christ recall'd, erects again her Crest:
When Christ, tho' vanquish'd, yet did Conquest gain;
And Death, by conquer'ing, was for ever slain.
Had he beheld Christ's mediative Nod,
Who died a Man, to rise again a God:
Had he but felt this Torrent of his Love,
And seen Redemption issuing from above;
Thus would he've said: O what have I believ'd!
By Poets Fictions hitherto deceiv'd!
Shall I adore a *Jove*, a senseless Clod?
No; Christ's my Saviour, thou, *Jehovah*, God.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

The following are the Result of part of
my Meditations on Easter Day's Morning,
and if they can but merit a Place in your
Magazine, you'll oblige, by inserting them,
Penrith, Your constant Reader,
April 20. HIFESO NORFESO.

Hail! Morn triumphant, smiling and serene,
Profuse of Bliss, thou clears the gloomy Scene,
Th' infernal Pow'rs confounds, Mankind to save,
And loose us from the Bondage of the Grave.

How gayly, Nature, then was thou array'd,
When Light celestial round Thee CHRIST display'd,
And Death defeated, rubick since Adam's Fall,
Had, Tyrant-like, imperious reign'd o'er all?

A Fast so great, so sacred, and divine,
That Heav'n dispatch'd two of the angelick Line,
Who quick abandon'd their low'd Seats of Rest,
Pleas'd the important Viſſery to attest.

Great Saviour, Thou'rt no more now veil'd in Night,
But vitally thy Soul and Body unite,

The

The Æther mount, and ope the Way to Joy,
To endless Day, and Pleasures which ne'er cloy.

Let all comm'rate this auspicious Day,
Pleas'd the delightful Prospect to survey,
Our mortal Frame t' immortal Life shall rise,
By Pow'r divine, which vanquish'd Death defies,
And sits enthron'd sublime above the distant Skies.

NORPESO.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

I herewith send you a Translation of
Claudian de sene Veronensi, which I flatter
myself will not be displeasing to your Rea-
ders, as the Roman Poet there Points out,
in a very elegant Manner, the Pleasures
and Innocency of Retirement; which
Piece the celebrated Mr Pope seems to have
had in his Eye, when he wrote his excellent
Ode on Solitude. Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, April 11.

CLITO.

CL. CLAUDIANUS DE SENE VERONENSI,
translated.

Happy the Man, who free from Noise and Strife
In his own Grounds has pass'd his peaceful Life;
And in his solitary Cottage blest,
Counts o'er the joyful Days he has possess'd:
Who ne'er for Fortune's Bait exchanged Content,
Nor knew what Au'rice or Ambition meant;
Ne'er heard the Clamours of the crowded Town,
Or the Chicane of the litigious Gown:
But freed from War, and ignorant of Trade,
Defies all Storms that may his Rest invade;
And from the World retir'd, serene enjoys
The kindly Influence of his native Skies;
While by the Marks of Nature that appear,
He knows the Seasons of the changing Year.
Who walks and sleeps beneath the neighb'ring Wood,
That with himself coeval, long has stood
The Waste of Time, and as the Stripling stray'd,
Receiv'd him oft beneath its friendly Shade:
To whom Verona seems the Indian Coast,
And the Red Sea in Benacus is lost;
While firm in Health, and in his Reason sound,
He daily measures his paternal Ground,
And o'er his Body, like a pleasant Sleep,
He feels old Age with soft Advances creep;
Till blest with all a mortal Wish can crave,
Unknown, unseen, he sinks into his Grave.
Let others boast of Triumphs, and of Toils,
The Pride of Riches, and the Pomp of Spoils!
Compar'd with his, how trifling are their Joys?
They only taste that Life which he enjoys.

CLITO.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

By inserting the following Verses in your
Magazine, you'll oblige, Yours, &c.

Carlisle.

J. H.

THE COMPLAINT.

In precio precium nunc est: Dat census honores,
Census amicitias. ——— OVID.

NO more, ye Bards, hope for a lasting Name,
Nor think your Toils shall be repaid with Fame.
'Tis true, the Poets sung their deathless Lays,
And singing got Applause in ancient Days:
A worthy Rec'ence to the Name was paid,
And Wreaths of Laurel crown'd their ballov'd Head.
But ah! th' inspir'd Breast now glows in vain,
In vain now writes the unregarded Pen:
No blest Mæcenæ feeds the sacred Fire,
Nor aſſi the Patron to the tuneful Choir.
In vain a Horace binds the Grecian Song
In Roman Numbers, and improves the Tongue:

Augustus deigns no kind indulgent Smile
To Maro's worthy Muse, and noble Toil.
'Tis Money now alone has Charms to please,
Money, the God which ev'ry Soul obeys:
Numbers no more can Admiration get,
For Lucre's Rust doth stain the Gold of Wit.
O base degenerate Age, even Honour's sold,
And to be bought by all-availing Gold:
Of absent Virtues this supplies the Place;
No matter what he is, but what he has.
The glaring Ill by ev'ry Mind's rewer'd,
While Wit, neglected Wit, doth sigh unheard.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

The Desire of contributing to the Ad-
vancement of your Undertaking, is the
Cause of my giving you this Trouble: If
you shall favour the following Lines with
a Place in your Magazine, you will there-
by very much oblige, Yours, &c.

Edinburgh, March 26.

HORACE, Book IV. Ode 17. translated.

Diffugere nives, jam redeunt gramina campis; &c.

By D——D R——E, Esq;

THE SNOWS are fled, along the Plain
The Grass its flow'ry Mantle spreads:
The Trees a comely Lead sustain,
And wave in Air their flowing Heads.

The Earth its gayest Robes puts on;
The muddy Rivulets refine:
And, silver'd with the cheerful Sun,
The limpid Currents gayly shine.

The Graces feel th' indulgent Change,
And dance before the tuneful Swain,
Along the Valleys naked range,
And beautify the painted Plain.

Clito, the swift revolving Year,
The fleeting Seasons let us know:
There is no true Perfection here,
No lasting Happiness below.

The Winter Storms, when Spring returns,
To Zephyrs softer Whispers yield,
Spring's gaudy Dress the Summer burns,
And loads with ripening Corn the Field.

With Apples crown'd, and yellow Sheaves,
Fair Ceres then begins her Reign;
But soon the Earth all naked leaves,
And doleful Winter comes again.

Yet Time these daily Wastes repairs:
The Stars again restore the Spring,
Produce new Seasons and new Years,
And move in an eternal Ring.

But hapless we—alas! become
Mere Shadows, and to Atoms fly,
Whene'er the Fates pronounce our Doom,
And cruel Pluto bids us die.

Who knows if Heav'n another Day
Will add to these already past,
Or snatch us instantly away,
And make the present Gasp our last?

The Goods of Life then freely use,
And gratify a liberal Mind;
Thy greedy Heir shall ne'er abuse
A Wealth you cannot leave behind.

Once you have left your Native Earth,
To wander on the Stygian Shore,
The Honours of a noble Birth
Will plead in thy Behalf no more.

No more, thy awful Sentence read,
Will then thy Eloquence prevail,
Nor ev'n thy Piety evade
A Doom that nothing can repeal.

Her chastest Votary to save,
The chastest Goddess strives in vain;
Hid in the Dungeon of the Grave,
And bound with an eternal Chain.
Nor less in vain the gloomy Shades,
Did Theseus greatly bold explore,
And supplicate the direful Fates,
His dear Perithous to restore.

ODE on April 15, 1747.

Thrice happy Isle rejoice,
Free, let each Briton's Voice
Rejoice and sing.
Grant it; kind Heaven decree
Our Rights and Liberty
Long may supported be
By GEORGE our King.

God save our Noble DUKE,
May he his Foes rebuke,
Britannia sing.
Guardians protect his Way,
Blessings attend each Day:
Thus all true Britons pray,
Long for, and sing.

As new Years swell the List
Of those so bravely past,
With Hearts and Voice
Wish him much Health and Joy,
Force enough to destroy
Those who our Peace annoy:
Britons rejoice.

March on great General,
May thy triumphant Skill
Peace to us bring;
Peace, with due Victory,
Plenty, with Commerce free,
That our proud Foes may see
God guards our King.

While Trumpets sound for War,
We with our Hearts declare
Great GEORGE is King.
March, mighty CUMBERLAND,
Prosper thy wise Command,
Guard thee safe to our Land,
Britannia sing.

Penrith, April 17.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST.

An HISTORICAL BALLAD.

By a Gentleman of Penrith, Cumberland,
on occasion of the Gasconading of the
French Irish Prisoners there*.

WHO has e'er been in Ireland must oft have
heard tell,
Of the Pass of the Boyne, where the brave Schom-
berg fell;
Where the Troops of King William immortally
great,
Gave the Jacobite Party a total Defeat.

Chorus.
Nor

* The succeeding Sheet being printed off before
this, we are obliged to insert here the following
Alterations the Ballad was sung with by the loyal
Inhabitants of Penrith, on April 15, at Night, af-
ter the other Rejoicings of the Day were over, accord-
ing to a Manuscript since come to hand.

Instead of the 8th Stanza, Anon the Command, &c.
was sung,

Affrighted at first, and reluctant advance
The Subjects of Britain in the Int'rest of France:
Even Cowards grow bold, where Resistance declines;
The D—ch they observe were just quitting their Lines.

And then was added,

Let Ghent, when its Fosses were waded, declare
How it far'd with the English, tho' Pris'ners of War;
No sooner surpriz'd, than begun the old Trade
Of Rapine and Plunder by the Irish Brigade.

Nor Berwick's nor Hoquincourt's Schemes could prevail,
 y—m—y saw with Confusion his Stratagems fail;
 Away in a Hurry to Dublin he flies,
 And ships off for France in a fordid Disguise.

Like ill Weed, Rebellion in some Regions thrives;
 The very next Year a fresh Succour arrives,
 From France's Grand Monarch, to head the Remains
 Of the Army defeated on Drogheda's Plains.

Again bleed the Jacobites; witness for Truth,
 The Action at Agbrim, and that at St Ruth:
 How fast after this all their Fortresses fell,
 Let f—m—y's last Efforts strong Limerick tell.

But Faction, that Monster of Centuple Head,
 Subfisted at Heart, tho' its Members all bled:
 Hence arose a disloyal, rebellious Crew,
 That still the bad Game of King f—m—y pursue:

Of these Desperadoes old Lewis first made,
 One Part of his Corps call'd the Irish Brigade,
 Train'd up from their Cradle t' espouse a bad Cause,
 And fight against Britain's Religion and Laws.

At Font'noy when Lewis turn'd pale at the Day,
 And Vict'ry hung dubious what Side to obey,
 Says the Marshal, Dread Sov'reign! I have one
 Card unplay'd:

What's that, says the King?—Why, the Irish Bri-
 gade.

Anon the Command was receiv'd, when advance
 The Subjects of Britain in th' Interest of France;
 The Scale was then turn'd, and away goes the Prize,
 By their Force, and some not-over-active Allies.

When Rebellion of late, first cock'd up at Rome,
 And strengthen'd by France into Scotland was come,
 Says Saxe, Please your Liege, must we throw in
 some Aid?
 Sans doute, cries the Monarch, the Irish Brigade.

They ship, and arrive on the bleak Northern Plain,
 But soon were convinc'd all their Succour was vain:
 A Body Reserve is no dangerous Place,
 Yet their Flight at Culloden attests their Disgrace.

They * came, and they saw; did not conquer,
 but run;
 The Rebels defeated, their Schemes were undone:
 And, instead of escorting their spurious Pretender,
 They judg'd it more wise to prepare a Surrender.

Then Health to the HERO, whom Victory
 crown'd,
 Let each loyal Briton his Praises resound;
 May we curb haughty France with an absolute Sway,
 And Long live King GEORGE, be the joyful Huzza.
 Huzza, &c.

THE RESURRECTION.

A POEM. In THREE PARTS.

By WILLIAM DOUGLAS, M. D.

Dedicated to the Princess of WALES.

PART I.

ARGUMENT. *The Proposition—the Invocation—
 —Description of the Prodigious Fore-runners
 of the approaching Doom of the World—the Sun
 is darken'd, and the Trumpet Sounds—the Dead
 arise—and the Passions of the Good and Bad
 describ'd.*

—cum compage soluta
 Secula tot mundi suprema coegerit hora,
 Antiquum repetens iterum chaos; omnia missis
 sidera sideribus concurrent,
 —totaque discors
 Machina divulsi turbabit fœdera mundi. LUCAN.

While others sing the various Chance of Arms,
 Resound their Monarch's Praise, or Beauty's
 Charms,

* Alluding to Cæsar's *veni, vidi,—but not vici.*

Bid thick'ning Squadrons shine in deep Array,
 Contending Hosts, and rival Kings display;
 Fierce in the Fields of Death a Hero shew,
 Rebuild fall'n Empires, and old Time renew;
 Or sooth to gentle Notes the falling Strain,
 Paint Nature's Face, or sing the rural Plain;
 Roam thro' the Earth, to Heaven's high Arch aspire,
 And teach our Souls to glow with heav'nly Fire.

Raptur'd! may I a Theme more lofty sing,
 And stretch sublime to Heaven th' aspiring Wing;
 Pregnant with dreadful Scenes, that fatal Day,
 When flaming Vengeance melts the Ball away;
 Nature's last gasping Agonies review,
 The wak'ning Dead, and Judge descending shew;
 Launch forth, and wide Eternity explore,
 Where Bliss excessive reigns, or fiery Billows roar.

O Thou, whose Nod, superior and alone
 Ten Thousand Worlds reverse and own thy Throne!
 Inspire my Breast, and fire the raptur'd Lays,
 And bid each tuneful Note thy Glories raise!
 Thro' Tracts unknown assist the Muse to soar,
 Paint Nature mould'ring, and old Time no more.
 Upborn by Tæe, surmount the Realms of Night,
 And roam th' æthereal Fields divinely bright:
 Serenely sing the Trumpet's awful Call,
 And view serene thy Thunders wrap the Ball!

When now revolv'd the Length of Ages fly,
 And in Fate's Record fixt, the Period's nigh;
 Al! ft in Air then shall dread Signs appear,
 And tell th' affrighted World its End is near.
 Portentous Horrors then shall shine on high,
 And Hosts encountering seem to shake the Sky;
 Wars in the troubl'd Emphyrean wage,
 Aerial Squadrons close, and Hosts engage.
 Comets shall then their fearful Signs display,
 Portentous, blaze intolerable Day!
 O'er Climes astonish'd shake the fatal Train,
 And soar in Storms of Fire, deep fraught with Bane.

The Stars no more shall Heav'n's high Arch adorn,
 Chear the dim Night, and usher in the Morn;
 But all eclips'd, the sickly Glories fade,
 Or wing'd with Flame, desert the expanded Shade.
 Crush other Orbs, on distant Spheres be hurl'd,
 And into Chaos plunge the reeling World.

Ting'd with a crimson Hue, the Queen of Night,
 Shall, weak and pale, emit a dying Light:
 Or chang'd to Blood, or dipt in sanguine Dye,
 Glare dismal o'er the Earth and sable Sky.

Then when at Noon direct in flaming Ray,
 Shines forth the Sun, and all its Glories play,
 A sudden Gloom the genial Orb shall veil,
 And midnight Darknefs o'er the World prevail.
 The swelling Ocean bursts its ancient Bound,
 And sudden Tremours shake the lab'ring Ground.
 Eternal Pangs convulse the Mountain's Womb,
 And trembling Earth foretells th' approaching Doom.
 Struck with Surprise, and trembling with Dismay,
 Pale Mortals dread the Terrors of the Day.
 Dire Conspiration seizes ev'ry Breast;
 All Strength is wither'd, and all Pride deprest.
 Aghast and pale, they view the tott'ring Ball,
 Expect their Doom, and Silence rules o'er all.

Then, lo! at once the flaming Portents cease,
 Hush! are the jarring Elements in Peace;
 Calm'd is the dread Confusion from on high,
 A momentary Silence stills the Sky.

'Tis Silence e'er the Scene begins to dawn,
 The Mountains tremble, and the Vallies yawn:
 At once the Trumpet's bellowing Thunder flies,
 At once the Voice tremendous shakes the Skies;
 Pours forth its dreadful Note and piercing Sound,
 From Pole to Pole the mighty Echo's bound.

Struck to the Centre, staggering Nature reels,
 Pangs yet unknown the lab'ring Fabrick feels.
 Earth trembling hard—her hoary Mountains nod,
 And own the Splendor of th' approaching God!
 Old Ocean heave—its mountain Billows rise,
 And heave their Bulk unweildy to the Skies.

With Consternation seiz'd, pale Mortals fly,
 A frantic Fear glares in each guilty Eye;

Flush'd with a conscious Shame, their Faces glow,
 Above's a threatening Judge, and Hell and Flames
 below.

But hark! the loud celestial Trumpet's Sound
 The Mountains echo, and the Vales rebound!
 Awake! awake! th' inspired Trumpet cries,
 Awake! awake! the Echo loud replies.
 Next Judgment! Judgment! rends the yielding Air,
 For Judgment! Judgment! Sons of Man prepare.

Rouz'd by the mighty Peal, the Dead arise,
 And shake th' oppressive Slumber from their Eyes.
 Wide yawn the Graves, and Death's pale Reign
 unfold!
 Of shrouded Myriads, dreadful to behold! —
 More dreadful render'd by the glimm'ring Ray,
 Shot from the half-extinguish'd Lamp of Day.

What did it serve in Tyrian Robes to glow,
 And bright with circling Gems to crown the Brow?
 Ador'd by Nations, swell'd with Pride to stand,
 And grasp th' unweildy Sceptre in their Hand?
 Diverst now of every fading Toy,
 What horrid Scenes their frighted Mind employ;
 Naked and trembling, now with wild Surprise,
 They view around them all their Horrors rise.

O'er all the Globe, th' awak'ning Clangor rolls,
 O'er all the Globe, they pour in quick'ned Shoals:
 Ev'n in th' Abyss where mighty Waters sleep,
 Arrous'd they hear, and upwards cleave the Deep;
 Struck by the awful Sound, they instant rise
 From Tracts of Death, and mingle in the Skies.

But view yon wild Confusion from on High,
 From Clime to Clime, the scatter'd Fragments fly;
 Members disjoin'd from distant Regions come,
 And ev'ry Atom seeks its ancient Home:
 In all the Majesty of Life they shine;
 Graceful swells forth the Frame, and walks divine.

Now blended in promiseous Throng appear,
 Intent th' irrevocable Doom to hear——
 If guilty! — oh! what dismal Scenes arise!
 Present fresh Horrors to their sick'ning Eyes;
 Trembling with Fear, the naked Bosoms glow,
 Their outward Gestures paint their inward Woes;
 Their Conscience all its gnawing Terrors darts,
 Intolerable Anguish wounds their Hearts:
 With wild Affright their glaring Eye-Balls stare,
 Each Look is eloquent of fell Despair.

View yon pale Wretch with dire Confusion shook,
 What wild Amazement centers in his Look!
 Haggard, and wild, his reeling Eye-Balls roll,
 And on his Looks, is drawn, his tortur'd Soul.
 View all th' infernal Anguish of his Mind;
 Epitomiz'd in him, view more than half Mankind.
 To Heaven they lift their Eyes——there Terrors
 frown,
 And murmuring Thunders hasten to be gone.
 Transfixt with Dread, they fly from Pole to Pole,
 Imploring Shelter for a guilty Soul;
 On the deaf Rocks, importunately call,
 In Pity crush us, and in Mercy fall!
 The Mountains stand regardless to their Cries,
 And leave them to the Vengeance of the Skies.

The Trumpet sounds afresh, the Mountains bend,
 The Works of Ages in a Moment end:
 Vast Sheets of red'ning Blaze resplendent play,
 On distant Kingdoms flash portentous Day!
 'Midst all this Wreck of Worlds; the Just, serene
 With pleasing Terror, view the awful Scene.
 What heavenly Flame! what blest Emotions flow!
 What pious Raptures in each Bosom glow!
 With Heart elate the Just expect the Hour,
 The Wicked bid the yawning Earth devour.

So when in Northern Seas the Winds arise,
 And heave the dizzy Vessel to the Skies;
 The Ship torment'd, stagger'ing reels around,
 Sublime to Heav'n she mounts, then sinks profound:
 Hanes on a Billow's Verge.—The ghastly Crew,
 L! ft in Amaze, surrounding Terrors view;
 In ev'ry Face a pale Distraction's seen,
 A frantic Fear runs shiv'ring thro' their Mein.

Death, present Death, in each mad Wave they find,
 And all their Sins crowd mighty on their Mind.

U

Oh!

Oh! how much more! excessive more! must those
Who stand condemn'd to everlasting Woes,
Feel Pangs excessive! Soul-tormenting Pain!
Fancy can't reach, or human Thought explain!
[To be continued.]

GENIUS, VIRTUE, and REPUTATION,
From *Monf. de la Motte. Book 5. Fable 6.*

AS GENIUS, VIRTUE, REPUTATION,
Three worthy Friends, o'er all the Nation
Agreed to roam; then pass the Seas,
And visit Italy and Greece:
By Travel to improve their Parts,
And learn the Languages and Arts;
Not like our modern Fops and Beaus,
To improve the Pattern of their Cloaths:

Thus GENIUS said; — "Companions dear,
"To what I speak incline an Ear.
"Some Chance, perhaps, may us divide;
"Let us against the Worst provide,
"And give some Sign, by which to find
"A Friend thus lost, or left behind.
"For me, if cruel Fate should ever
"Me and my dear Companions sever,
"Go, seek me 'midst the Walls of Rome,
"At Angelo's, or Raphael's Tomb;
"Or else at Virgil's sacred Shrine,
"Lamenting with the mournful Nine.

Next VIRTUE, pausing; — for she knew
The Places were but very few,
Where she could fairly hope to stay
Till her Companions came that Way;
"Pass by, she cry'd, the Court, the Ball,
"The Masquerade, and Carnival;
"Where all in false Disguise appear,
"But Vice, whose Face is ever bare;
"Tis ten to one I am not there.
"Celia, the loveliest Maid on Earth!
"I've been her Friend, e'er since her Birth;
"Perfection in her Person charms,
"And Virtue all her Bosom warms;
"A matchless Pattern for the Fair;
"Her Dwelling seek, you'll find me there."

"Cry'd REPUTATION, "I, like you,
"Had once a soft Companion too;
"As fair her Person, and her Fame,
"And Coquetilla was her Name.
"Ten thousand Lovers swell'd her Train;
"Ten thousand Lovers sigh'd in vain:
"Where'er she went, the Dancers came;
"Yet still I was her favourite Flame.
"Till once, — ('twas at the publick Shew,
"The Play being done, we rose to go;
"A Thing, who long had ey'd the Fair,
"His Neck stiff-yok'd in Solitare,
"With clean white Gloves, first made Approach,
"Then begg'd to lead her to her Coach;
"She smil'd, and gave her Lilly Hand;
"Away they tripp'd it to the Strand:
"A Hackney Coach receiv'd the Pair,
"They went to ———, I won't tell where.
"Then lost the Reputation quite;
"Friends, take Example from that Night,
"And never leave me from your Sight.
"For, O! if cruel Fate intends
"Ever to part me from my Friends,
"Think that I'm dead; my Death deplore,
"But never hope to see me more!
"In vain you'll search the World around,
"Left Reputation's never to be found."

The TEMPLE of HONOUR.

I l'd with the Sun, as in a winding Grove
I mus'd about, thoughtful, tho' not in Love;
Fatigu'd at length with frequent Step, I laid
My Limbs to Rest upon a checquer'd Shade;
My fainting Head reclin'd upon my Hand,
Sleep touch'd my Senses with his Ebon Wand.
When lo, I saw the lab'ring Ground recede,
And an huge Fabrick rear its mighty Head:
Within sat awful, all array'd in Light,
A beauteous Maid, magnificently bright;

A Wreath of Lawrel round her Head she wore,
And in her Hand a Paratonium bore:
Her Name was Honour. See, the Brightness breaks,
Hark, hark, behind the sprightly Trumpet speaks!
Rous'd at the Sound, th' enliven'd World attends,
Thick, and more thick the black Blockade extends;
Fops, Templers, Courtiers, Slaves, Cheats, Patriots,
Pretend to hear, and to obey her Call;
Poets and Patrons, vain Pretences make,
And all boast various Risks for Honour's sake.

In thread-bare Coat the greedy Miser stands,
And grasps his Pockets close with both his Hands:
"Goddeffs, for thee (he cries) I barter Ease,
"And give up Friendship, Happiness and Peace;
"Anxious for thee, I pine amidst my Wealth,
"I forfeit Heav'n, and I impair my Health."

His Heir advances next with hasty Stride,
Equipt in all the Fopperies of Pride;
The copious Coin from well-stretch'd Bags he pours,
And Jove like, scatters round him Golden Show'rs:
He sees his Predecessor's Labour vain,
And bids Profusion bribe him into Fame.

The Squire well liquor'd, staggering onward reels,
With half his Kennel growling at his Heels:
His hardy Side a Pair of Couples grac'd,
Which dangled from a Belt that girt his Waist:
His Jocky Cap of Fox's Skin was made,
The bushy Tail between his Shoulders laid;
His Coat was Otter; as he pass'd the Crowd,
He crack'd his eager Whip, and halloo'd loud;
Rous'd at the well-known Voice, the deep-mouth'd
Surround like *Seylla* the wide gaping Squire. [Choir,
Arriv'd, he thus with awkward Scrapes begun:
"For thee I've often rose before the Sun;
"For thee my Beagles skim the tainted Grass;
"For thee I've risk'd the Dangers of the Chase;
"Me, neither Rock or Mountain ever fear'd;
"Hedges for Thee, and five-barr'd Gates I've dar'd;
"With branching Horns my Hall I've planted o'er,
"And patch'd with many a Nose my Stable Door;
"Each Night I strive ambitiously for Fame,
"While brisk *October* swells in every Vein."

With servile Cringe the Courtier swims along,
And smiles, nods, whispers, as he parts the Throng:
Graceful he pulls aside his Coat, to show
The ribbon'd *George*, that dangling lurks below:
With vain Grimace, the Sycophant draws near,
And screws his Face into a molish Leer:
Hush! he prepares to speak, but first, well-bred,
With humble Blandishment he bows his Head:
"Goddeffs, whom Men unanimous obey,
"Who rul'd each Passion with directive Sway,
"All-potent Deity, to gain thy Wreaths,
"I stand, the vilest, meanest Wretch that breathes;
"Detesting Justice, for thy sacred Cause,
"I spoil'd my Country, and betray'd its Laws."
He spoke, and shameless sat; Historians say,
He never utter'd Truth before that Day.

The Soldier next mov'd on with haughty Chest,
And through opposing Ranks intrepid press'd;
Then clasp'd his Hand upon his Basket-hilt,
"Rivers of Blood, for thee, this Sword has spilt;
"Thee have I fought in many a deathful Plain,
"And fought for Honour over Heaps of Slain;
"To Right and Wrong my Spirit ne'er look'd down,
"Honour my Motive was, thou led'st me on."

The Duellist with ghastly Visage stood,
And drew a Poinard stain'd with human Blood;
The hardy Wretch to Honour's Crown pretends,
Remorseless, for he slew the best of Friends.

Criticks and Commentators meagre stand,
And each presents his Lumber in his Hand:
Who all for Honour smart with jealous Rage,
And fight and squabble thro' each muddy Page.

The Poets bawling loud demand their Right,
Weary'd and starv'd, who climb *Parnassus*' Height.

These and a thousand more, from him who cheat
For Honour, to the Fool, who drinks and eats.
* * * * *
All rush precipitate: its boasted Claim
Each Vice, each Folly brings to Honour's Name.

When lo! thick Mists and Darkness round arise,
And veil the Goddeffs from their longing Eyes:
Thus Clouds and Vapours oft obscure the Day,
And snatch from mortal Ken his dazzling Ray.
Each Fool and Madman gropes with joyless Face,
And in the room of Honour, clasps Disgrace.

TIME and BRITANNIA.

AS griev'd BRITANNIA ey'd the Main,
Deploping there her lost Command,
(Her Trade destroy'd, her Children slain)
And wet with briny Tears the Sand;
The World's Recorder, TIME, appears,
And thus the drooping Matron cheers.

Why, *Albion*'s Genius, this Dismay?
These trickling Tears, this Visage soddan?
Where are your Smiles to hail the Day,
That WILLIAM saved thee at CULLODEN?
Dispel thy Fears, and with thy Smiles
Enliven this blest Queen of Isles.

When William fought, and Charles gave way,
Is this the Day, she rose and said,
Is this the happy, glorious Day,
When FREEDOM triumph'd, SLAVERY fled?
Oh! be this Day for ever blest,
Which gave to frighted *Albion* Rest.

As when some Ravisher alone
Has caught a fair, incautious Maid,
Intent his beastly Will to crown;
She cries for, but despairs of Aid:
When freight the much-lov'd Youth appears,
The Savage kills, and ends her Fears.

Like her, by Charles and Slavery caught,
I cried for Aid and Liberty:
WILLIAM, like him, arose and fought,
And set his best-lov'd Mistress free.
For this may still the Hero's Name
Be foremost in the Lists of Fame.

Would all, like him, my Cause maintain,
Making my Weal their chiefest Care,
Soon should they humble France and Spain,
And Europe learn again to fear.
Britain her Empire then should see
Enduring, mighty TIME, with Thee.

On the glorious Victory at CULLODEN.

TO thee, great God, thy Britain owes
The fervent Tribute of her Praise,
Thine Hand has crush'd her dang'rous Foes,
And crown'd with Bliss her foll'wing Days.

Th' Extinction of our Faith and Lawes
Fill'd the mad Tumult's black Intent,
And Europe's comprehensive Cause
Hung trembling on the last Event.

Our Souls with conscious Horrors shook,
And Palenefs dimm'd each faded Brow,
Upward we glanc'd the anguish'd Look,
And pray'd that Heav'n would ward the Blow.

Heav'n heard: Commission'd from the Throne
Down from the Skies swift Victory springs,
Visits our Isle, too long unknown,
And waves o'er WILLIAM's Shield her Wings.

WILLIAM, array'd with heav'nly Might,
Leads to the War his Martial Train,
With cruel Monsters tempts the Fight,
And heaps them breathless on the Plain.

Indulge, great God, this Rising Sun,
Sublime to run his Round of Fame,
While France enchain'd, and Flandria won,
Compleat the Glories of his Name.

Continuation of the Pamphlet, intitled, The PRETTY GENTLEMAN; or, SOFTNESS of MANNERS vindicated. [See p. 70.]

UNrectified Spirits are eternally insisting upon the natural Right of maintaining their Opinions, and the Liberty of speaking their Minds.

The Liberty of speaking your Mind! A pretty Assertion truly! I know not what Arguments may be drawn, in favour of it, from the musty Precepts of antiquated Sages, but I am certain, that Good-breeding absolutely disallows it: Neither indeed is it reconcilable with common Sense and Discretion; for he who disapproves my Sentiments, does in effect tell me *I am a Fool*. Consequently, let him talk ever so well, and reason (as you call it) ever so justly, he is sure to give Offence; whilst the yielding Companion, the well-bred Assenter, never fails to conciliate Favour: for there is not a more engaging Compliment to the Understanding, than to sacrifice *your own* Vanity to that of *another*.

A *Pretty Gentleman* therefore scarce ever dissents. He will indeed sometimes say, *Oh! pard'n me, mi Dear! I ke'n't possibly be of that Apinion!* But then, this is only a polite Artifice, that he may flatter your Judgment with a finer Address, when he afterwards suffers himself to be convinc'd by your superior Reasoning. To give him his Due, he has no Attachment to any one Opinion in the World, but *that* of preserving the Rules of Good-breeding. In all other Cases, he has an Assent entirely at your Service; and you cannot change Sides oftner, than this most obsequious humble Servant will follow you. A Transgression of *Decorum* is indeed so shocking to his Nature, that he cannot let it pass without Correction; but then it is always inflicted with a gentle Hand. The severest Animadversion never rises beyond this,

O! fie! ye filthy Creter!

The Epithet *filthy*, as it appears upon Paper, may seem somewhat coarse and unclean: But were you to hear how he liquidates the Harshness of the Sound, and conceals the Impurity of the Idea, by a sweetned Accent, you would grow enamoured of his Address, and admire the enchanting Beauties of refin'd Elocution. *Oh! fie! ye filt-by Creter!* How easy, how gentle, how humane a Chastisement for the highest Offence!

It has been observed, (but I don't remember by what Author) that there are two kinds of Conversation: The one, close and continued; the other, loose and unconnected. The *First* was practis'd amongst us whilst the Enemies of Elegance prevailed: But now the *Latter* has deservedly gained the Ascendant; as it is perfectly suited to the Turn and Cast of our polite Assemblies of every Denomination*. The Gravity of dull Knowledge is at last happily exploded: *Masculine* Sense and Wit are rejected as obsolete and unfashionable Talents; and better supplied by the more engaging Charms of the contrary Qualities. Nothing is now heard, but sweet Chit-chat, and tender Prattle-Prattle, Shreds of Sentiments, and *Cuttings* of Sentences,—all soft and charming, elegant and polite.

By this short Abstract of the prevailing Turn in polite Conversation, the Reader sees, that the *Pretty Gentleman* must necessarily be the best Company; because he will neither offend by the abominable Coarseness of *manly* Reason, nor the ungrateful Poignancy of keen Repartee: But tho' he is not such a *Fool*, or so ill-bred as to be down-right *Witty*, he will now and then indulge himself in what he calls, *The little Escapes of Fancy*, which I will not injure so much as to rank them under the Denomination of *Wit*. If the Company happens to grow languid, *Fannius* has an admirable Talent at reviving their Spirits by some pretty familiar Remark or other; which, obvious as it is, would never have entered into the Head of an unrefined Mortal. On such an Occasion this little Wag will

* Drums, Kettle-Drums, Drum-Majors, Routs, Hurries, Riots, Tumults, and Helter-Skelters, the several Appellations by which the modern Assemblies are aptly characterized and distinguished.

pat a Lady over the Shoulder, and tell her with the most facetious Leer,

I view, Me'me, yur'e immoderately entertaining.

And tho' this is all he says, yet there is something in the Manner, in the Accent, and in the——*I don't know what*, that the Company instantly revive, and begin again to exchange their Words. Nor let any Man imagine that this is a trifling Talent, which can raise Something out of—Nothing, and restore a Society to Chearfulness and Pleasantry; for good Manners require that Conversation should be kept up at any Rate.

But when I told you that this Raillery was the most inoffensive thing in Nature, and operated so finely, that it could scarce be felt; yet as there are no general Maxims but what have some Exceptions, I confess that *Lepidulus* now and then steps beyond the Rules of the Community, and like a little Wasp as he is, leaves his Sting in the Wound he inflicts. A certain Lady, who affects a masculine Sense and Spirit of Jocularity, gave herself the Liberty to rally the modern Refinement, and in the Ardour of her Zeal was transported somewhat beyond the Limits of *Decorum*. Upon this, *Lepidulus* was so exasperated, that he could not, for the Soul of him, contain any longer, but steps towards her with a nettled Air, looks her full in the Face, and with a rebuking Countenance, mixed with Fear, gave Vent to his Spleen.—“I view, Me'me! it it it's not—with-
“out infinite Pains—that yu're able—to make yureself less
“am'able.”

This cutting Reproof, just and seasonable as it was, would hardly have passed uncensured by the Fraternity, had it not been excused by the high Provocation, which occasioned it.

The other Day, when the whole Body was assembled, they had the Patience to peruse that abominable *Farce* now under my Correction. “It is the most astonishing Thing in Nater, cries *Tenellus*, that so low a Performance should meet wi' such pop'ler Applause!—O Lard! Oh Lard! as I hope for Mircy, replies *Lepidulus*, there's re'lly now nothing at all sup'prizing in the Case; for pop'ler Fame is nothing but *Air*; and *Air* (as your Scholars tells us) nat'rally presses into—a
“Vac'uum. He—he—he—he!”

Tho' this was a keen Conceit, yet as it reflected Honour on the Community, it was so highly relished, that they had certainly broke out into a loud Laughter, were it not that such *Bursts* of Mirth are looked upon as the Marks of savage Manners. A governed Smile, or so—they judge not to be at all ungraceful; nay, an *Half-laugh* upon a very extraordinary Occasion, is not esteemed a Departure from *Decorum*. But then, the utmost Caution imaginable is taken, that it proceed no farther. And it is pleasant enough to see the little Difficulties they struggle with in suppressing the Inclination. The tickling Sense of the home-felt Conceit, puts the risible Features into Motion; but then it is instantly checked by the quick Impulse of fine Sensation. The one prompts to give full Vent to the rising Joy; the other bids—*forbear*. It is this pretty Altercation which produces that *tempered Laugh*, which plays with such a Grace on the Countenance of a *Pretty Gentleman*.

By what I have already advanced, the Reader may probably perceive, that their Language and Diction has the most essential Requisite of Style, and that *the Sound always echoes to the Sense*. But since this Part of the Character has been a Subject of our Mimick's Raillery, I shall produce such Instances, as will incontestibly demonstrate the Truth of my Assertion.

Some time ago, four or five of these elegant Youths were invited to dine at Lady Betty's. The first Dish that was served up happened to be a Leg of Lamb and Spinage; at the Sight of which *Fannius* instantly fainted away.

“Oh Lard! says *Timidulus*, fetch some Draps.—Take away
“the Dish, cried *Molliculo*—Perhaps he has some 'Tipathy to
“Lamb, No, no, replies *Tenellus*, he has evermore his Hy-

"sticks at this Time of the Year.—Let him alone, for He's ns
"Sake! don't croud about'm;—he'll come to himself present-
"ly.—Fetch a little Pepper Mint-water, says *Cottius*, it is—

By this Time, *Fannius* finding his Spirits return, gently lifted up his Head,—and after half a Dozen Sighs — "Heigh!
"Hoh! Where am I? — Well — I protest — I am quite —
"ashamed to — to — But — do you know, whenever I see a
"Leg of Lamb and *Spinage*, it is so like — that it puts me in
"mind of—" [*Here he burst out into a Flood of Tears*]—"It
"puts me in mind of my dear, — dear Bitch *Chebe* —" fin-
"ning herself upon a *Graft Plot!*" "What a dull Creter was
"I, replied the Lady, that I could not think of this! But upon
"my Veracity! I never heard a Syllable that *Chebe* was—
"It was sure the most engaging Company! And had the finest
"Coat! Well! It was an infinitely pretty Creter?"

"Oh dear Me'me! replied *Fannius*—Not a Word more, I
"intreat you.—Your Favor is an Antidote against all Misfor-
"tunes." Upon this he dried up his Tears; the Company
sat down again, and all was well. I have given this Narrative
not only as a beautiful Specimen of their Language, but as an
exemplary Instance of great Humanity of Temper.

Nor are they less excellent in what is commonly called the
Epistolary Style, but more properly *Missive Conversation*:
The Reader will be fully convinced of this, if he gives his At-
tention to the following Specimens.

A C A R D.

"Lord *Molliculo*'s Compliments to Sir *Roley Tenellus*—hopes
"did not ketch Cold last Night when he went from th' Op-
"pera—shall be proud of his Company at Cards next *Wednesday*
"fennit,—to meet Lady *Betty*, and begs will not fail."

When the Sentiments are committed to *Paper*, the Diction
rises to an higher Pitch, preserving at the same Time a great
Degree of the kindred Form.

A LETTER from Sir THOMASIN LEPIDULUS, to NARCIS-
SUS SHADOW, Esq;

Mi Dere NESSY,

I Expected you wud ha' retorted upon that brootal Monfir, who
atak'd you last Nite at Lady *Betty*'s.—You certinly had it in
yure Pour;—but upon matuer D'liberation, I wew, I think you
was in the Right to turn it off, and treat the Retch wi' good
Manners. Yu fine Geniusses who 'chyses every Body, certainly
for that Reason owes every body inf'nite Civility. Pour Puss is
better this Morning—Fever pretty much abated. Pray, mi
Dere, how is yure Cold? I tho't you was vastly hoarse last Nite.
Better not stir abroad.—Weather's extremely piercing. I hate
this detestable Climate, as much as—You will supply the rest—

Adieu, dere NESSY, Yours infinitely, T. LEPIDULUS.

Narcissus read this Letter to his Valet; and having talked
this Subject over with him, not perhaps to borrow any of the
Fellow's Sentiments, but to give Rise to some in himself, wrote
the following Answer—

I Protest to you, my dear Leppy, I was several Times upon the
Point of breaking out with the Sharpness of Rebuke. Was
there ever such a nauseous Creter? To confess the Truth,—I shud
certainly have been severe upon him, but that—it is much more
becoming a Gentleman, not to say any thing subject to inconvenient
Interpretations. The Fellow is—what you call sprightly—but
has not the least Tincture of Delicacy about him. Pray, have
you seen the New Play? I she'nt be esy till I have yure
Opinion.

My Suspicions are confirmed. *Amoriculus* (wud You believe
it?) the abominable Man is, bona fide, become a Parent by his
Criminal Gratifications.

Adieu Deery! Love me, as I do You—and more—if You can.

Yours for ever, N. SHADOW.

P. S. Half Hour past Two. Going to Dress.

And what now have the Sons of *Momus* to object against the
Style of a *Pretty Gentleman*? Here is every Requisite in Fine
Writing: Here is Brevity, Softness, Propriety, and Ease.
Happily freed from the Shackles of *connecting* and *restraining*
Rules, the Diction roves and wanders, now here, now there,
and with a wond'rous Facility glides so imperceptibly from one
Flower to another, that the most subtle Penetrator would be at
a Loss to find, where *This* ends, and where *That* begins. Some
Negligences there are indeed; but they are such as must be
allowed the truest Ornaments of Speech.—Let any Man ex-
amine the Letters I have here faithfully transcribed, and tell
me whether he does not admire the little Carelessnesses which
are beautifully interspersed in these pretty Compositions. If these
are *Faults*, it must be own'd that they are truly charming:
One cannot but delight in the lovely Errors, and say of this
Style what *Quintilian* did of *Seneca*'s,

Abundat Dulcibus Vitiis.

It is a common Observation, that nothing has spoiled more
Authors than the affected Imitation of another Man's Diction.
Every one has some natural Bent, something *peculiar* in his
Genius, which if he does not follow, he will never be able to
speak or write with any Success. The *Pretty Gentleman* care-
fully avoids this Error, and follows his natural Genius. He
neither writes like *Addison*, nor talks like *C*—: but
nobly disdains all servile Imitation. His Language is Original:
It is his own: and I defy the snarling Critick to produce any
thing like it. I speak only of the *Style*; for I will not deny,
that sometimes he will condescend to *steal* an *Hint* from ano-
ther, as may be seen in the Specimens I have given. But how
does he *steal* it? No otherwise than like those, who (as *Garth*
says of *Dryden*) steal Beggars Children, only to cloath them
the better.

Another Object of this Mimick's Railery, is that sweet Placa-
bility of Temper, which obliges a refined Gentleman to put up
even repeated Injuries and Affronts, rather than avenge them
by the usual Method of demanding Satisfaction.

I am not apprehensive that this Part of his Character is less
defensible than the rest. I could produce some tolerable Argu-
ments against Duelling, drawn from certain Principles, which
were once looked upon to be the Rules of Human Conduct. I
could easily prove, that the single Combat is derived from
Gothick Manners, and is absolutely inconsistent with the Cha-
racter of a Gentleman. But such Reasonings as these are nei-
ther so well adapted to the Times, nor so pertinent to the
Cause I have undertaken. Waving then this kind of Defence,
upon this single Argument I lay my whole Stress — "The
"Pretty Gentleman will not fight,—because—He is not able."

And can any Man produce a better Reason for not doing a
Thing, than to make it manifest—that he *cannot*?

Behold that tender Frame! Those trembling Knees! Those
feeble Joints! Observe that fine Complexion! Examine that
smooth, that Velvety Skin! View that *Pallor* which spreads
itself over his Countenance! Hark, with what a feminine Soft-
ness his Accents steal their Way thro' his half-opened Lips!
Feel that soft Palm! those slender Fingers, accustomed only to
handle Silks and Ribbons, the easy-piercing Needle, or soft-
gliding Shuttle; but unpractised to the rough Exercises of War-
like Weapons! Mark all these, and a Thousand other gentle
Imbecilities, and then tell me, impartial Reader, whether such
a Being is form'd for Battle?—You cannot think it: You
will not say it. I will therefore venture to affirm, that He is
so far from deserving Contempt and Ridicule, when he de-
clines the Combat, that he merits our Esteem and Applause.
He therefore who is so base as to affront, or send a Challenge
to such a Person, is an arrant Coward. For would a Man of
Honour draw his Sword upon a Lady? And to say the Truth,
The *Pretty Gentleman* is certainly formed in a different Mould
from

from that of common Men, and tempered with a purer Flame. The whole System is of a finer Turn, and superior Accuracy of Fabrick, insomuch that it looks as if Nature had been in doubt to which Sex she should assign Him.

Now this Contexture of his Organs, and the Tone of his Spirits, approaching so very near That of the *Fair*, has rendered Him liable to the same gentle Impressions, and Alarms of Fear. Does *Gelia* set up a Scream at the Apprehension of the least Danger? *Delicatus* is as easily intimidated, and screams with as pretty an Accent. Do the Weakness of Lady Betty's Nerves subject her to Fits and Swoonings? *Tenellus* likewise has his Hystericks, and dies away with as soft a Grace. It is to attain these and such like Accomplishments, that they make frequent Visits to the Ladies; tho' some sanderous Persons would make us believe, that they have another Motive, and intimate I know not what, *vicious* Designs, that are too indecent even to be mentioned. But I can assure the World, there is not the least Foundation for the base Suggestion. This Attendance, I know, takes its Rise from Causes, with which the Appetite for That Sex has no manner of Connexion. So pure are their Morals! So inviolable their Modesty! Amazing Continence! And yet, our Wonder is lessen'd, when we consider what Methods they pursue to fence against the Allurements of Female Charms. They are certainly the most sober and temperate Beings that ever existed. It is an inviolable Maxim with them, to refrain from every Indulgence, which is apt to irritate the Blood, and excite the Pruriency of Desire.

Old *English* Roast-beef is indeed properly adapted to Old *English* Manners; since, as all Physicians observe, the Quality of our Food communicates itself to the Mind. Therefore at the Table of a *Pretty Gentleman*, you will never see the Flesh of a full-grown Animal. Chickens of a Week old, Veal Sweet breads, or a Leg of Lamb, and now and then Pigs-petitoes, are their highest Indulgence. But the usual Food is Cheese-cakes, White-pot, Tanzeys, and Flommery. And can it be thought that this Abstemious Restriction is a proper Subject of Raillery, when a certain celebrated Writer, amidst the Praises he bestows on his noble Patron, mentions *this* as his finishing Excellence, "That he lived upon *Panada* and Water-gruel." I mention this, because it is the Observation of one who never shew'd any Favour to Modern Elegance.

As to Wine, it is absolutely their Aversion. And indeed, so delicate is their Frame, that even the moderate Indulgences of the *Fair* would ill-agree with those more tender Males. "The First Glass, said a *Pretty French Author*, I may drink for myself; a Second for my Friend; but if a Third, it is for my Enemy." Our Youths seldom go so far as a Second; and whenever that happens, 'tis sure to be followed with bitter Reflections. "What do you think? (said *Umbratilis* to Lord *Molly*.) I was the most abominable Rake last Night! Do you know? I drank *Two* Glasses of Claret after my Flommery.

"Oh fie! you naughty Child! what a *Paw* Trick was that! as I hope for Mercy, you deserve to be soundly Wh—t, so you do

Two Glasses only! No more! And yet merited such a rigorous Animadversion. But perhaps even that small Quantity might be too much for the Infantine Constitution; to which Nature points out a more suitable Liquor, of a soft and delicious kind, emulged from the salutiferous Cow, or the thin Juices of the *Gentle Ass*; the Temperament of whose Fluids is productive of a correspondent Temperament in the Person who accustoms himself to these assimilating Draughts.

I have already detained the Reader so long, that I shall not trespass upon his Patience by giving a Detail of the numerous Artifices, which are exhibited in the important Hours that are

employed in decorating their Persons. Were you to behold *Narcissus* at his Toilet, how would you be charmed with the Order and Disposition! Did you view this lovely Youth whilst he takes his exterior Form into a most exact Adjustment, you must stand amazed at all the *Pretty Wonders* of his Art. What Pains! What Care! What Study! What Address! To arch that Eye brow! To soften that Hand, and to curl those lovely Locks! Whilst all the Graces attend as Invisible Handmaids, to finish the Work of Elegance. And when the busy Scene is over, and he is decorated in every minute Circumstance with the most perfect Concinnity; behold, with what a soft Air and sweet Complacency he represents himself to View, and like *Horace's Davine* coming from her Toilet,

—*enitefeit*—
Pulebrior multo, Juvenumq; prodit
Publica cura.

Thus have I presented to the Reader's View an Enumeration of the several Qualities which constitute

A PRETTY GENTLEMAN.

From whence it is easy to collect the true Notion of *Genuine* Elegance; which, without any Apprehension of being disproved, I do not hesitate to define thus—

"Elegance is the Absence or Debilitation of *Masculine* Strength and Vigour, — Or rather, The Happy Metamorphosis, — Or, The Gentleman turn'd Lady; that is, Female Softness adopted into the Breast of a *Male*, discovering itself by outward Signs and Tokens in feminine Expressions, Accent, Voice, Air, Gesture, and Looks: Or, as the *French* more clearly define it, *A je ne seai quoi*.

And now I appeal to the Judgment of the Impartial, whether This be a Character which deserves that Contempt and Ridicule some rude and undisciplined Spirits have endeavoured to throw upon it? It is impossible that any *serious* Person can entertain such a Thought.

I call therefore upon the Wisdom of the Nation: I call upon the L—ds, K—ts, and B—s, now assembled in P—t, to interpose in this important Cause, this truly *National* Concern.

The Question is, Whether we shall become more than *Men*, that is, *Pretty Gentlemen*; or worse than Brutes, *i. e.* *Masculine*, Robust Creatures, with unsoftened Manners. The latter will infallibly be the Case, if an effectual Stop be not put to that licentious Raillery, which would laugh out of Countenance the generous Endeavours of a Race of virtuous Youths, to polish our Asperity, mollify us into gentle Obsequiousness, and give us a true Relish of all the dulcet Elegancies of Life? I will speak without Reserve: Should not the Theatres be *absolutely demolished*? We have already in vain tried the lenient Measures of Restriction. Why then should we not now have Recourse to the last Remedy, and cut down the Tree, which, after all our Pruning and Culture, still continues to produce *poisonous Fruit*?

The indulgent Reader, I dare say, will approve the Method I prescribe. But perhaps so many Difficulties may arise to his Imagination, that he will conclude it impracticable.

Difficulties there are, no doubt; but *One* there is, which, if *He* can surmount, I myself will undertake to remove all the rest.

Here lies the grand Impediment! How can we expect the Favour of the *Learned* or the Protection of the *State*, to cherish and support *This Refinement*, when its most inveterate Enemy is the *very Man* who has always been the *Standard of Taste* with the former; and is now raised to a Post, which gives him such an unhappy Influence in the latter? Unhappy indeed for the Sons of Elegance! For what can the most Sanguine expect from one, who has made it the Business of his Life, to bring into Repute the false Refinements of ancient *Greece* and *Rome*? Will a Person of his *Masculine* Talents become the Patron of soft and dulcified Elegance? Will *He* give up that *Attic Wit*, which

† Middleton's Life of Cicero, Dedication.

which has gained him such high Applause, and made him the Delight of a mis-judging World, to cultivate Qualities in which he is not formed to excel?

What then remains, but that the *Sons of Elegance* wait with Patience (for they are too *gentle* to use any *violent* Methods) till the kind Fates shall remove this implacable Adversary out of the World. And then, my foreboding Heart assures me, true Politeness will thrive and prosper, and spread her sweet mollifying Influences over the Land, till nothing shall be heard of or seen, but Softness and Complaisance, Prettiness, and Elegance, Infantine Prattle, Lullaby Conversation, and gentle Love; and every well-educated *Male* amongst us, shall become

Mollis & parum Vir; that is, A PRETTY GENTLEMAN.

A Dissertation on the ÆTHER of Sir ISAAC NEWTON, extracted from a Book published by Bryan Robinson, M. D.

AS the ancient School Divines gave Surnames to their Doctors, which explained at once their respective Characters, so in regard to the several Systems of Philosophy that have prevailed in the World, their Value has been pointed by a Variety of Epithets: That of *Plato* was stiled *divine*; that of *Aristotle*, *profound*; the Philosophy of *Des Cartes* was universally allowed to be *most ingenious*; but it is the Glory of *Sir Isaac Newton* alone, that, waving all these flattering Characteristicks, in respect to the Inventors and Authors of new Systems, the common Consent of the Learned, after long and mature Deliberation, after Examinations the most strict and the most severe, have pronounced of his Philosophy, that *it is true*. Thus it seems, that the System of *Sir Isaac Newton* is not a very ingenious fine-span Contrivance, formed to amuse and captivate the human Mind; nor is it so dark or profound as to bewilder the Wit of Man in such a Manner, as to owe its reputed Truth to the Difficulty of proving it false; but by comparing it with the Universe, it appears clearly to be the System thereof: and this with lesser or greater Evidence, in proportion to the Looseness or Strictness of the Enquiry. This is the just Characteristick of the *Newtonian* Philosophy; and of the Truth of this Observation, the Book before us is a most convincing Instance.

But in order to give the Publick a just Notion of what they are to expect in this Performance, it will be requisite to give some Account of the Subject of this Book; which being written for the Use of those perfectly acquainted with the Philosophy of *Sir Isaac Newton*, cannot otherwise be made obvious to the Generality of Readers. The Word *Æther* is not new, for *Sir Isaac Newton* was no Lover of new Words, but it is of *Greek* Original, and comes from a Verb, which signifies to *burn* or *flame*; and therefore the Sense in which it is used by this admirable Philosopher, for a thin subtile Matter, or Medium, much finer and rarer than Air, is very agreeable to the natural Import of the Term. It is also to be observed that other Philosophers have made use of it, but then it was without distinguishing clearly its Nature, or delivering themselves in such a manner as might easily make the Thing well understood. Thus this Term became embarrassed with a Variety of Ideas, and arbitrarily applied to many different Things; so that severer Philosophers chose to set it aside, and to substitute other Phrases which expressed the Meaning better. As for Instance, the *Cartesians* made use of the Term *Materia Subtilis*, or *Subtile Matter*; which they supposed not only to pervade, but actually to fill up all the Vacuities of Bodies, so as to make an absolute *Plenum* in the Universe. But *Sir Isaac Newton* overthrew this Opinion, not because it was established by another Philosopher, but because it was repugnant to Truth; and indeed this was his constant Rule, his Modesty appearing in all his Writings to be equal to his strong Sense and amazing Penetration.

He overturned the Notion of a subtile Matter, such as the

Cartesians acknowledge, by shewing that the Celestial Spaces are void of all sensible Resistance; from whence it follows, that the Matter they contain must be exquisitely rare, since the Resistance of Bodies is known to be chiefly as their Density; so that if the celestial Spaces were thus adequately filled with any Medium or Matter how subtile soever, they would resist the Motion of the Planets and Comets as much, nay more than Quicksilver or Gold. But as it is both evident and certain, that Planets and Comets pass through the celestial Spaces without any sensible Resistance, it is clear, that there cannot be in Nature any such subtile Matter as *Descartes* imagined. It is indeed true, that the *Æther* of *Sir Isaac Newton* has been stiled by some, and without any Impropriety, a subtile Matter: but we must have a Care of confounding it with the subtile Matter of *Descartes*; and in order to this we must remember that the latter was a Supposition or Invention of its Author, conceived with a View of explaining the Phænomena of Nature, with which it has been found not to agree; but the subtile, or as he himself calls it, the *Ætherial Matter* of *Sir Isaac Newton*, was discovered by Experiment, that is, the Observation of Nature itself.

He observes, that if in two large, tall, cylindrical Vessels of Glass inverted, two little Thermometers be suspended so as not to touch the Vessels, and the Air be drawn out of one of these Vessels, and afterwards both be removed out of a cold Place into a warm one, the Thermometer *in vacuo* will grow warm in the same Degree, and almost as soon as the Thermometer in the Glass, from which the Air was not extracted. And when the Vessels are carried back into the cold Place, the Thermometer *in vacuo* will grow cold almost as soon as the other Thermometer. Hence it seems, that the Heat of the warm Room is convey'd thro' the Vacuum by the Vibrations of a Medium much more subtile than the Air, which Medium remained in the Vacuum after the Air was extracted. It seems also, that this Medium is that by which Light is refracted and reflected, and by the Vibrations of which, Heat is communicated by Light to Bodies; the Vibrations of this Medium in hot Bodies contributing to the Intenseness and Duration of their Heat, which they communicate to cold ones that are contiguous, by the Propagation of the Vibrations through this Medium common to both. It appears also from hence, that this Medium is exceedingly more rare and subtile, more elastick and active than the Air by which it pervades all Bodies, and expands itself through the Celestial Space.

Hence the Refraction of Light proceeds from the different Density of this Medium in different Places, the Light receding always from the denser Part of the Medium. Hence also it appears highly probable, that this Medium is more dense in free and open Spaces, void of Air and grosser Bodies, than within the Pores of Water, Glass, Crystal, Gems, and other Bodies that are compact. For when Light passes thro' Glass or Crystal, and falls very obliquely on the further Surface thereof, it is totally reflected; now this total Reflection ought to proceed rather from the Density and Vigour of the Medium, without and beyond the Glass, than from the Rarity or Weakness of it.

This Medium, in passing out of Water, Glass, Crystal, and other compact and dense Bodies into empty Spaces, seems to grow denser and denser by Degrees; by which it refracts the Rays of Light not in a Point, but by bending them gradually into curve Lines. It seems likewise that this gradual Condensation extends to some Distance from the Bodies; whereby it occasions the Inflections of the Rays of Light, which pass by the Edges of dense Bodies at some Distance from them. These Particulars considered, it seems that this Medium must be much more rare within the dense Bodies of the Sun, Stars, Planets, and Comets, than in the Celestial Spaces between them; and in passing from them to greater Distances, it is reasonable to pre-

presume, that it grows perpetually denser and denser, so as to become thereby the Cause of the Gravity of those great Bodies to one another, and of their Parts toward their Bodies, every Body pressing from the denser towards the rarer Parts of the Medium. For if this Medium be rarer within the Sun's Body, than at the hundredth Part of an Inch from its Body, and still rarer there than at double that Distance; and so, rarer and rarer than at greater Distances; there is no Reason can be assign'd why the Increase of Density in this Medium should stop any where, and not rather continue thro' all Distances, from the Sun to Saturn, and even beyond it.

It is indeed probable, that this Increase of Density may be very slow at great Distances; but if the elastick Force of this Medium be exceeding great, it may be sufficient to impel Bodies from the denser to the rarer Parts of this Medium, with that Power which we call Gravity. That the elastick Force of this Medium is exceedingly great, may be concluded from the Swiftneſs of its Vibrations. Sounds move at the Rate of Eleven hundred and forty *English* Feet in a Second; the Motion of Light, which has been proved to arise from the Vibration of Pulses of this Medium, is seven hundred thousand Times swifter than that of Sound, consequently those Vibrations must be still more swift; whence its elastick Force in comparison of the Air may be computed.

Such is the Account that Sir *Isaac Newton* himself gives of that subtle Medium, which he styles *Æther*; and from his Account we receive at once a distinct Idea of his Notion thereof, and of the Existence of the Thing itself: that is to say, we are satisfied that he reasons and draws Conclusions from Facts, and that he is not laying down an airy Theory, depending merely upon arbitrary Suppositions. He farther observes, that as Attraction is stronger in small Magnets than in great ones, in proportion to their Bulk; and Gravity greater in the Surfaces of small Planets than in those of great ones, in proportion to their Bulk; and small Bodies more agitated by electric Attraction than great ones; so the Smallness of the Rays of Light may contribute very much to the Power of the Agent by which they are refracted. So that if we suppose that *Æther* contains such Particles as endeavour to recede from each other, as we see in our Air; and these Particles are exceedingly smaller, not only than those of Air, but also than those of Light; this exceeding Smallness of such Particles may contribute to the Greatness of the Force by which these Particles recede one from another, and consequently make that Medium exceedingly more rare and more elastick than our Air: whence it will be less able to resist the Motions of Projectiles, and be exceedingly more capable of pressing upon gross Bodies, by endeavouring to expand itself. Hence the Planets and Comets, and all other gross Bodies, may move more freely in this ethereal Medium than in any Fluid (such as *Descartes* suppos'd) filling all Space adequately without leaving any Pores, and which must be thereby denser than either Quicksilver or Gold.

If it appears difficult to conceive how any Fluid can be so extremely rare as this is held to be, it may be asked how an electric Body can by Friction emit an Exhalation so subtle, and yet so powerful, as by its Emission to cause no sensible Diminution of the Weight of the electric Body, and to be expanded thro' a Sphere, the Diameter of which is above two Feet, and yet be able to agitate and carry up Leaf-Copper, or Leaf-Gold, at the Distance of above a Foot from the electric Body; or how the Effluvia of a Magnet can be so subtle as to pass thro' a Plate of Glass, without Resistance or Diminution of Force, and turn a Magnetick Needle beyond the Glass. The Certainty of these Things cannot be called in question, because we do not clearly conceive the Nature of that Exhalation, or Medium, by which they are produc'd; and which differs so widely from our common Air, tho' they pass thro' and are contained in it. If right Reason forbid this, and even

obliges us to admit, and to allow the Matter of Fact, tho' we cannot immediately account for it, at least in a scientifick and satisfactory Manner; then there is the same Cause why we should admit a Medium with such Qualities, as from a just and regular Deduction, are ascribed by Sir *Isaac Newton* to his *Æther*, to subsist; and from thence endeavour to solve those Difficulties, which have been hitherto held inexplicable by other Philosophers. The doing this, that is, the setting this capital Point of Sir *Isaac Newton's* Philosophy in a just and clear Light, is the Business of this Dissertation.

The learned Author has divided this Treatise into seven Parts: In the First of which he explains the Nature of an elastick Fluid, in three Propositions, with several Corollaries deduced from them, founded upon the Mathematical Principles of Sir *Isaac Newton*; by which he shews his Reader the Nature of the elastick Force, the Manner in which it operates, and how its Strength or Power of acting may be conceived and calculated.

In the Second Part he shews how this *Æther* causes an universal Attraction and Gravity, in three Propositions, with their Corollaries; and to these he adds a Scholium, shewing how the Doctrine of an *Æther* accounts for various other Phenomena, that are not explicable by any other Cause.

He shews in the Third Place, how Repulsion and Elasticity are caused by the *Æther*, in two Propositions, with their Corollaries; to which he adjoins two very easy and familiar Examples, the one of a Steel Bow, the other of Billiard Balls; which render what he insists upon in that Part of his Work as clear and as intelligible as it is possible.

Under the Fourth Head, he shews how this *Æther* causes the principal Phenomena of Light, that is, its Emission, Refraction, Reflexion, Inflexion, and Fits of easy Transmission, and easy Reflexion, in a Lemma and six Propositions.

He shews in the Fifth Place, how this *Æther* causes Heat, and the Refraction of Bodies by Heat, in two Propositions and Corollaries deduced from them.

In the Sixth, he informs us how this *Æther* causes muscular Motion and Sensation; but refers us for farther Light upon this Subject to his *Treatise on Animal Oeconomy*, reducing all that he has to say upon this Head, under two Propositions, and a few Corollaries deduced from the first of them.

In the Seventh and last Place, he shews how this *Æther* causes the Cohesion of the Particles of Bodies, which is a Force different from that which causes Gravity. He then shews the Force with which this *Æther* causes Fermentation, to be much superior to the Force by which it causes Gravity; as also, that it is of the same Nature with the Force whereby it causes the Cohesion of the Particles of Bodies. From the Principles laid down and demonstrated by him in this Treatise, he draws the following general Scholium:

" Having shewn how the *Æther* causes a great Part of the Phenomena of Nature, it may be asked, whence this general material Cause has its great Activity and Power? For since its Particles do not touch, and yet repel one another with great Force, there must be some Cause interceding the Particles, which give them this repulsive Power. This Cause must be either Matter or Spirit, there being nothing in the Universe, which we know of, besides these two. But this Cause cannot be Matter: for Matter is in its own Nature inert, and has not any Activity in itself; and consequently cannot communicate any Power to the *Æther*. And therefore the Cause which gives the *Æther* its Activity and Power, must be Spirit.

" Spirit, which intercedes the Particles of *Æther*, and gives them a repulsive Power, and ordains and executes the Laws, by which *Æther* and Bodies act mutually on one another, must be present in all Parts of Space where there is *Æther*. But there is *Æther* in all Parts of Space in which we can dis-

“ discover Attraction, Gravity, Light, or any other of the
 “ Phænomena which I have shewn to be caused by an *Æther*.
 “ There is an universal Attraction in all Bodies in the Solar
 “ System: Comets gravitate toward the Sun; there is Light in
 “ all the fixed Stars: and if the fixed Stars be Centers of other
 “ Systems, as the Sun is the Center of our System, we may
 “ reasonably conclude, that all the Phænomena I have men-
 “ tioned will be found in the Systems of the fixed Stars, as
 “ well as in the Solar System. And therefore, as there is every
 “ where *Æther*, there must be every where Spirit in every Part
 “ of infinite Space. And the *Æther* being one and the same, in
 “ all Parts of Space, as we may conclude it to be from Light
 “ being the same every where; the Spirit, which gives its Ac-
 “ tivity and executes its Laws, must be one and the same Spirit,
 “ every where present in all Parts of Space.”

To this Dissertation is added, an Appendix, in which two Things are contained: the First is the Method of measuring the Forces, by which the *Æther* causes the Cohesion of contiguous Particles of Bodies; and the Second distinguishes between the Attraction and Repulsion caused by these Forces, and the Attraction and Repulsion caused by the Force of Electricity; in respect of which the Author expresses himself with great Judgment and Perspicuity.

Description of the FRONTIER PROVINCES in the Low Countries.

THE Province of Zealand, from West Cappel to the Frontiers of Dutch Brabant, taking in the Channels which divide the Islands, is about 30 Miles long, and from the West Mouth of the Scheld to the Channel betwixt it and Goeree is about 17 broad. The Air is sharper and less healthy than that of the neighbouring Countries, and Strangers who come hither are very subject to Agues and Fevers; yet that of South Beveland is reckoned mild, and the Air of Walcheren is more temperate than it was in former Ages. The Nightingales frequent it of late, which they did not in former Times, when it was not so well planted with Orchards as now. The Soil is generally fruitful, produces excellent Wheat, Abundance of Colewort, of whose Seed they make great Profit, and Madder for Dying. They have good Pasture for Sheep, especially on the Shores; which being often overflowed, impregnates the Earth, and gives the Grass such a Relish, that their Mutton is preferred to that of the other Provinces.

The People are of a middle Stature, strong and well set. The better sort are courteous and liberal, but the meaner rough and boisterous, and chiefly Sailors. They are the best Mariners of the Seven Provinces, and during a War make great Advantage in Privateering. They have not many Artificers, their chief Application being to Fishing and Foreign Trade, and they are dextrous at refining of Salt. In their Customs and Humours they come nearer the Brabanters and the French, than the Germans and Dutch, and their Women are very neat in their Dress. They were formerly under the same Lord with Holland, but had their own particular Laws. A great Part of it was subdued by the Earls of Flanders, but recovered again by their own Counts: Their Islands are divided into those on the East and West Side of the Scheld, which are under the Jurisdiction of two Treasurers that have the Power of Judges, take Care of the Peace, and punish Offenders; but the Power of him on the East Side of the Scheld is much eclipsed of late by the Bailiffs of Zurickzee and Tolen. The Treasurer of the other has his Court at Middleburgh.

The Islands are eight, four beyond the East Scheld, viz. Schoeven, Duveland, Tolen, and Oresand, and four between that and the West Scheld, viz. Walcheren, South Beveland, North Beveland, and Wolferdike, three of them being more exposed to the Ocean than the rest. The Inhabitants are at great Charge to preserve them

by Dikes. In this Province there are 8 Cities, and 100 Villages. The chief Island is Walcheren, of a round Form, at the Mouth of the Scheld, about 9 Miles long, and 8 broad. It exceeds the rest in Number of Inhabitants, Splendour of its Cities, Villages, and Trade; has the Sea on the West, South Beveland on the East, Schoeven with the Sea on the North, and the Mouth of the Scheld on the South.

The principal Towns are as follow:

1. MIDDLEBURGH, so called because it stands about the Middle of the Island. It is large and populous, has many wealthy Merchants, the Streets are spacious, the Churches magnificent, and twenty in Number; one of them has an exceeding high Tower, sumptuously built, with a fine Clock and Dial, which is said to have cost 150,000 Florins. The Stadthouse is a noble Fabrick, adorned with Statues and Images; it had very splendid Monasteries before the Reformation, especially that of St Nicholas, whose Abbot represented the Clergy in the Meeting of the States. Philip II. made it a Bishop's See; but the States have since converted its Revenues to the Use of their own Meeting, a Chamber of Accounts, a College of Admiralty, and a Mint. This City is much enriched by the Staple of Wine from France, Spain and Portugal. They purchased the Town of Arnemuyden above one hundred Years ago, and their old Haven being choaked up, they have cut a deep and broad Channel from that Town, by which Vessels of great Burthen are brought into the City. It is strongly fortified with a Wall encompassed by large Ditches, and these Ditches surrounded by another Wall. The Lutherans, Anabaptists and Jews, are allowed Places of publick Worship here. Their Government is by two Consuls, and 11 Eschevins, chosen by a Council of 24, half of which are of such Quality and Reputation as cannot be chosen themselves. They constantly maintain, at the Entrance of the Town-house, three Eagles, in Consideration of certain Privileges granted them by the Emperor. This Town lies 35 Miles South-west from Rotterdam.

2. FLUSHING lies five Miles S. from Middleburgh, on the Mouth of the Scheld. About 300 Years ago it was only a Ferry to Flanders, but increased so much by the Goodness of the Port, that it was walled by Adolphus of Burgundy about 160 Years ago. It is of such Importance, that Charles V. ordered his Son to take Care to preserve it. It is not so large, or well built, as Middleburgh, and the Street is not so spacious; but it has several fine Structures, and particularly their Stadthouse, where they have the Pictures of all the Princes of Nassau. The Houses are generally well built, and the Town well fortified and rich. The Duke of Alva ordered a Citadel to be built there, but the Inhabitants hanged his Engineer, and the Town was the first that revolted after the Geuse seized the Brill. It was one of the cautionary Towns given by the States to Queen Elizabeth, when the great Sir Philip Sidney was made Governor of it. It is almost surrounded by the Sea, and their Canals bear Ships of great Burden, which makes it a Place of vast Trade. They built a Church for the English in Queen Elizabeth's Time, with a new Stadthouse and a Palace for the Prince of Orange. It belong'd formerly to the Marquisate of Ter Vere, but was purchased with the Marquisate by the Prince of Orange in 1581, when they swore Allegiance to him and his Heirs, and were ever after great Lovers of the Family.

3. TER-VERE or CAMP-VERE, about three Miles North from Middleburgh, is well fortified with a broad Ditch, and three Bulwarks answerable to the Number of its Gates. It is a good Harbour, and the best Arsenal of the Province. It has been the Staple of the Scots Trade since 1612, from which it has received great Profit. The Scots are allowed the old Parish Church here. It has been frequently in Danger by the Sea, which overturn'd the Tower that stood on the North Side of the Harbour in 1630. It is govern'd by its own Magistrates, who are two Consuls, and nine Eschevins, assisted by a Council of 24, but subject to the Family of Orange.

4. ARNMUYDEN, so called from the River Arn, that runs from hence to Middleburgh, lies above two Miles East from it. The old Town of this Name was long ago ruined, and nothing of it left but a fair Church and a Hall. The new Town above an hundred Years ago exceeded Middleburgh in Magnificence and Riches, and had a good Harbour capable of receiving Vessels of 300 Tons. It was purchased by the Middleburghers from Philip of Burgundy; but their Harbour being spoiled by Sands, their Trade is decayed, and their chief Substance now is from refining Salt. It is encompassed with Walls, and has its own Magistrates.

5. RAMEKENS lies two Miles East from Flushing, is a strong Fort built by Mary Queen of Hungary, when Governess of the Low Countries for Charles V. It stands pleasantly, encompassed with Villages, Meadows, and Fields, and on one Side has a Creek, which has a safe Harbour for Ships. It was one of the cautionary Towns given to Queen Elizabeth. West Cappel lies on the West Coast of the Island, was formerly a Place of great Trade, and a commodious Harbour (and is famous for the Maritime Laws used in the seven Provinces, called by its Name) but was ruined by Inundations, and now reduced to a Village. Two Leagues and a half West from Middleburgh, stands Domburgh, formerly a rich and populous Town, with large Privileges, and abundance of Roman Antiquities, with Trunks of Trees, have been dug up in the Neighbourhood. The Palace of the Abbots of Middleburgh, called Westhove, is pleasantly situated among Woods near this Place, which is now also reduced to a Village, being ruined by the Inundations; yet both this Place and West Cappel enjoy their former Privileges, and are governed by their own Magistrates. At West Souburgh, between Flushing and West Cappel, there is a large ancient Palace where Charles V. resided in 1555, when hindered by contrary Winds from sailing to Spain.

A short View of the State of the FORCES and REVENUES of the States General.

THE standing Troops in 1670, during a general Peace, were 26,200 Men; being 10 Regiments of Horse, and 19 of Foot, which cost the States annually about 600,000 l. Sterling. Formerly they usually employed, in Time of Peace, 30 or 40 Men of War in Convoys, besides some ready in their Harbours on all Occasions; and this Fleet, with the Expence of building new Ships, amounted to a Sum almost as great as that expended in the Land Service. Thus the Ordinary of the Army and Navy was about One Million of our Money. At present the Ordinary of the Navy is considerably less.

In 1666 the States had above 60,000 Landmen, and 100 Ships of War at Sea; and in Cromwell's Time, about 1652, and that of King Charles, not many less than 150. Battles between the greatest Fleets that ever met upon the Ocean were then fought. Besides the Strength of the Dutch at Home, their East India Company in their Settlements are capable of putting a Fleet of 50 Men of War to Sea, and of raising at least 30,000 Men by Land; their Trade there being so large, that 22 Ships have arrived from thence in one Year.

In their Wars with England it was necessary to provide well for the Sea Service; in their Wars with France the Land Service was more immediately their Attention. Accordingly during the last general War with France, they had no very great Fleets at Sea; for, besides Frigates and other less Ships, they had no more Ships of the Line than are set down in the following Account, viz. In 1702, 55; in 1703, 50; in 1704, 56; in 1705, 56; in 1706, 54; in 1707, 49; in 1708, 53; in 1709, 50; in 1710, 43; in 1711, 40.

Great Britain and the States increas'd and diminished their respective Quotas in Proportion to the Force they judged the Enemy in a Condition to put to Sea each Year. After the Loss sustained by France at Vigo in 1702, and the other in the Sea-Fight near Malaga in 1704, she was in no Condition to put

any considerable Fleet to Sea. The British and Dutch Fleets acted sometimes separately, and at other Times in Conjunction. The two Squadrons which were sent to Portugal and the Mediterranean, acted in Conjunction: The Security of the Channel was left to the Queen's particular Care; because G. Britain had a greater Interest in Point of Commerce in the Channel, and could by its Situation, and the Conveniency of its Harbours, keep Ships there more commodiously than the States. On the other hand, the North Seas were left to the States General; who, from the same Motive, the Security of their Trade, could fend and keep Ships there with more Conveniency than G. Britain.

After the Treaty of Ryfwick in 1697, the States kept 44,992 Men in Pay; Great Britain 8000. In 1687 when the French King was at Peace with all his Neighbours, he had an Army of above 200,000 Men in Pay.

At the Beginning of the last general War, the States by Treaty furnished in the Netherlands 102,000 Men; viz. 42,000 for Garrisons, and 60,000 for the Field; Great Britain only 40,000. By subsequent Treaties the Quotas of both Powers were augmented according to the Exigency of Affairs; that of the States to 129,458 Soldiers, and that of the Queen to 72,197. Deducting the smaller Number from the greater, the Remainder is 57,261; so that the Dutch ought to have had in Flanders during that War, 57,261 fighting Men more than the English. I believe in Spain and Portugal we might have 15 or 16,000 Men in Pay more than the States; but that is far from making the Number equal: Besides which, the States were at the Charge of all the Powder and Ball expended in the many Sieges laid by the Duke of Marlborough, during nine Campaigns; an enormous Sum undoubtedly, and not easily computed. It was at their Cost the Fortifications of the Towns then taken were repaired, and their Magazines filled up: Amazing Efforts for so small a State! the whole seven Provinces not exceeding five or six of our middling Counties in Extent.

Formerly in their Treaties with the Great Powers of Europe, the Emperor, Great Britain, France and Spain, the Regulation for the States was on the foot of one Third, or two Fifths; in Treaties of a later Date their Quota has been augmented, and for every 12,000 Men supplied by the other Powers, the States furnish 8000.

In 1737, 8, 9, and 40, the States have had 36,000 Men on Foot, including the 12,000 in the Barrier Towns.

The strong Frontier Towns of the Republick garrison'd by their Forces, are, to take them in a Line, Sluys, Sas van Ghent, Hulst, Lillo a Fort, Bergen op Zoom, Breda, Boisseduc, the Grave, and Nimeguen; and, on the Maes, Venlo, Maastricht, and the Fort of Stevensweert.

It is remarkable, that almost the whole Army of the States are Foreigners; and their principal Officers either Scots or Germans. The Germans abound in the Towns of the United Provinces, and render them populous. They are far more in Number even than the French Protestants. Other Countries abound with superfluous People; this wants Men to fill her Offices in the Army, Navy, Civil List, and for her Manufactures. The younger Sons of the German Princes come hither, and make their Fortunes. Their Fleets are mann'd by Multitudes of Swedes and Danes, who find it better living aboard the Dutch Vessels than their own.

The Encouragement and Pay in the Dutch Service of the States are the best in Europe, except the British; but in Point of Exactness perhaps they exceed us. The Foot Soldier has 35 Stivers per Week, of which seven is deducted for his Cloaths, &c. The remaining 28, about our Half Crown, they have for their Subsistence. A Captain's Pay is 12,000 Florins, or 120 l. Sterl. per Ann. He has also the cloathing of his Company, and Ten Crowns for every Man that falls in Battle; which is given to encourage Bravery, and that the Of-

ficers should not be too sparing of their Men, thro' Fear of the Expence in raising them.

In *Holland* it is very difficult to raise Soldiers, Men being scarce, and only here and there a loose idle Fellow to be found. All are employed either in Trade, Manufactures, or Sea Service. And yet the States are never at a Loss for Soldiers. They have them from *Flanders*, *Brabant*, *Liege*, and other Countries upon the Borders of *Germany*. A *Dutch* Officer no sooner beats up for Recruits, than Numbers flock to him, encouraged by these Reasons: *First*, As we have just said, their Pay is good and exact. *Secondly*, Their High Mightinesses punctually keep their Word with them. The Soldier lists for what Number of Months or Years he pleases; at the Expiration of which Term, were there ever so hot a War, he has his Discharge on Demand. And, *Thirdly*, the Humanity of the Officers. They have been so accustomed to use their Servants well, according to the Laws of *Holland*, that they cannot get the better of that Habit, to treat the Soldiers with Insolence and Brutality. In the United Provinces there is a kind of Equality, natural indeed in Republicks, that prevails between all Orders of the People. Domesticks in consequence are upon a quite different Footing here to what they are in other Countries. If in this Land of Liberty the greatest Lord strikes his Servant with a Cane, the latter sues him, and can immediately recover a considerable Sum of Money from him by way of Amends.

In treating of the Strength of the United Provinces, we ought not to omit their Situation, which constitutes much their greatest Security. On the West and North they have the Ocean; on the South next *Flanders* and *Brabant* are Arms of the Sea, large Rivers, and Canals; so that they are absolutely inaccessible on that Side. On the East lies *Westphalia*; and on the South-East *Juliers* and *Cleves*.

If this State were reduced to the last Extremities by an Enemy, she would probably, to save herself, have Recourse to one of these Methods: She would unite herself to the Empire, and, becoming a Member of it, under the Name of *The Circle of Belgium*, be intitled to its Protection. *Charles V.* Emperor of *Germany*, and Sovereign of these Provinces, designed to annex all the 17 to the Empire, under the Name of *The Circle of Burgundy*. Another Resource would be, to fly to the *East Indies*, where they have much larger Territories and Settlements than the little Spot they now inhabit. In the dreadful Year 1672, the *Dutch* had Thoughts of having Recourse to this Expedient; and accordingly an exact Account having been taken of the Ships fit for so long a Voyage, they were found to be enough to transport 200,000 Persons to the *East Indies*. A third Resource, but a desperate one, would be, to lay their Country under Water, and drown the Enemy, tho' at the Hazard of their own Lives. Most of them might save themselves from perishing, by getting on board their Vessels and Boats of all sorts, which are innumerable in this Maritime Country.

The ordinary Revenue of the Republick is near two Millions *Sterling*. During the War with *England* in 1665, they raised double that Sum, or about four Millions *Sterling*; and on the Occasion of the last general War, which begun in 1702, and ended in 1713, they raised about five Millions every Year; which I believe is the utmost Expence this State is capable of.

The Proportion in that Respect between this Republick, *England* and *France*, is perhaps as 5, 7, and 14. *England* can raise 7 Millions, and *France* 14, with equal Facility, or more properly speaking, by equally burthening the Subject.

In case of a War, or other pressing Occasions, the extraordinary Expences of the Republick are raised by levying the hundredth Part of the Estates of the People, a Poll Tax, and other extraordinary Methods.

The ordinary Revenue is raised by Customs, but chiefly by Excises upon Houses, Lands, and all sorts of Provisions. The Customs are low and easy; it being the Maxim and great Care

of the Magistrate to treat that great Source of Power, Trade, as gently as possible, for fear of driving so roving and unstable a Traveller into other Countries, that know her inestimable Value, and how to cherish her. Some who have studied the Constitution of the Government, and usual Methods of Proceeding with respect to the Subject, think, that Liberty subsists no more here than in the most despotick Countries, even *Turkey* itself. However, as the People think themselves happy, they are so, according to the Saying of their own *Erasmus*, *Credo quod habes, & habes*.

TO the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE,
GENTLEMEN,

The following original Letter from the Great Mr LOCKE, to Mr SAMUEL BOLD, at Steeple, was published some Months ago; but as it has fallen into the Hands of only a few Readers in this Country, your inserting it in your Magazine will oblige many Admirers of that ingenious Author; particularly
Your constant Reader O.

S I R,

Yours of the 11th of April I received not till last Week. I suppose Mr *Churchil* staid till that Discourse, wherein you have been pleased to defend my *Essay*, was printed, that they might come together; tho' neither of them needs a Companion to recommend it to me. Your Reasonings are so strong and just, and your Friendship to me so visible, that every Thing must be welcome to me that comes from your Pen, let it be of what kind soever.

I promise myself, that to all those who are willing to open their Eyes, and enlarge their Minds to a true Knowledge of Things, this little Treatise of yours will be greatly acceptable and useful: and for those that will shut their Eyes, for fear they should see farther than others have seen before them, or rather for fear they should use them, and not blindly and lazily follow the Sayings of others; what can be done to them? They are to be let alone, to join in the Cry of the Herd they have placed themselves in, and to take that for Applause which is nothing but the Noise that of course they make to one another, which Way soever they are going; so that the Greatness of it is no manner of Proof that they are in the right. I say not this because it is a Discourse wherein you favour any Opinions of mine, (for I take Care not to be deceived by the Reasonings of my Friends) but say it from those who are Strangers to you, and who own themselves to have received Light and Conviction from the Clearness and Closeness of your Reasonings, and that in a Matter at first Sight very abstruse and remote from ordinary Conceptions.

There is nothing that would more rejoice me, than to have you for my Neighbour. The Advantage that you promise yourself from mine, I should receive from your Conversation. The impartial Lovers and Seekers of Truth are a great deal fewer than one could wish or imagine. It is a rare Thing to find any one to whom one may communicate one's Thoughts freely, and from whom one may expect a careful Examination and impartial Judgment of them. To be learned in the Lump by other Men's Thoughts, and to be in the right by saying after others, is the much easier and quieter Way: But how a rational Man, that should enquire and know for himself, can content himself with a Faith or Religion taken upon Trust, or with a servile Submission of his Understanding, as to admit all, and nothing else but what Fashion makes passable among Men, is to me astonishing. I do not wonder you should, in many Points, have different Apprehensions from what you meet with in Authors: with a free Mind, that unbiassedly pursues Truth, it cannot be otherwise. *First*, All Authors did not write unbiassedly for Truth's Sake. *Secondly*, There are scarce any two Men that have perfectly the same Views of the same Thing.

till they come, with Attention, and perhaps mutual Assistance, to examine it: A Consideration that makes Conversation with the *Living* a Thing much more desirable and useful than consulting the *Dead*, would the Living but be inquisitive after Truth, apply their Thoughts with Attention to the gaining of it, and be indifferent where it was found, so they could but find it. The first Requisite to the profiting by Books is, not to judge of Opinions by the Authority of the Writers. None have the Right of dictating but God himself, and that because he is Truth itself. All others have a Right to be followed as far as I, *i. e.* as far as the Evidence of what they say, convinces; and of that my own Understanding alone must be Judge for me, and nothing else. If we made our own Eyes our Guide, and admitted or rejected Opinion only by the Evidence of Reason, we should neither embrace or refuse any Tenet because we find it published by another, of what Name or Character soever he was.

You say you lose many Things because they slip from you: I have had Experience of that myself; but for that my Lord BACON has provided a sure Remedy: For, as I remember, he advises somewhere, never to go without Pen and Ink, or something to write with; and to be sure not to neglect to write down all Thoughts of Moment that come into the Mind. I must own I have omitted it often, and have often repented it. The Thoughts that come unsought, and, as it were, dropt into the Mind, are commonly the most valuable of any we have, and therefore should be secured, because they seldom return again. You say also, that you lose many Things because your Thoughts are not steady and strong enough to pursue them to a just Issue. Give me leave to think, that herein you mistake yourself and your own Abilities. Write down your Thoughts upon any Subject as far as you have at any Time pursued them, and then go on again some other Time when you find your Mind disposed to it, and so till you have carried them as far as you can, and you will be convinced, that, if you have lost any, it has not been for want of Strength of Mind to bring them to an Issue, but for want of Memory to retain a long Train of Reasonings, which the Mind having once beat out, is loth to be at the Pains to go over again; and so, their Connection and Train having slipped the Memory, the Pursuit stops, and the Reasoning is neglected before it comes to the last Conclusion. If you have not tried it, you cannot imagine the Difference there is in studying with and without a Pen in your Hand. Your Ideas, if the Connections of them that you have traced be set down, so that, without the Pains of recollecting in the Memory, you can take an easy View of them again, will lead you farther than you can expect. Try, and tell me if it is not so. I say not this, that I should not be glad to have any Conversation upon whatever Points you shall employ your Thoughts about. Propose what you have of this Kind freely, and do not suspect that it will interfere with my Affairs.

Know, that beside the Pleasure that it is to converse with a Thinking Man, and Lover of Truth, I shall profit by it more than you. This you would see, by the Frequency of my Visits, if you were within the Reach of them.

That which I think of *Deut. xii. 15.* is this, That the Reason why it is said, *As the Roebuck and the Hart*, is because, *Lev. xvii.* to prevent Idolatry, in offering the Blood to other Gods, they were commanded to kill all the Cattle that they eat, at the Door of the Tabernacle, as a Peace Offering, and sprinkle the Blood on the Altar; but wild Beasts that were clean, might be eaten, though their Blood was not offered to God (*ver. 13.*) because, being killed before they were taken, their Blood could not be sprinkled on the Altar; and therefore it sufficed, in such Cases, to pour out their Blood wherever they were killed, and cover it with Dust. And for the same Reason, when the Camp was broken up, wherein the whole People was in the Neighbourhood of the Tabernacle, during their forty

Years Passage from *Egypt* to *Canaan*, and the People were scattered in their Habitations thro' all the Land of Promise, those who were so far from the Temple were excused (*Deut. xii. 21. 22.*) from killing their tame Cattle at *Jerusalem*, and sprinkling their Blood on the Altar. No more was required of them than in killing a Roebuck, or any other wild Beast; they were only to pour out the Blood, and cover it with Dust, and so they might eat the Flesh. These are my Thoughts concerning that Passage.

What you say of Criticks, and critical Interpretations, particularly of the *Scriptures*, is not only, in my Opinion, true, but of great Use to be observed in reading learned Commentators; who, not seldom, make it their Business to shew in what Sense a Word has been used by other Authors: whereas, the proper Business of a Commentator is to shew, in what Sense it was used by the Author in that Place, which in the Scripture we have Reason to conclude was most commonly, in the ordinary vulgar Sense of the Word or Phrase, known in that Time; because the Books were written, as you rightly observe, and adapted to the People. If Criticks had observed this, we should have in their Writings less Ostentation and more Truth, and a great deal of Darkness now spread on the Scriptures had been avoided. I have a late Proof of this myself, who have lately found in some Passages of Scripture a Sense quite different from what I understood them in before, or from what I found in Commentators; and yet it appears so clear to me, that when I see you next, I shall dare to appeal to you in it. But I read the Word of God without Prepossession or Bias, and come to it with a Resolution to take my Sense from it, and not with a Design to bring it to the Sense of my System. And how much that has made Men wind and twist and pull the Text in all the several Sects of Christians, I need not tell you. "I design to take my Religion from the Scripture; and then, whether it suits, or suits not any other Denomination, I am not much concerned: For, I think, at the last Day, it will not be enquired whether I was of the Church of *England* or *Geneva*, but whether I sought or embraced Truth in the Love of it."

The Proofs I have set down in my Book of *One Infinite Independent Eternal Being*, satisfy me; and if the Gentleman that designed others, and pretended that the next Proposition to that of the Existence of a Self-sufficient Being should be this, That such a Being is but *One*, and that he could prove it antecedent to his Attributes, *viz.* Infinity, Omnipotency, &c. I am since pretty well satisfied, pretended to what he had not; and therefore I trouble not myself any farther about the Matter. As to what you say on the Occasion, I agree with you, that the Ideas of Modes and Actions of Substances are usually in our Minds before the Idea of Substance itself; but in this I differ from you, that I do not think the Ideas of the Operations of Things are antecedent to the Ideas of their Existence; for they must exist before they can any ways affect us, to make us sensible of their Operations, and we must suppose them to be before they operate.

The Essay is going to be printed again: I wish you were near, that I might shew you the several Alterations and Additions I have made before they go to Press. The warm Weather that begins now with us, makes me hope I shall now speedily get to Town. If any Business draws you thither this Summer, I hope you will order it so, that I may have a good Share of your Company. No body values it more than I, and I have a great many Things to talk with you. I am, Sir,

Oats, May 19. Your most affectionate humble Servant,
1699. J. LOCKE.

From the YORK COURANT, April 14.

Though I am very sensible the Remarks (in the *Courant* of the 3d of March, upon the Letter published Feb. 10) [See p. 81.] hardly deserve the Name of Reason or Argument; yet

yet as the Truth of some Facts I then mentioned is so boldly call'd in question, (plainly with a Design to impose on *weak Minds*, and raise a Spirit of *Contention*) I shall comply with the Request made me, and furnish this inquisitive Fellow with the Information he desires. The Author sets out with a great Air of Pleasantry and Smartness to call my Letter a *Sort of Answer*; without reflecting how much he injures his own Parts, and the Cause he espouses, by leaving two Parts in three of a short, (and as he would insinuate) weak, trifling Letter, quite *unanswer'd*. I flatter myself I shall easily stand excused to the Publick for the Length of this Letter, from the Necessity and Importance of preventing, if possible, *vexatious Law Suits*, and the silencing *groundless Clamour*.

In my Letter of Feb 10. I endeavour'd to shew, in a concise Way, what the Law understood by *Tythe of Agistment*; which I observed to be incontestably and of *common Right*, due to the Parson, as might be evinc'd by an infinite Number of concurring Decisions every where to be met with in the Books of Law: To this I added, (in order to shew the strange Absurdity of the contrary Opinion) that if the Parson was not to receive any Consideration for this Tythe, not only a *single Farm*, but even a *whole Parish*, might in some measure become *exempt*; and that particularly this must be the Case with some of the most considerable Farms in this County, which would in effect introduce, what the Law so constantly declares against, a *Custom de non decimando*! All this Part of my Letter this honest Answerer totally passes over, in order to make me say and grant, (what I never did) that the Tythe of Agistment was quite *new in this County*; and then takes occasion from what I really said about the Moderation of the Clergy, to quarrel with the present Incumbents, for *now* insisting on a *legal Demand*; when it is but too manifest that their not having done this sooner in all Instances, from an ill-judged *Lenity* and *Forbearance*, has furnished this warm Adversary with his strongest Argument against the *Right* itself. In this County, I believe, Rape-Seed and Potatoes have not been sown in large Fields, and in any great Quantities, till of late Years; and perhaps Hops and Saffron have very rarely or never been planted here; and yet surely the Tythe, even of these latter, would be strictly due, and might very legally be insisted on, tho', in the *fashionable Phrase*, it might justly here be called a *new Demand*! If my Estate, in the Memory of Man, has never paid any Tythe whatsoever, yet the Law will not justify me in a *Plea De non decimando* on that Account; nor shall I fare the least better for urging some of those stale exploded Arguments, That the Law will certainly presume in my Favour, that I have some *Composition*, *Modus*, &c. or other *legal Exemption*, though I cannot now make the least Proof of any such Matter. Without some Traces, some Footsteps, some Foundation to build on, *Presumptions* in Law never take place, as they arise only on stated Facts: but indeed where I can make a proper Proof; where I can go back with my *Plea* for Exemption upon some one or other of the Accounts mentioned, as far as the present Memory of Man will allow me, the Law will then supply the Defect of Evidence, by a *reasonable Presumption* in my Favour.

The late Lord Chief Justice *Coke* seems to be a great Favourite with the Letter Writer, for what he says of *Prohibitions*; but yet how many of his Cases and Authorities are since reversed by contrary Decisions? And tho' I shall very readily allow that his vast Learning and Knowledge of the Law give great Weight and Authority to what he says, yet I will venture to assert, that my Lord *Coke* never sent out his Prohibitions on such idle Suggestions as I before mentioned. How often has this great Lawyer told those, who have applied to him on such Accounts, that the Payment of one sort of Tythe did not justify the Non-payment of another? And with what just Indignation would he have treated those, who being only able to make Proof of a *Modus* for Tythe Hay or Tythe Corn, should endeavour to cover with it *all Tythes whatsoever*? I begin to fear

what I have said, will lessen this Answerer's Esteem for my Lord *Coke*; which seems to arise only from that great Man's supposed Dislike to some legal Methods of enforcing the Payment of Tythe. And tho' this warm Advocate against the Rights of the Clergy has carried his Veneration for an *Irish House of Commons* to the utmost Pitch of Extravagance, by giving them in *England* a Preference to a Jury composed of *English Gentlemen*, assisted by *English Judges*, and determined by *English Laws*; yet I believe I could suppose Cases which would very readily meet with the Countenance and Concurrence of both the *Irish Houses of Parliament*, which neither he, nor any *English Farmer*, would much relish. How would he approve of a Resolution of both Houses of Parliament in *Ireland* to permit *Irish Wool* to be exported to *France*, or that all the Manufactures and Produce of *Ireland* should be imported, Duty-free, into *England*? Such *Resolutions*, nay, such *Acts*, would easily pass in an *Irish Parliament*; and yet I fancy, for the Sake of the *English Farmer*, he would not think of recommending these to the Royal Assent. The Verdict given by a special Jury of *English Gentlemen*, was at an Assizes held at *Newcastle* in 1733. It was an *Issue* directed by the Barons of Exchequer; and the Plaintiff, who had a Verdict against Mr *Gabriel Hall*, was Mr *Farrington*, Rector of *Elfdon*, in *Northumberland*. Mr *Hall* was desirous to cover, by a *Modus* payable out of one Estate, the Tythes arising from another; and with these Lights, if the *Slaidburne-Enquirer* wants any further Information, he now knows how and where to procure it.

Every Tree is best known by the Fruit it produces, and little Regard is to be paid to *Professions* which are contradicted by *Facts*. Those who are truly loyal, and really Lovers of their Country, would endeavour to preserve its Constitution and Laws in the several Branches, without attempting to strike at the just Rights of this or that Set of Men: And Religion considered in a moral View, holds few Precepts more sacred than those, of *doing as we would be done by*, and of *rendering to every Man his own*: And from a proper Application of these Rules, and not from *vain Promises*, and *idle unsupported Professions*, we shall be best able to form an equitable Judgment in what Light the *Slaidburne Answerer* should appear!

Since I have begun to write, I have met with a Letter, dated from *Settle*, sign'd *Colonus*, (in the *Courant* of March 17.) [See p. 82.] which is wrote with less Boldness, though with more Appearance of Argument than the *Slaidburne* Letter can boast of; but at the same Time it argues on false Principles, and asserts some rash, ill grounded Opinions and popular Mistakes, as so many Axioms of Law. Every Person, of a moderate Share of Knowledge in the Law, is sensible that no *Custom* can be maintained, which has not these Circumstances: It must be *immemorial*; it must be *certain*; it must be *reasonable*: for the Law will not support an *unreasonable Custom*; and yet the direct contrary is asserted in this Letter. The Train of false Reasoning, which runs through the most Parts of this Letter, has already been touched upon in my Observations on the *Slaidburne* Remarks; and, when examined, how little of Argument appears even in the favourite Case mentioned in the Letter from *Settle*, wherein an hundred Oxen are supposed to be sold out after an Year's Feeding, for less Money than prime Cost; and with what an Air of Triumph is the poor Parson ask'd, if in this Case he would *exact his Tythe*? May not I with equal Reason enquire, if the Landlord would *exact his Rent*? And yet surely, if it has any Equity, it holds equally in both Cases; and really means no more than this, That all *Farming*, as well as all *Trade*, is precarious, and may be attended with *Loss* as well as *Gain*: And when the Farmer, on account of making *double or treble Profit*, offers to pay *double Rent*, or *double Tythe*, I may then promise, that both the Landlord and Parson shall consider his *Loss* as well as his *Gain*.

Leeds, April 7.

T. H.

To the PRINTER of the YORK COURANT.

S I R,

I Am a good deal surprized, that after so many Letters published, *pro* and *con*, relating to the Tythe Agistment, you took no Notice, that at the last Assizes for this County were tried two Issues, and a third was given up, *viz.* Whether a Modus, accustomed to be paid for some Lands near *Middleham*, in this County, did include and ought to satisfy the Impropricator for Tythe Agistment, or Pasturage of dry and barren Cattle.

These Issues were directed out of the Courts above, where the Impropricator had commenced his Suit.—Upon the Trial here, the Court, as I am well informed, were of Opinion, that the Modus covered, or excused, Tythe-herbage; and would have had the Plaintiff's Attorney to have given up the Matter, on the Jury's giving their Verdict for the Defendant on the first Issue: but he insisted he could not do it; tho', after the Jury had likewise given their Verdict on the second Issue, he gave up the third.

Yours, &c.

COLONUS.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

According to Letters both by way of Constantinople and Petersburg, the Sophi of PERSIA having convoked at Teran a considerable Number of the Grandees of his Kingdom, he ordered several of them to be put to Death, on pretence that they had overloaded the People with Taxes, and thereby given occasion to the Revolt of several of his Provinces. A Body of Troops he had sent to Guirguistan, or Georgia, have been defeated by the Rebels: But that Monarch has put himself at the Head of a fresh Corps, and has given his Son the Command of another, to go against two Parties of the Mutineers.

At a Time when it was expected that C. Tefsin would, in compliance with the Request made to him by the States of the Kingdom of SWEDEN, have accepted of the high Office of President of the Chancery, this Nobleman has not only absolutely refused it, but has of a sudden given up that of Vice-President of the Chancery, and quitted the Senate in a full Assembly, notwithstanding all the Endeavours which were used to prevail on him to keep one or other of those high Stations.

Dr Blackwell, an English Physician at Stockholm, has been seized upon, on Suspicion of holding a treasonable Correspondence, and all his Papers taken from him; but nothing of Consequence has yet appear'd against him.

To facilitate the fitting out a Fleet at Stockholm, Orders have been given for offering an absolute Naturalization, with other Privileges, to all Protestant Officers and Soldiers that shall enter into their Service.

The young Pretender lately made a Tour to the Court of MADRID; where, tho' he had not the Honour of a publick Interview with their Catholick Majesties, he saw them twice in private, and also paid a Visit incog. to the Queen Dowager, and the whole Royal Family. The King caused 50,000 Pistoles to be paid him, and presented him with a fine gold-hilted Sword set with Brilliants. The Queen gave him a small Box, with her Picture, and a Ring valued at 1500 Pistoles. 'Tis said the Queen Dowager also made him a rich Present.

Orders are sent to the Governor of Barcelona, to hasten the Departure of the ten thousand Foot that are in Catalonia, to join the Army of Don Philip.

An English Gentleman on his Travels having called at GENOA, went to see the German Prisoners; and some of the Officers told him, that they, as well as the Soldiers, were put naked into Prison; and that their Usage was so hard, and Allowance so scanty, that of 5000 German Soldiers only 2000 were remaining alive, and of 300 Officers only 134 survived: From whence 'tis reasonably conjectured, the Austrians will be very severe upon the Genoese, if they happen to become Masters of their Capital.

The Empress Queen has declared the Rebel Genoese guilty of High Treason; and, because they have not paid the third Million for which they engaged, she has confiscated all their Effects in her hereditary Countries, amounting to twelve Millions.

On April 8. Count Schulemburg reach'd the Capital of Genoa, after fighting almost every Step, as the Genoese had Posts every where well fortified, and supplied with Artillery and Redoubts, and little Forts at the End of every half Mile; but by this Means the Genoese had a great Number of their Men killed and taken Prisoners. The Austrians have taken Pietra Laverzara. A Burgher of Genoa has been seized on, in attempting to set Fire to an Austrian Magazine of Bombs at Novi, and executed.

The POPE has given leave to the Genoese, in this Time of Distress, to make use of all the Church Plate which is not consecrated; for which the Government is to pay two per Cent. Interest to the Priests, Monks, &c. till the like Quantity of Silver shall be restored them.

The Magistrates of Turin, in admiration of their Sovereign's heroick Virtues, have erected a curious Equestrian Statue to his Memory, with a Latin Inscription under it in Gold Characters, to the following Purport: *The City of Turin, in pure Regard and Esteem for the greatest and best of Princes, erects this Statue of Charles Emanuel the Conqueror: who, after retaking Asti, Alexandria, Acqui, Casal, Valencia, and Tortona, defeated his Enemies at Placentia and on the Tidone; by Storm carried the Fortresses at Final, Vintimiglia, and Savona; subdued Liguria; obliged the French and Spaniards to repass the Var, and thereby restored Liberty to Europe. Anno 1747.*

The Grand Prior of France is gone from Marseilles to Antibes, to assist in the Recovery of St Marguerite and St Honorat; which have been several Times attempted in vain by the Party under M. Chevreton.

On March 6. the long talked of Embarkation of French Troops for Genoa, consisting of 6000 Men, set sail from Marseilles; but part of Adm. Medley's Squadron having fallen in with them next Day, took about 15 of the Trans-

ports. There were on board, besides Sailors, 22 Captains, 28 Lieutenants, 3 Ensigns, 48 Serjeants, 35 Corporals, 57 Drummers and Musicians, and 1000 Soldiers. Another Transport was also taken, with 32 Officers and 300 Soldiers on board, by the same Squadron. Some of these Vessels were obliged to take Shelter at Monaco, Antibes, &c. and had not the Weather prevented some of Adm. Medley's Ships from keeping their Stations, many more might have been taken.

The Portrait of Marshal Saxe, just finished at the Louvre, has underneath the following Words,

Rome bad, in FABIVS, a politic General;

Carthage an heroick Chief possess'd in HANNIBAL:

View in this brave SAXON France happier clasp'd,

With the Head of the first, and Arm of the last.

By a preliminary Article of Exchange sign'd between the French Commissary of War in Flanders, and the Lieutenant Colonel of Pulteney's Regiment, it is agreed, that all the Officers and Soldiers that had been made Prisoners by the Troops of the French King, and by those of his Britannick Majesty, and who on both Sides have been sent back on their Parole, shall be at liberty to enter again into their Military Employments.

The French King has at last given a plain Comment upon his large Professions of Friendship to the Dutch. He has begun Hostilities against their Dominions, and tells M. Van Hoey, upon his complaining, that he will follow his Enemies wherever they can be found: But how his Casuists will prove the Attack of Dutch Flanders, where no Enemies of France have yet been during the War, to be a Pursuit of the Allied Army in Brabant, we cannot well comprehend. The common Sense of any Man, but a Frenchman, would incline him to think, that an Unwillingness to meet the Allied Army in the Field, and the Temptation of a Slip of Country, which that Army could not possibly come up to cover, are the Motives to this perfidious Conduct of the haughty Lord of Versailles.

Great Preparations are making in Dunkirk and the other Ports of France, in expectation of a War with Holland; from whence they promise themselves great Advantages, considering the Number of Ships the Dutch expect home in a few Months; and the Dutch Ships in France are hurrying out of the several Ports there, for fear of being confiscated.

As soon as the News arrived at the Hague, that a Party of French had taken Possession of the Island of Cadant, threatening Sluys with a Siege, the States order'd seven Men of War to sail immediately for Zealand, to prevent a Descent upon the Island of Walcheren; and four Battalions of Dutch Foot were also order'd for Zealand: But Advice was brought to the Hague, on April 21. that Sluys had capitulated.

The French have assembled at Ghent 1500 Sailors and Fishermen, and 200 Boats upon the Scheldt, for an Expedition against Zealand, as soon as they are so fortunate as to clear that River of Dutch Forts.

The Zealanders have raised a great Number of Men for the Defence of their Province; and all the Ships belonging to the India Company, to Merchants, or to private Persons, are fitting out, to be employed as armed Vessels. They give twenty Florins a Month, and forty Advance Money, to those who enlist; and People flock into the Service. The Carpenters of the Great Yard of Middleburgh have refused to carry on their ordinary Work, and have addressed themselves to the States, offering to labour 15 Days in constructing Batteries, without Wages. Great Numbers of the Dutch remove from their Habitations, with their best Effects, for fear of the French; who pillage unmercifully all those who remain, especially the Protestant Ministers, some of whom they have sent Prisoners to Ghent, abused the Wives of others, and burnt their Libraries before their Faces.

Fort Leiskenshoek has surrender'd to the French, and the Garrison, of about 300 Men, are conducted Prisoners of War to Antwerp. The Garrison of Hulst made a Sally on the French, and killed a great Number of them. At another Time the French, attempting to cut off the Communication between that Garrison and Welforden, where the English Troops lately landed, a very bloody Action ensued, wherein the French were repulsed, and lost about 1000 Men. Bragg's, the Royal, and the Highland Regiments, had a Share in the Action, and are now encamped at Stoppeldyke. Sas van Ghent has also surrendered to the French, and the Garrison, of 1200 Men, are made Prisoners of War. The Forts of St Donas and Kykuit, near Hulst, are also taken, after a stout Resistance, the last named Garrison, with no more than 50 Men in it, having repulsed the Enemy twice. One Regiment lost two Captains, and another lost a Captain and two Lieutenants before it; and the

Y

Re-

Regiments of Auvergne and Royal Grenadiers had each 50 Men killed in the last Attack, besides the wounded.

'Tis said the States General have sent an Express to Berlin, to desire the 26,000 Prussians which his Majesty is obliged to furnish, if the States are attacked by the French.

On May 3, N. S. h's most Serene Highness the Prince of Orange was proclaimed Stadtholder of Holland and West Friesland; on which Occasion Mr Buys made the following Speech to the Populace at the Hague:

"The States of Holland and West Friesland, to all those who shall see, or hear read, these Presents, send greeting; that is to say, That in consideration of the critical Constitution and Conjuncture of Affairs, and in order to extricate easily, by the divine Blessing, the State of these Provinces out of the thorny and dangerous Situation it is in at present, We have, by the unanimous Consent of all the Members, which compose our Assembly, this Day elected and established in our said Assembly, his Royal Highness Lord William Charles Henry Frison, Prince of Orange and Nassau, to be Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of the Forces of these Provinces, by Land and Sea: Enjoining our First Secretary to declare this to the People, from one of the Windows of our Court here at the Hague, and the Magistrate of the Hague to do the same from the Top of the Hall of this Town.

Done at the Hague, May 3, 1747. By Order of the Lords of the States.

WILLIAM BUYS.

Next Day his Serene Highness was chosen Stadtholder of the Union.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, dated April 23.

All the Scots in the late unhappy Rebellion, who escaped, are caressed by the French at their Arrival, and have large Gratifications for their Support and Appearance, each according to his Rank.

The Person called Lord Ogilvy has had a Colonel's Commission given him, with Leave to complete a Regiment of Scots and English, Officers and Soldiers, all upon English Pay; to consist of 13 Companies.

Sir William Gordon, of Park, is Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment, and Major Glascoe, lately discharged at London, is chief Major; and all the other Commissions in the said Regiment are given to other Chiefs who escaped, as far as they would go; and all those Officers are quartered in the Towns most adjacent to Holland, from whence they have little Question, as they themselves give out, to levy Recruits daily. And it is also assured, that another Regiment will soon be given to young Lockiel, of the Camerons, and form'd in the same Manner by the Chiefs of the Clans; which is opening a very plain Road for a formidable Scots Brigade as well as that of the Irish.

L O N D O N.

Capt. Weller, in the Roebuck Man of War, with two or three small Vessels, has performed a very gallant Action in silencing a Battery on the French Coast, and destroying a Number of little Transports that were getting together to make a Descent upon the Island of Marguerite.

The Subscribers to the Veteran Scheme have allotted 263 l. to the Widows of the private Soldiers who were killed at the Action near Falkirk, and 150 l. to the Widow of Capt. Grosset, who fell at the Battle of Culloden.

We hear that a Bill has been order'd into Parliament, for making a Provision for decayed and disabled Seamen in the Merchant Service, by an Allowance of Sixpence per Month out of the Pay of every common Sailor; by which, with the generous Encouragement of the Merchants of London, they will be enabled to build an Hospital, and to make a comfortable Provision for a Number of unfortunate Seamen, whose faithful Services justly merit a Subsistence in their old Age.

A Bill has passed both Houses, for the Relief of such of his Majesty's Subjects, whose Title Deeds and Writings were destroyed or carried off in the late Rebellion.

Also the Bill for the more easy Recovery of Servants Wages.

The Commons have rejected the Bill for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors.

April 9. The Admirals Anson and Warren, with eleven Men of War from Spithead, were off Plymouth, and were joined by the Fleet which lay in the Sound, and proceeded immediately to the Westward.

The Transports with Bragg's, the Royal's, and the Highland Regiments on board, which sailed from Dover Road, on April 12. early in the Morning, arriv'd safe that Evening at Flushing; as did also Com. Mitchel, with some Men of War and Sloops under his Command.

April 14. A great Body of the most eminent Merchants of London waited on the Lords of the Admiralty with a Petition, praying for a further Protection of their Trade, &c. Their Lordships received them in a most obliging Manner, and assured them that nothing should be wanting on their Parts.

April 15. The Birth-day of his Royal Highness the Duke of CUMBERLAND was celebrated with great Rejoicings all over the Kingdom. As was

April 16. being the Anniversary of the glorious Victory at the Battle of Culloden, gained by his Royal Highness.

April 17. the East India Company received Advice from Fort St David's, that on the 10th of September last a French Squadron under the Command of Mons. Bourdeneau, consisting of 12 Men of War, viz. two of 74 Guns, 300 Men each, three of 60 Guns, 500 Men each, and seven of 56 Guns, of 300 Men each, enter'd the Harbour of Madras, cut the Princess Mary, Capt. Osborn, from her Moorings, took Fort St George, and seized all the Company's Effects. The French, to facilitate their Design, bribed the Black Governor with 75,000 l. who instantly joined them with all his Forces, and assisted in plundering the Settlement; and we having but five Men of War upon that Station, were not able to make much Resistance against so superior

a Force. The French took some of their Forces on board, for this Enterprize, from Ponticherry; and, after completing their Design, put the valuable Effects belonging to the Company, with the rest of their Plunder, into three or four Men of War, on board of which 1200 Men were embarked; but soon after they had sailed out of the Harbour of Madras, on their Return to Ponticherry, they met with a violent Storm, in which they were all lost, and their mighty Capture buried in the Ocean.

The Loss to the Company is said not to be very great, as only two Ships take in their Lading at that Place; and the Ship that brought the Advice has touched at the Cape, and every other Place where the outward bound Ships touch, which will prevent any others falling into the French Hands, by proceeding to Fort St George.

On April 23. the Chester Mail was robbed near St Alban's; and on the 26th one King's Parkins, one of the Persons concerned, was taken up at Shadwell. He offer'd to be King's Evidence, but was refused.

A Letter from Weymouth, dated April 11.

Yesterday Evening came to an Anchor in this Road, the Lydia of Sunderland, Thomas Anderson Master, who was in the Morning met by a French Cutter Privateer, of six Carriage Guns and several Swivels, near St Alban's Head; who, after exchanging a few Shot, boarded her. Mr Anderson and his People, (six Men and four Boys) took to their Close Quarters, and soon cleared their Deck. They boarded him a second and a third Time, but were still beat off, and had Men killed every Time; but after four Hours Engagement, the Privateer left her. The Captain believes he killed twelve of the French, and had only one Boy wounded with a Pistol Bullet in the Calf of the Leg.

N E W C A S T L E.

On April 22. sixty-one Men and seven Women, Rebels, were sent from the Cattle of York for Liverpool, to be transported to America for Life; as were also 143 Rebels from Carlisle, a few Days after.

A Bill is order'd into Parliament to prevent the Return of such Rebels as have or shall be pardoned, on Condition of Transportation; and to hinder their going into the Enemies Country.

We can assure our Readers, that the Daughter of Robert Moses, at Astonby, near Carlisle, has lived since the 20th of November last without Meat or Drink. She is about ten Years of Age, of a ruddy Complexion, a jocose Humour, seems to be in perfect Health, goes about Business cheerfully, and can read distinctly. Some of her Neighbours, suspecting she did eat something privately, her Father carried her to the Rev. Mr Stamper, Rector of Kirklington, that he might have an Opportunity of examining the Truth of the above. During her Residence there, he tried every possible Method to make her eat, but without Success. She not only loaths at the Sight of Victuals, but hates to hear them named; and only drinks a little Water now and then. She is observed to make a Noise in her Sleep, with low Sighs and Groans.

Lists of Marriages, Births, Deaths, &c. omitted last Month.

MARRIAGES. Lord Viscount Strange, eldest Son to the Earl of Derby, and Knight of the Shire for Lancashire, to Miss Smith, a Fortune of near 10,000 l.—Mr George Gosling, an eminent Painter, in the 60th Year of his Age, to Mrs Brown, of Chelsea, aged 50, being the 7th Wife he has been married to within 20 Years.—The Rev. Principal Wishart, D. D. of Edinburgh, to Miss Fanny Deans.—Lord Byron, to Miss Elizabeth Shaw, a 70,000 l. Fortune.—At London, Mr Thomas Silvester, a Gentleman of a large Estate in Yorkshire, to Miss Winifred Stevenson of Richmond, a Lady of 10,000 l. Fortune.—Lord Coke, eldest Son to the Earl of Leicester, to the Lady Mary Campbell, one of the Daughters of John late Duke of Argyll.

BIRTHS. On March 25. at Penrith, the Wife of Thomas Brown, of a Boy and two Girls, baptized by the Names of William, Mary, and Elizabeth.

DEATHS. The Countess of Sutherland, at Dunrobin in Scotland.—The Lady of Sir James Clavering, Bart.—Sir James Dalziel of Binns, Bart. and Sir Francis Kinloch, of Gilmertoun, Bart. both in Scotland.—The Hon. and Rev. Dr Charles Bertie, Rector of Kenn in Devonshire, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University of Oxford, and Brother to the late Earl of Abington.—Dr Audley, Advocate and Chancellor of York.—The ingenious and learned Dr Savage, D. D. Rector of Clothall, the Aristippus of the Age, and Delight of the Nobility and polite World.—At Twickenham, Mrs Pope, who has left 10,000 l. to Mr Barret, her Kinsman, and 5000 l. to his Sister.—At Drigg, in Cumberland, aged 104, Mr John Cuppage, formerly Steward of Sir William Pennington, of Manchester Hall, Bart. who by his long and faithful Services acquired a small Fortune, which he has left amongst his Children's Children. He had four Wives, and only four Daughters, each of whom had 14 Children; so at his Death he was Grandfather to 56 Children, Great Grandfather to 19, Great Great Grandfather to 11, and Great Great Great Grandfather to four. He retained his Senses to the last, and was pleased at seeing an End of the Rebellion, he being an active Man at Penrith against the Rebels in 1715.—On March 27. at his House at Spring-hall near Stonehaven in Scotland, Robert Barclay, Esq; of Ury, and was interred in the Burial Place of that Family, beside his Father, the renowned Author of the Apology for the Quakers. Such was this Gentleman's inoffensive Life, universal Charity, and Religious Deportment, both in Precept and Example, accompanied always with a pleasant Disposition, as makes his Death lamented by his numerous Acquaintances, and bewail'd by the Poor, to whom he was a kind and generous Patron.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS. Dr George Stone, Bishop of

Derry,

Derry, translated to the Archbishoprick of Armagh. --- Dr William Barnard, Bishop of Raphoe, to the See of Derry. --- Dr William Twissden, promoted to the See of Raphoe.

PREFERMENT. Hutchins Williams, Esq; of Chichester, made a Baronet of Great Britain.

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

A French Privateer, that had cruised for some Time on the Coast of Suffex as a Smuggler, and so made Prey of every Thing she could catch in her Return, carried into Seaford by the Furnace Bomb. She had 62 Hands on board besides Officers. --- A French Guinea Ship, with 300 Negroes on board, carried into Montserrat by a Privateer. --- A French Ship, taken by Capt. Bromwell, in a Brig, after an Engagement, in which the Frenchman lost 20 Men, and had several wounded. --- The St Jacques and the Port Louis, from Rochelle for St Domingo, taken by two Privateers in the West Indies. --- The Neptune Maximin, from Martinico for Nantz, brought into Penzance by the Guernsey Privateer, Capt. Perchard. --- A Ship of near 400 Tons, from Martinico, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cotton, and Cocoa, sent into Haverfordwest by the Sheerness Privateer of Bristol. All her Papers were thrown over-board, and now they say she is a Dutch Ship for Rotterdam. There were two French Merchants on board her. --- A Privateer of 22 Guns, brought into Kinsale by a Man of War. --- A Ship of 300 Tons, 18 Carriage Guns, and 6 or 8 Swivels, struck upon a Bank near Woodbridge Harbour, in Suffolk. The Crew got on Shore in the Night-time in their Boats; but the Ship was seized by the Tidewaiters. She is supposed to be a trading Vessel from Spain, having a Cargo of Spanish Snuff on board. She was got safely off the Bank. --- A French Prize, (formerly the Endeavour, Skipplings, of Bristol) sent into Bristol by the Rye Man of War. --- Three Vessels, laden with Brandy, Wine, and Salt, taken in Dunkirk Road by the Fortune Privateer, Capt. Chain, and brought into Dover. --- Several French Privateers in the West Indies, by Captain Dennis, of a Rhode Island Privateer; the last of which, of 14 Guns and 140 Men, was fitted out in an extraordinary Manner at Martinico, to take Captain Dennis; but after an Engagement of four Hours, Mr Dennis carried her into St Kitt's, where he was highly caressed by the General and the Merchants, who presented him with a Golden Oar, and a Purse of 500 Pistoles. She was immediately bought, and sent on a Cruise against the French. --- Two New York Privateers, having drove on Shore, on Hispaniola, a Chebuctou Storeship, and having loaded themselves with Plunder, which they carried to one of our Islands, on their Return they met with four Ships from Marfeilles, which they took. --- Two Spanish Register Ships, laden with Quick-silver, &c. valued at 200,000 l. carried into Lisbon by the King George, Prince Frederick, and two other Privateers, under Com. Walker. --- The St George, of 800 Tons, and 180 Men, from Cadiz for la Vera Cruz, very richly laden, carried into Gibraltar by the Jersey Man of War, Capt. Hardy. --- The St Joseph, Start, from Croftwick, sent into Dover by the Endeavour Privateer. --- A Martinico Ship of 30 Guns and Swivels, richly laden, sent into Plymouth by a Guernsey Privateer. --- The Dorade, the Pomona, the Atalanta, the Deux Guillaume, and another Ship, all bound to St Domingo, carried into Antigua. --- A Ship of 16 Guns, and another of 22 Guns; both outward bound for Martinico, cut out of a Harbour near Cape Finisterre, by the Sheerness Privateer of Bristol. She also demolished a Fort of eight Guns, and did great Damage to a Town adjacent; soon after which she fell in with a large Dutch Ship from St Domingo to France, laden with Sugar, Coffee, Cocoa Nuts, &c. with a French Supercargo on board; which Ship, together with the French Ship of 16 Guns, which she had taken out of the Harbour, are arrived in Bristol Channel. --- Five Ships, carried into Antigua by the Gosport, and some others, of Com. Lee's Squadron.

By a List of French and Spanish Men of War and Privateers taken between Lady 1746 and Lady 1747, by his Majesty's Ships or Sloops, cruising at or near home, they amount to 65; on board of which were 6723 Men, 818 Carriage, and 419 Swivel Guns.

D^o according to the London Gazette. A Spanish Settee, having on board 93 Spanish Officers and Soldiers from Ceuta for Naples, carried into Minorca by the Faversham Man of War. --- The Esperance, a French Ship from Marfeilles for Constantinople, laden with Cloth, Sugar, and Coffee. --- The Tyger, of 26 Guns and 260 Men, from St Maloes, brought into Falmouth by the Falkland Man of War, Capt. Barradal. --- The Loup, a French Privateer of St Malo, (formerly his Majesty's Sloop the Wolf) of 18 Carriage Guns and 110 Men, taken by his Majesty's Ships the Amazon and Grand Turk, on a Cruise in the Channel. --- The Nymph, the Fort, and the Augusta, three Spanish Register Ships, two of them outward, and the other homeward bound, carried into Lisbon by some Men of War. --- The Comte de Lowendahl Privateer, of 20 Guns and 150 Men, from Dunkirk, and the Neptune, of Roan, with 110 Hogheads of Sugar from Martinico, brought into Plymouth by the Hampton Court Man of War.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The Dolphin, Rogers, from Ireland for Gibraltar, carried into Cadiz. --- The Humility, Capt. Jack, from Carolina, and the Atlas, Capt. Wheeler, from St Kitt's for London, both carried into Rochelle by the Lightning Privateer of Bayonne, of 36 Guns and 300 Men. --- The Maryland Merchant, Humphreys, from Virginia for London. --- The Success, Watts, from Virginia for Carolina; the Young Green, Cheefman, from Lisbon for Pool, and the Bonetta, Fox, from Newfoundland for Bristol, carried into Bayonne. --- The Sarah, Benson, from Cork for Barbadoes, with Stores, taken by the Heathcote (late belonging to London) who, after taking out her Stores, scuttled her. --- The Diligence, Strong, from Liverpool for London, with Cheese and

Lead, carried into Cherburgh. --- The Nancy, Macgrath, from Jamaica for London, carried into Cape Francois. --- The Jenny, Jenkins, from Hull for Carolina, carried into St Augustine. The London Evening Post says, This makes the twelfth hundredth Ship taken since the Declaration of War against Spain. --- The Three Brothers, Rennick, from New England for London, and the Nathaniel and William, from London for Madeira, carried into St Malo's. --- The Eagle, Mitchel, from New England for Antigua, carried into Martinico. --- The Patsy, Capt. Fleet, and the Sarah, Capt. Baker, from Curacao, carried into La Vera Cruz by a Spanish Privateer. --- The Ursula, Maitland, from London for Antigua; the Batchelor, Goddard, from New York for ditto; the James, Matthews, from Liverpool for Barbadoes; the Mark and Lucy, Byrne, from Bristol for ditto; the Delaware, Haffeter, from Newfoundland for ditto; the Biddy, Martin, from Cork for St Kitt's; the Eagle, from Philadelphia, for the West Indies, and the Vine, Capt. Atkins, for the West Indies from Guinea, all carried into Martinico. --- The Katherine, White, for Philadelphia from Ireland, carried into the Havannah. --- The Diligence, from London, and another Ship of 200 Tons, carried into Havre. --- The Prudence, laden with Sugar, carried into Dieppe. --- The Alexander and Helen, and the George and Mary ranfomed. --- The Cicely, laden with Tobacco, sent into Dunkirk. --- A Glasgow Ship, Name unknown, the Atlas, the Nancy, of 300 Tons, the Packet Boat from Barbadoes, and a London Ship of 430 Tons, and 22 Guns, carried into Bayonne. --- An armed Vessel, of 12 Guns and 12 Patteraroes, carried into St John de Luz. --- The Success, Kilby, from London to New England, taken by a French Privateer; but the Crew escaped in their Boat, and got safe into Plymouth. --- The V Story Sloop, Capt. Bostock, of Charles-Town, in South Carolina, and the Loyal Catherine, Capt. White, for the said Province from London, carried into the Havannah by a Spanish Privateer. --- The Charming Nelly, Fox, and the Industry Sloop, Williams, for New York from Carolina, taken by the Spaniards. --- The Sarah and Anne, Hubbard, from London for Antigua, taken by a French Privateer off Cape Clear. --- The Joseph, Mason, from Holland for England, carried into Gravellines. --- The Ship of Capt. Tomlinson, from England for Dronther, carried into Brest.

BANKRUPTS. Robert Bell of Braintree, Clothier. --- Sam. Bishop, of Cirencester, Mercer. --- John Bishop, of Cirencester, Wool-stapler. --- Richard Bishop, of Cirencester, Seedman. --- Richard Fleet, of London, Baker. --- John Greaves, of London, Merchant. --- Robert Thexton of Saxlingham, Coal-dealer. --- Francis Holmes, of London, Iron-monger. --- Francis Hawkesley, of London, Distiller. --- Wm Purdy, of Norwich, Dyer. --- Tho. Wilson, of King's Lynn, Joiner. --- John Stretch, of London, Linen-draper. --- Edward Horfman, of Wolverhampton, Baker. --- Thomas Probin, of Birmingham, Gunsmith. --- James Mackerr, of Bow, Chapman. --- Roger Johnson, of Dunstable, Draper.

Lists of Deaths, Preferments, Captures, &c. for April.

DEATHS. In the East Indies, Com. Bamer, Commander of a British Squadron there. --- At Constantinople, the famous Bashaw Booneval. It is assured he received, twelve Months ago, Absolution of Mahometanism from the Superior of the Jesuits, tho' he continued to live in the Mahometan Faith. --- On April 1. at Durham, universally lamented, Sir William Williamson, Bart. High Sheriff for that County. --- The Worshipful Edw. Kinaston, L. L. D. an eminent Civilian, Commissary to the Dean and Chapter of St Paul's, and Fellow of All-Soul's College, Oxford. --- Dr Delirius, Professor of Botany in the University of Oxford. --- Rt Hon. William Fitzmaurice, Earl of Kerry, Viscount Clanmaurice, and Baron of Lixnaw, in Ireland.

PREFERMENTS. Capt. Peyton, made Commander of the British Squadron in the East Indies, late Com. Bamer's. --- Mr Thomas Stone, Head Customs in the Port of Newcastle upon Tyne, in room of Sir William Williamson, Bart. deceased. --- Mr Henry Dell, formerly an eminent Dissenting Minister, presented to the Vicarage of Beberden, by the Archbishop of Canterbury.

PREFERMENT, according to the London Gazette. David Bruce, Esq; made Advocate General and Judge Martial of all his Majesty's Forces in Scotland.

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

Five Ships, carried into Antigua, by the Gosport, and some others, of Com. Lee's Squadron. --- L'Esperance, from Bayonne for Leoganne, of 300 Tons, 14 Carriage Guns, and 53 Men, laden with Wine, Oil, &c. and a Ship from Nantz, both carried into New York by a Privateer. Some of the Prisoners taken in the last Ship, say, they came from Nantz in company with a large Fleet, 18 of which they saw taken by two English 60 Gun Ships and two Privateers. --- The Raphael, of near 500 Tons, 14 Carriage Guns and 36 Men, laden with Bread, Flour, Wine, &c. carried into New York. --- A Dogger Privateer, with 54 Men on board, but no Guns, they being thrown over board in order to escape, carried into Plymouth by Com. Boscawen. --- A French Ship from St Malo's for Nantz, richly laden, carried into Lisbon by two Privateers. --- The Cargo of the —, Groats, from Genoa for Amsterdam, carried into Savona by a Man of War, where it was condemned. --- The —, Roel, of Louvens, from Nantz, for Marfeilles, carried into Port Mahon, where the Cargo was condemned. --- The Elizabeth and Catherine, Cornelius, from Bourdeaux to Havredegrace with Wine, sent into Dover by the Cumberland Privateer, Capt. Cowper. --- Seven French Ships, part of a Fleet in Rochelle River, taken by Capt. Winter in the Charming Nancy Privateer of Jersey, who anchored in the Midst of them under French Colours, mann'd his Boat, and took the above seven; four of whom he ranfomed. The rest cut their Cables, run a-ground, and escaped. --- A Ship from Guirgento, with 5000 Sacks of Corn on board for Genoa, carried into Leghorn by

by a Man of War.---The Superbe, Capt. Mallet, of 650 Tons, 36 Guns, of Nine and Twelve Pounders, from St Malo's for Cadiz, brought into Guernsey by the Surprise Man of War, Capt. Webb, of 20 Guns, and the Jamaica Sloop, Capt. Arbutnot, of 16 Guns, after a very long and desperate Defence; in which the Frenchman had 28 Men killed, and 27 wounded, several of them mortally. The Surprise had five Men killed and seven wounded, and the Jamaica had only one wounded. The Cargo of this Prize is valued at 70,000 l.---A French Banker, laden with Salt, brought into Falmouth by the Warren and Saltash Privateers.---Seven loaded Vessels, taken as they were going into Versailles, and carried into Portsmouth and Villafranca.---A French Man of War of 20 Guns, from Dunkirk, carried into Flushing by one of our Men of War.---The Kouli Kan Privateer, of St Malo's, of 14 Carriage Guns and 135 Men, brought into Falmouth by the Saltash and Warren Privateers. She engaged the Saltash two Hours; in which Time the French Captain's Head was shot off, and several of the Men killed and wounded; but upon the Warren's coming up the French immediately struck.---The Winaven, from Bourdeaux for Dunkirk, the Industry and Jacob, Selon, for Rochelle, and two other Dutch Ships for Bourdeaux, sent into Dover by the Endeavour Privateer.

D^o according to the London Gazette. Fifteen Vessels, with about 1100 French Troops on board, for Genoa, taken on March 10. by Adm. Medley's Squadron.---Three homeward bound Martinico Ships, laden with Sugar, Cotton, and Indigo, valued at 6000 l. each, carried into Lisbon by Commodore Legg; and another of the same Value by Capt. Keppel, of the Maidstone, (who took two, but one of them sunk at Sea.)---A Ship of 300 Tons, from Marfeilles for Cape Francois, valued at 10,000 l. carried into Lisbon by the Dreadnought Privateer.---The Mary Magdalen Privateer, of St Malo's, of 26 Guns, 22 of them Nine Pounders, on one Deck, and 304 Men on board, taken by Admiral Anson's Squadron, after upwards of four Months Cruise, in which she had taken 15 Vessels, many of them from Oporto, and had their Ransomers on board, sent into Penryn.---The Lark Privateer of Bayonne, of 10 Guns, taken off Ushant by the Amazon and Speedwell Men of War, and 80 of her Men brought into Penryn.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The Joseph, Mason, from Holland for England, carried into Gravelines.---The Ship of Capt. Tomlinson, from England for Dronther, carried into Brest.---The Antelope, Townshend, from Jamaica for Bristol, ranfomed for 1600 l.---The Anne, Capt. Lyons, from Philadelphia for Lisbon.---The Harrington, James, and the Prince Charles of Lorraine, from Jamaica for London, carried into the Havannah by a Spanish Man of War. Their Cargoes, according to the Account sent to Madrid, consist of 677 Casks of Sugar, 123 Tons of Pepper, three Casks of Gums, a great Quantity of Rum and Wine, two Chests of Bullion, and 4000 Pieces of Eight.---The Eagle Packet from Jamaica, having on board 30,000 l. according to the French Account, but the English say only 16,000 l. carried into St Malo's by a Privateer.---The Port Factor, Gearing, from London for Oporto, carried into Galicia.---The Margaret of Dunbar, Simpson, and the Prosperous of Sunderland, both taken by the Gorgon Privateer of Dunkirk; but the last was ranfomed for 140 l.---The St Philip, from Lisbon for Dartmouth, with a Brig from Oporto for London, taken by the Mary Magdalen Privateer of St Malo's; but the St Philip was ranfomed.---About 16 other Ships from Lisbon, by Privateers.---The Two Friends, Cankam, from Montsbay for Figuera, carried into St Malo's.---The William and Thomas, of Shields, from London for Carolina, carried into Brest.---The John, Le Crony, from Lisbon for Jersey.---The Anne and Betty, Capt. Irwin, for Jamaica from New England, with the ---, Capt. Euston, for Antigua from Bermudas, carried into Porto Rico.---The Olive Branch, Page, from Stockton for Hamburg, ranfomed for 710 l.---The Prosperous, Mitchel, from Dover for Sunderland, ranfomed for 140 l.---The Samuel and John, Leavens, from Hull for Boston, ranfomed for 1000 l.---The ---, Cod, from Yarmouth for Dublin, ranfomed for 260 l.---The Success, Cleghorn, from Scotland for Stockholm, ranfomed for 55 l.---The Morpeth Packet, Hawetion, from London for Blythe, ranfomed for 100 l.---The Margaret and Mary, Gregory, from Dundee for Norway, ranfomed for 160 l.---The Margaret, Smith, from Borrowstounness for Christianland, ranfomed for 239 l.---The Margaret and Jane, Tosh, from Aberdeen for Campvere, ranfomed for 105 l.---The George and Elizabeth, Tetter, ranfomed for 125 l.---The Augustine and Sarah, a Fishing Boat, ranfomed for 80 l.---The Judith and Anne, Allen, from Lynne for London, ranfomed for 320 l.---The Elizabeth, Gibbon, from Blythe for Hamburg, ranfomed for 201 l.---The John and Margaret, Moor, from London, ranfomed for 105 l.---The Prosperous Anne, Hodgikin, from Hull for Gottenburgh, ranfomed for 50 l.---The Christian, Younger, from Scotland, for Rotterdam.---The Agnes and Betty, Hewin, and the Bonny Betty, Wilkinson, both from Brevick for Hamburg, are carried into Dunkirk; and the Success, Sugget, from Hull for Amsterdam, and the Margaret, Simpson, from Rotterdam, are expected at Dunkirk. The last 20 Ships were all taken by one Dunkirk Privateer on the North Coast.---The Kilby, Groves, from South Carolina for Hamburg, but ranfomed.---The Keel Brigantine, Capt. Cooke, from Jamaica for North Carolina, with a Vessel from St Eustatia, carried into Martinico.---The Blundford Privateer, Capt. Six of Bristol, of 20 Carriage Guns and 220 Men, by two French Privateers of great Force.---The John, Fox, for Bristol, and the Elijah, Hornsby, for Liverpool, carried into Bayonne by a Privateer. The Prisoners were put into a Castle there, and obliged to pay an extravagant Price for Provisions.---The Blackburn, Robinson, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, ranfomed for 1800 l.---The Ferret Privateer of Bristol, Capt. Ingleduc, two Vessels from Jersey for Newfoundland, and the Dartmouth, Eames, from Lisbon for Dartmouth, carried into St Malo's.

BANKRUPTS. Samuel Woodcock, of London, Dealer.---Wm Lodge, of London, Merchant.---George Heath, of London, Victualler.---Wm Har- vest, of Chiswick, Brewer.---Thomas Hutchinson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant.---Robert Avison, jun. of London, Factor.---Fr. Cooper, of London, Hosier.---Wm Simons, of Elmstead, Dealer.---John Walker, of Bromley, Inn-keeper.---James Norman, of Redburn, Carrier.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Feb. 24. to March 24.

Christned	{ Males 627 } 1223	Buried	{ Males 962 } 1987
	{ Fem. 596 }		{ Fem. 1025 }

D^o from March 24, to April 21.

Christned	{ Males 577 } 1079	Buried	{ Males 923 } 1856
	{ Fem. 502 }		{ Fem. 933 }

N E W B O O K S.

A N Enquiry into the Exercise of some Parts of Ecclesiastick Jurisdiction. Pr. 1 s.

An introductory Discourse to a larger Work hereafter to be published, concerning the miraculous Powers supposed to have subsisted in the Christian Church.

Guyse's practical Exposition of the Acts of the Apostles, the Epistle to the Romans, and the 1st and 2d Epistle to the Corinthians, in the Form of a Paraphrase. Remarks upon the Principles and Reasonings of Dr Rutherford's Essay on the Nature and Obligations of Virtue, published by Mr Warburton, 2 s.

The New whole Duty of Prayer, by the Author of the New whole Duty of Man, 1 s. 6d. bound, or 16 s. per Dozen.

A short Discourse on the Lord's Supper, in which is shown the Nature and End of that Sacrament, by a Gentleman of Clapham, 6d. in Sheets, 9d. bd.

Calvino Lutheranism, or an Essay on the Mysteries of Predestination, Free-will, Repentance, &c. 1 s. 6d. stitched

Scripture Testimonies of the Divinity of Jesus Christ compared, in a Letter to Gilbert West, Esq;

Chapman's Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Archdeaconry of Sudbury, at a Visitation, May 12. 1746.

Dodwell's Dissertation on Jephthah's Vow, occasioned by Mr Romaine's late Sermon on that Subject.

Judas Maccabæus, a sacred Drama performed at Covent Garden, Music by Mr Handel.

The Pleasures of Melancholly, a Poem, 1 s.

The married Coquet, a Comedy, by the late J. Baillie, M. D. 1 s. 6d.

The Model, or the Modern Gentleman, a new Ballad, 6d.

The Pantheon, a Vision, 1 s.

Museus, a Monody to the Memory of Mr Pope, in Imitation of Milton's Lycidas, 1 s.

A Poetical Representation of the Passion of our blessed Saviour, by a young Gentleman of Oxford, 6d.

The End of Man displayed, 1 s. 6d.

The Resurrection, a Poem, in 3 Parts, by W. Douglas, M. D. 1 s. [See p. 101]

A Poem humbly inscribed to his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, on his Defeat of the Rebels at Culloden, April 16. 1746. 1 s.

A Poem called Stinchcomb-bill, or the Prospect, by the Rev. Mr E. Pickering, the Anynter and Theodora, or the Hermit, a Poem, in 3 Cantos.

The favourite Songs in the Opera called Bellerofonte, in Score, 2 s. 6d.

An Address to the College of Physicians, occasioned by the late Swarm of Scots and Leyden Physicians, &c. 6d.

The Ladies Magazine of Cookery, Physick, Pickling, Confectionary, &c. No. 1. by Mary Frost, 1 s.

Heatbeate Historia Astronomiæ, five, de Orte & Progressu Astronomiæ. In duabus Partibus.

Wilson's Synopsis of British Plants, in Mr Ray's Method. 3 s. 4d. stitched.

Hale's righteous Practice of Physick, 4d.

Hale's Experiments and Observations on Tar-water, read before the Royal Society.

A general View of the present Politicks and Interests of the several Powers of Europe, 1 s.

Essays, moral and critical, 5 s.

The Wanderer, or surprizing Escape, a Narrative, 1 s. 6d.

Female Rebels, being Lives of the Duke and Dutches of Perth, Lord and Lady Ogilvy, and Miss Macdonald, 1 s.

An Examen of the new Comedy called the Suspicious Husband, 1 s.

Sequel to Bulkeley and Cummin's Voyage to the South Seas, 1 s. 6d.

Dr Houson's Memoirs of his own Lifetime, published by Jacob Bickerstaff, M. A. Reflections on ancient and modern History.

Familiar Letters between the principal Characters in David Simple, 2 v. 8 s.

The Manner of reading Hebrew without Points, 2 s.

Secretary Janus, a Dialogue between Lord Lovat and Secretary Murray, 6d.

Hanging, no Dishonour, being a modest Attempt to prove, that such Persons as have the Honour to make their Exit at the triple Tree, are not always the greatest Villains, 6d.

A genuine Narrative of the Life, Behaviour and Conduct of Lord Lovat, with a Folio Frontispiece, 1 s.

A compleat and authentick History of the Rise, Progress and Extinction of the late unnatural Rebellion, and of the Proceedings against the principal Persons concerned therein, 2 s.

land,
alo's.
odge,
Har.
yne,
Lon.
rom.

624.

987

856

(dic.

cern.

b.

Re.

rafs.

y on

ty of

and

d.

etien.

ctio

ury,

late

h by

d.

on's

reg

on]

on

11.

of

to.

Is

d.

pal

if

nd

d.

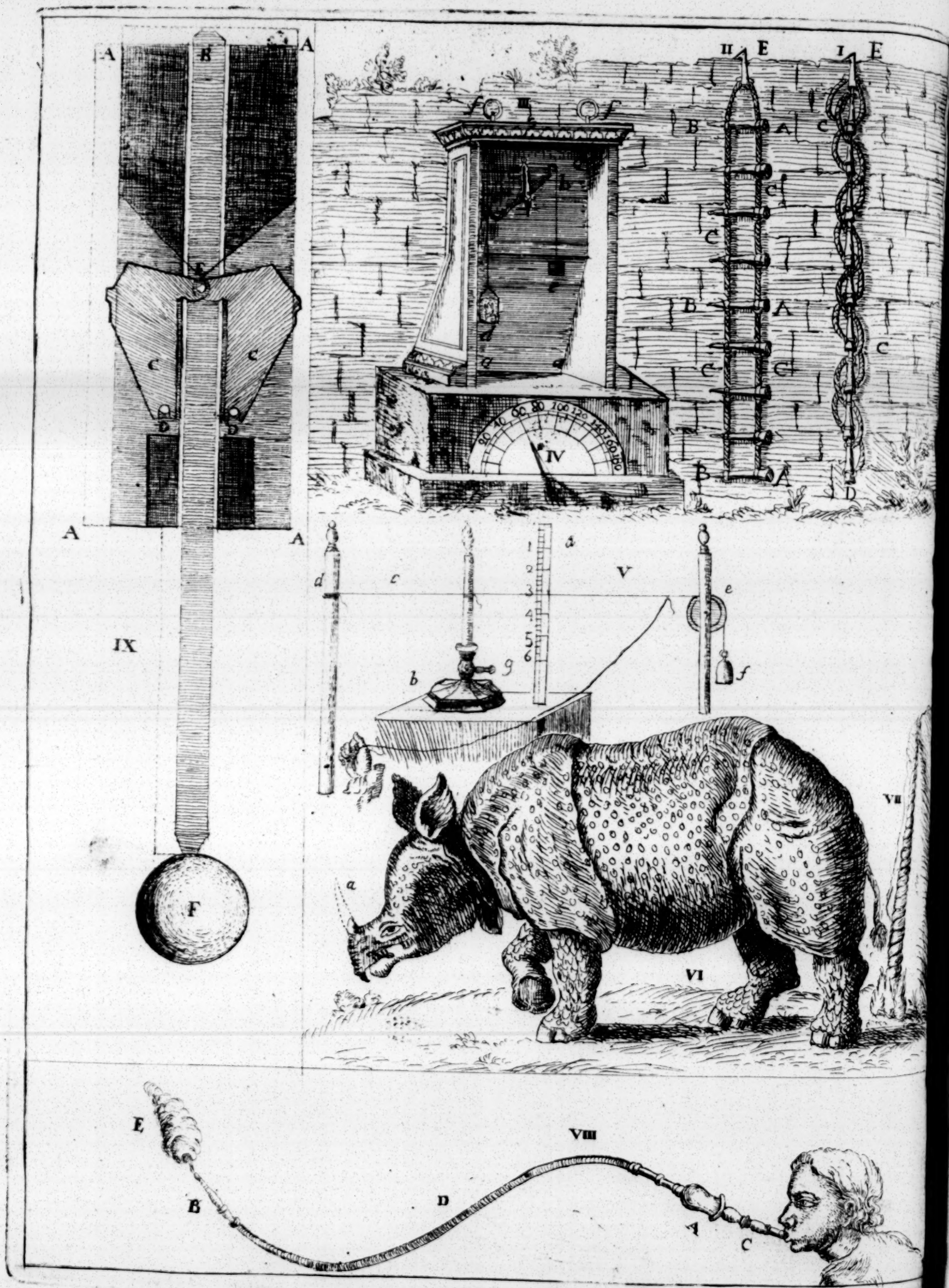
ns

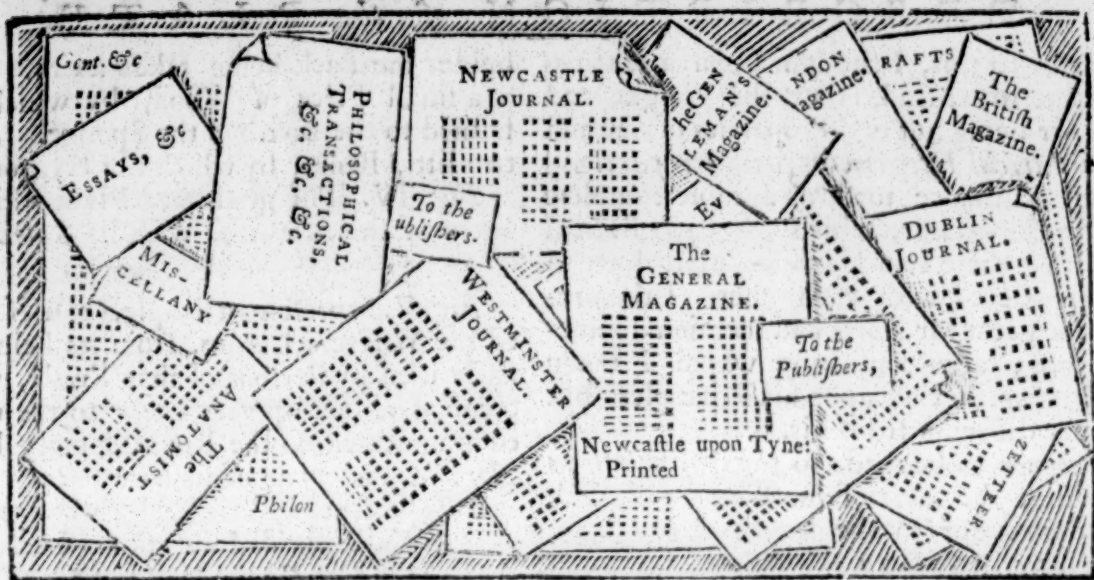
es

f

-







T H E GENERAL MAGAZINE, For M A Y, 1747.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

FIG. I. and II. represent a Model of a Scaling Ladder, which may be useful on many Occasions; its Rounds or Steps, A B, are fastned at a proper Distance from each other with the Cords C. These Rounds are thicker at one End than at the other; the bigger End is made hollow like a Foffet, and the small End is made to fit into it like a Spiggot, so that by putting the small Ends into the large, they form the long Pole D; at the upper End of which is a great Iron Hook or Holdfast E.

This Pole being long enough to reach to the Top of the Wall, or Place which is to be mounted, it is easy to fasten it by its Hook E; and there is nothing more to be done than to pull the lower End, that is, the first Round, and all the rest will be drawn out the one from the other, and your Pole will be turned into a Ladder.

These Ladders are very convenient, and are the more proper for secret Expeditions, as they are very light, and may be put into a Sack, and removed from Place to Place without giving any Suspicion that you are carrying a Ladder: It may be erected in the Street, or put out of a Window to assist People to escape at Fires: And probably may be improved by Mr Ephraim Hadon, who advertises his Skill in Rope Ladders.

Description of an HYGROMETER, taken from a Scheme of a Diary of the Weather, inscribed to the President and Fellows of the Royal Society. By R. PICKERING, F.R.S. and V.D.M. Printed in the Transactions. N^o 473, described in Fig. III. IV.

I Had, for some Time, made use of Dr Hooke's Hygrometer, made of the Beard of a wild Oat, set in

a small Box, with a Dial-plate and an Index; but I soon found an Inconvenience, without the remedying of which, no Dependance could be had on this Machine; viz. its making more than one Revolution in a Night. I endeavoured to remedy this by the following Method.

At the vertical Point, from which Moisture and Dryness are graduated, I caused a small Circle to be described; the lower Arch of which should just intersect with that Arch, round which the Index of the Oat described its Circuit. In the Centre of this small Circle I placed a Pin, easily turning in the central Cavity, and furnished with a flat Piece of thin Ivory on its Head. This Piece of Ivory, intersecting with the Index of the Oat, by it was turned either to the moist or dry Side of its Graduation, as the Index made a double Revolution. I flatter'd myself with Success; but soon found, that the Wild Oat is not a safe Material to make an accurate Hygrometer of: For,

1. In the great Fogs it grew limber; so as that the Weight of the Index brought it down upon the Plate, where its Friction prevented its further Motion.

2. It soon loses its Sensibility, grows harsh, and is absolutely unfit for Use. So I immediately turned my Thoughts upon some other for my Diary of the Weather, and reserved this for my Study; where, or in any inclosed Place, it does well enough, and may be very useful in the following Respects; as,

1. To examine, in case of Sicknefs, the Dampness of Rooms. 2. To examine Damps in subterraneous Cavities, being let down with a Weight, where a Light would sometimes set the Place on Fire. 3. To observe the proper State of Dryness in Ware-houses, Wine-vaults, Studies, where Damps would be detrimental and pernicious. 4. To examine the Strength of sudden Fogs, and the comparative Dampness of particular Situations.

As a *Succedaneum* to this, I thought upon a *statical* one; it recurring to my Mind, that the Weight and Moisture of the Air being but two Properties of one and the same Body, a *statical Hygrometer*, (*ceteris paribus*) promised the best Assistance towards a more complete Knowledge of the *Barometer*, which acts upon *statical* Principles; and that these two Machines must have a reciprocal Correspondence with each other. I then remembered, that the great Mr *Boyle* had mention'd something of this Nature; after consulting whom I made the following *Machine*, acting upon his Principles, but formed in a Manner differing from his.

I caused a *Balance* to be made to turn with *half a Grain*, ordering that the *Axis* of the *Balance* should, on one Side, be drawn out to the length of one Inch, and its End to be furnished with a *Male Screw*, to which a light *Index* with a *Female Screw* might be fixed. I had this *Balance* fastned in a *Wainscot Box*, 12 Inches in length, nine in Diameter, and four in Depth at Top, but gradually widening towards the Bottom, with a *Back* to slide up and down in a *Groove*. The *Axis*, already mentioned, of an Inch Length, came thro' a *Hole* in the Front of the Box, and then had the *Index* fastned on, which described the *Segment* of a *Circle* upon a *Brass Plate*, silvered, and graduated into 180 Degrees, as if it had consisted of a perfect *Semicircle*, or two *Quadrants*. The Reason why the Graduation did not begin exactly with the diametrical Line was, to prevent the Friction of the *Brachia* of the *Balance*, with the little *Drop* placed at the Bottom of the *Axis* already mentioned.

My next Concern was to charge this *Balance*. The *Beam* turned, as has been said, with *half a Grain*; and every such Turn, after repeated Trials, moved the *Index* somewhat more than one Degree of the 180 described upon the *Plate*; so I immediately pitched upon a *four penny Weight* all but *six Grains*, which contained as many half *Grains* as there were Degrees. This *Weight* I fixed with a *Thread* to one *Brachium* of the *Balance*, without any *Scale*, the several *Threads* or *Silk Strings* of which, as they would imbibe more Moisture, would make the *Machine* less accurate; and the other *Brachium* I charged with a *Sponge*, suspended likewise by a *Thread*, of such a *Weight*, when reduced to absolute Dryness, as made an *Equilibrium*; and then screwing on the *Index* to the first Degree of the 180, and exposing the *Machine*, thus ordered, to the open *Air*, in one Night's Time the *Index* had got to the 70th Degree; which, as the *Sponge* had been absolutely dry, must have been the true State of the *Air*, as to *Moisture*, at that Time.

I find this *Machine* extremely sensible and accurate; it will alter 10 Degrees in a Night, and as many in a Day; and has, I think, the following Advantages: 1. It is more portable than any, except that of the *Wild Oat*; and, upon any Accident, more easily and speedily rectified than it, or any other whatever. 2. Being graduated from absolute Dryness, it is best calculated for the Discovery of the true State of the *Air* as to *Moisture*. 3. The near Correspondence between the Degrees on the graduated *Plate*, and the *Weight* of the *Moisture* necessary to be imbibed or exhaled, to make either *Brachium* of the *Balance* preponderate every such Degree, gives it the Preference to any other.

Fig. III. *a a a a* shews the *Machine* as viewed on the

Inside, the *Back* being taken away. *b b* the *Balance*. *c* a small Piece of *Wood*, by which the *Balance* is fastned to the *Box*. *d* the *Sponge*. *e* the *Weight*. *ff* two little *Rings*, by which the *Hygrometer* is hung up.

Fig. IV. The graduated *Plate* which is to be on the Front of the *Machine*, with its *Index* and *Divisions*.

R. P.

Fig. V. represents a simple, yet useful Apparatus, called the *Weavers Larum*, from its being chiefly or originally used by Persons of that Trade, who have frequent occasion to get up very early to their Work; and was communicated to the Royal Society by Mr *Arderon* of *Norwich*, now one of its Members.

a Represents a *Board*, which hangs commonly in a *Wall*, divided and figured according to the Size of the *Candle* made use of.*

b, A little *Shelf* to place the *Candle* on.

c, A *Thread* or *Packthread*, tied fast at *d*, and hanging over a *Pulley* at *e*, whereto a *Weight* is hung at *f*.

By sliding the *Spring* of the *Candlestick* *g*, up or down, as Occasion requires, the *Flame* of the *Candle* is raised as many Hours above the *Thread* as the Person that adjusts it designs to lie before he is called up. At the designed Hour the *Candle* burns the *Thread* in two, the *Weight* falls, and by its Noise seldom fails to wake the Person.

But if the Man who makes use of this Contrivance happens to be of a more than commonly sleepy Disposition, in such Case another *Thread* is tied to that Part of the *Line* *c* which is next the *Pulley*, and its other End is twisted round the *Thumb* or *Wrist* of the sleepy Person, whereby when the *Candle* burns the *Line*, and the *Weight* falls, he receives such a sudden Pull as can hardly fail to wake him, as the *Drawing* will easily explain.

If the *Line* for a few Inches on each Side the *Candle* be *Wire*, with a short *Thread* only just in the Middle where the *Candle* is placed, there can be no Danger of doing Mischief by the *Fire's* running along the *Line*.

DESCRIPTION of the RHINOCEROS, represented at Fig. VI.

THIS Creature was first shewn in *London*, in *June* 1739, at 2s. 6d. for each Spectator, being esteemed a very great Curiosity; there not having been a *Rhinoceros* in *England* since 1685. He was fed with *Rice*, *Hay*, and *Sugar*: Of the first he eat 7 lb. to about 3 lb. of the *Sugar*. They were mixed together; and he eat this Quantity every Day, divided into three Meals, and about a Truss of *Hay* in a Week, besides *Greens* of different Kinds, of which he seemed fonder than of his dry *Victuals*; and drank large Quantities of *Water*.

He bore to be handled in any Part of his Body; but was outrageous when struck or hungry; yet pacified in either Case only by giving him *Victuals*. In his Outrage he jumps about, and springs to an incredible Height, driving his Head against the Walls of the Place with great Fury and Quickness, notwithstanding his lumpish Aspect.

As to his Size, he did not exceed a young Heifer in Height; but was very broad and thick.

The

* For want of such a Board a common Ruler is frequently used, to set the Number of Hours between the Flame of the *Candle* and the *Thread*.

The Horn stands on the Nose of the Animal, as upon a Hill; but as he is only two Years old, does not rise from its rough Basis above an Inch high, is black and smooth at the Top, like those of the Ox-kind, but rugged downwards. It grows backward, instead of streight up, as is shewn by the dotted Lines *a*.

His Under-lip is wider than his Upper, slanting outward to the lower Edge, and backward to the Neck; the Edges turn outward.

The Part that reaches from the fore Part of the Horn towards the Upper-lip, may be called the Nose, being very bulky, and having a kind of circular Sweep downwards towards the Nostrils. On all this part he has a great Number of *Rugæ* running cross the Front of it, and advancing on each Side towards his Eyes.

The Nostrils are situated very low, in the same Direction with the *Rictus Oris*, and not above an Inch from it. If we look at him in a fore View, the whole Nose, from the Top of the Horn to the Bottom of his Lower-lip, seems shaped like a Bell.

His Under-lip is like that of an Ox, but the Upper more like that of a Horse; using it as that Creature does, to gather the Hay from the Rack, or Grass from the Ground; with this Difference, that the *Rhinoceros* has a Power of stretching it out about six Inches to a Point, and doubling it round a Stick, or one's Finger, holding it fast: so that, as to that Action, it is not unlike the *Proboscis* of an *Elephant*.

As to the Tongue of the *Rhinoceros*, altho' it is confidently reported by Authors, that it is so rough as to be capable of rubbing a Man's Flesh from his Bones, yet that of our present Animal is soft, and as smooth as that of a Calf. Whether it may grow more rough, as the Beast grows older, cannot be determined.

His Eyes are dull and sleepy, much like those of a Hog in Shape, and situated nearer the Nose than that of other Quadrupedes. He seldom opens them entirely.

His Ears are broad and thin towards the Tops, much like those of a Hog, but have each a narrow round Root, with some *Rugæ* about it, and rise as it were out of a *Sinus* surrounded with a *Plica*.

His Neck is very short, being that Part which lies between the back Edge of the Jaw and the *Plica* of the Shoulder: On this Part are two distinct Folds, which go quite round it; only the fore one is broken underneath, and has a hollow Flap hanging from it, so deep that it would contain a Man's Fist shut, the Concave Side being forward. From the Middle of the hinder one of these Folds, or *Plicæ*, arises another, which, passing backwards along the Neck, is lost before it reaches that which surrounds the fore Part of the Body.

His Shoulders are very thick and heavy, and have each another Fold downwards, that crosses the Fore-leg; and almost meeting that of the fore Part of the Body, just mentioned, they both double under the Belly close behind the Fore-leg.

His Body, in general, is very thick, and juts out at the Sides, like that of a Cow with Calf. He has a Hollow in his Back, which is mostly forward; but backwards the Ridge rises much higher than that of the Withers; and, forming the *Plica* upon the Loins, falls down suddenly to the Tail, making an uneven Line. His Belly hangs low, being not far from the Ground, as it sinks much in the Middle.

From the foresaid highest Point in his Back, the *Plica* of the Loins runs down on each Side between the last Ribs and the Hip, and is lost before it comes to the Belly; but above the Place of its being lost, another rises, and runs backward round the Hind-legs, a little above the Joint, which turns up behind till it meets another transverse one, that runs from the Side of the Tail forward, and is lost before it reaches within two Inches of that of the Loins.

His Legs are thick and strong; those before, when he stands firm, bend back at the Knee, a great way from a streight Line, being very round, and somewhat taper downwards. The Hinder-legs are also very strong, bending backwards at the Joint to a blunt Angle, under which the Limb grows smaller, and then becomes gradually thicker, as it approaches the Foot; so also does that Part of the Fore-leg. About the Joint of each of his Legs, there is a remarkable *Plica* when he bends them in lying down, which disappears when he stands.

In some Quadrupedes the Fetlock bends or yields to the Weight of the Animal; but in this there is no Appearance of any such Bending; and he seems to stand on Stumps, especially if he be viewed behind. He has three Hoofs on each Foot forwards; but the back Part is a great Mass of Flesh, rough like the rest of his Skin, and bears upon the Sole or Bottom of his Foot.

This Part is plump and callous in the Surface, yielding to Pressure from the Softness of the subjacent Flesh. Its Shape is like that of a Heart, having a blunt Apex before, and running backward in a broad Basis. The Out-lines of the Bottoms of the Hoofs are somewhat semicircular.

The Tail of this Animal is very inconsiderable, in Proportion to his Bulk, not exceeding 18 Inches in Length, and not very thick: It has a great Roughness round it, and a kind of Twist or Stricture towards the Extremity, ending in a Fatness; which gave Occasion to Authors to compare it to a *Spatula*. On the Sides of this flat Part, a few Hairs appeared, which were black and strong, but short. It is further to be observed, that the Hairs on the Left Side grow out a great Way up towards the Root of the Tail (being shorter, as they are higher) like the Fibres of a Quill; whereas, on the Right Side, they grow no higher than the flat Part. There is no other Hair on any Part of this young *Rhinoceros*, except a small Quantity on the posterior Edge of the upper Parts of the Ears. A very particular Quality is observable in this Creature, of listening to any Noise or Rumour in the Street; for tho' he were eating, sleeping, or under the greatest Engagement Nature imposes on him, he stops every thing suddenly, and lifts up his Head, with great Attention, till the Noise is over.

The *Penis* of the *Rhinoceros* is of an extraordinary Shape: There is first a *Theca*, or *Preputium*, arising from the inguinal Part of the Belly, nearly like that of a Horse, which conceals (as that does) the Body and *Glands*, when retracted. As soon as the Animal begins to extend it, the first Thing that is extruded the *Theca*, is a second Sheath of a light Flesh Colour, and pretty much in Form like the Flower of the *Digitalis Floribus Purpureis*; and then out of this another hollow Tube, which is analogous to the *Glans Penis* of other Creatures, very like the Flower of the *Aristolochia Floribus Purpureis*, but of a lighter or fainter Flesh

Colour than the former. His Keeper, who was a Native of *Bengal*, would make him thus emit his *Penis* when he pleased, while he lay on the Ground, by rubbing his Back and Sides with Straw; and, in its utmost State of Erection, it never was extended to more than about eight or nine Inches. Its Termination is backward in a curved Direction; so that he is a retromingent Animal, and consequently retrogenerative. When he urines, he turns his Tail to the Wall, and, extending his Hind Legs asunder, crumps himself up, and pisses out in a full Stream as far as a Cow.

The Skin of the *Rhinoceros* is thick and impenetrable: In running one's Fingers under one of the Folds, and holding it with the Thumb at Top, it feels like a Piece of Board half an Inch thick. It is covered all over, more or less, with hard Incrustations like so many Scabs; which are but small on the Ridge of the Neck and Back, but grow larger by Degrees downwards toward the Belly, and are largest on the Shoulders and Buttocks, and continue pretty large upon the Legs all along down; but, between the Folds, the Skin is as smooth and soft as Silk, and easily penetrated; of a pale Flesh Colour, which does not appear to View in the Folds, except when the *Rhinoceros* extends them, but is always in View under the Fore and Hinder Parts of the Belly; but the Middle is incrustated over like the rest of the Skin. To call these scabbed Roughnesses Scales, as some have done, is to raise an Idea in us of something regular; which in many Authors is a great Inaccuracy and leads the Reader into Errors.

As to the Performance of this Animal's several Motions, let us consider the great Wisdom of the CREATOR, in the Contrivance that serves him for that Purpose. The Skin is entirely impenetrable and inflexible; if therefore it was continued all over the Creature, as the Skins of other Animals, without any Folds, he could not bend any Way, and consequently not perform any necessary Action; but that Suppleness in the Skins of all other Quadrupedes, which renders them flexible in all Parts, is very well compensated in this Animal by those Folds; for, since it was necessary his Skin should be hard for his Defence, it was a noble Contrivance, that the Skin should be so soft and smooth underneath, that, when he bends himself any Way, one Part of this board-like Skin should slip or shove over the other; and that these several Folds should be placed in such Parts of his Body, as might facilitate the Performance of every Motion he might be disposed to.

There is a Horn of one of these Animals in the Museum of the Royal Society, almost a Yard long, and at the Base about half a Foot over, in Colour and Smoothness like those of a Bull, and solid quite through; and if we consider the Size of the *Rhinoceros*, in Proportion to its Horn, that to which this belonged must have been a stupendous Animal in Size and Strength; and from his Fierceness when struck or hungry, appears to be quite indomitable and untractable, and must certainly run too fast for a Man on Foot to escape him.

He was not known to the *Greeks* till the Time of *Aristotle*, nor to the *Romans* till 85 Years before the Christian *Æra*; so that he seems to be the scarcest of all Quadrupedes. *Rhinoceros* is his *Greek* Name, from the Horn on the Nose; and he is with great Probability supposed to be the *Unicorn* of the Ancients.

The *Hebrew* Name, which in our Translation we render *Unicorn*, is by the *Septuagint*, *St Jerome*, *Tertullian* and others, translated *Rhinoceros*; as in *Job* xxxix 9. *Numb.* xxiii. 22. and xxiv. 8. *Deut.* xxx. 17. from whence, and from the general Accounts of Ancients, we may also gather that this Creature was the strongest then known; and the *Rhinoceros* continued so to this Day, not excepting the Elephant: whereas the Authors, who have multiplied *Unicorns*, have not pretended their Force to come near that of the *Rhinoceros*.

To this may be objected the Epigram of *Martial*, concluding,

*Namque gravem gemino cornu sic extulit ursum,
Factat ut impositas taurus in astra pilas.*

Lib. I. Epig. 22.

and the Medal of *Domitian*, on which is a *Rhinoceros* with two Horns.

But if it can be made appear that there are two Kinds of *Rhinoceros*, one *Asian*, and the other *African*, the first having one Horn, and the latter two; and that probably those brought to *Rome* were of the latter Sort, the Difficulty will vanish.

Now that brought from *Asia* to the King of *Portugal* in 1513, and those brought from thence to *England* in 1685, in 1739, and in 1741, were single horned; and a great Number of Horns in the Museums of the Curious, brought from the *East Indies*, are also single. We may therefore venture to assert, that all those of *Asia* have but one Horn on the Nose; and this is confirmed by many Gentlemen who have seen those Creatures in *Persia*. On the other Hand we are sure the *Romans* had always a great Commerce with the *Africans*, and had many Cargoes of wild Beasts from that Quarter of the World: It is therefore probable that they might more conveniently have obtained the several *Rhinoceroses* which were shewn in that City from *Africa* than *Asia*, as the former is so much nearer to *Italy*. And we do not want Proof that the *African Rhinoceros* has two Horns. *Peter Kolbe*, a *Dutchman*, in his Voyage to the Cape of *Good-hope*, says there is one in the Summit of the Nose like the others, but has a smaller Close behind it. There are also two Horns in *Sir Hans Sloan's Museum*, sticking to the same Integuments, not more than an Inch from each other: All which makes it probable at least, that the *Asian Rhinoceros* was the *Unicorn* of the Ancients, notwithstanding those exhibited at *Rome* had two Horns; and Probability, in Questions of this Nature, is all that can be reasonably expected by the most diligent Enquirer.

Fig. VII. The Horn of the *Narwhale*, the greatest Length 14 Feet, with which he uses to penetrate the Ice to get Breath, and to raise Sea Weed for Food; and he has a short one on the Right Snout, which does not come out of the Flesh. *Mr Egede*, in his History of *Greenland*, supposes, as the Animals in the Sea resemble Land Animals, that this is the Sea Unicorn; but is doubtful whether that of the Land be not the *African Rhinoceros*, which has also a Horn on his Snout, rather than what is described by *Pliny*, or others, with the Body of a Horse, a Stag's Head, and a Horn in Front; an Animal not any where to be found.

Fig. VIII.

Extract of a Pamphlet, intitled, A PHYSICAL DISSERTATION on DROWNING. By a Physician. [See Fig. VIII.]

DR. Mead, in his mechanical Account of Poisons, after mentioning that many who have been drown'd, and dead to all Appearance, have been surprisingly restor'd to Life, speaks in the following Manner, from the *Memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences*: "This Circumstance should certainly encourage the Use of all Means, upon such Accidents, especially as the Trial is not difficult. The first Step should be to blow the Smoke of Tobacco up into the Intestines, then to warm the Body by shaking and rolling about, and rubbing it with warm Cloths in a Bed. In a Word, to put the Blood into Motion all manner of Ways, and not to be discouraged tho' no Signs of Life should be discovered after an Hour or two should be spent in this good Work; towards the latter End of which, Spirits and volatile Salts may produce a good Effect. Neither should bleeding be omitted, when the Blood is become sufficiently warm to drop out of the Veins."

The happy Effects of the Smoke of Tobacco in restoring drown'd Persons to Life, are farther evinc'd from the following Narration of Dr. Bruhier. Mr. Thomas, a profess'd Surgeon of Paris, being at Passy, waited in a Boat till the Number it was to take in should be completed. During this Time, he saw a Boat crossing the River, and when it arriv'd at Land, one of the Passengers stepping ashore, and missing his Wife, ask'd what was become of her; but no one could give him any Answer, except a young Child, who pointing to the River, said, she had hid herself in it. This Woman had fallen from the Stern of the Boat, without being perceiv'd by any of the Passengers, except the Child, who gave Directions to row to the very Part where the Woman fell from the Boat. The Husband finding her in a Place which was not very deep, but full of Mud, brought her to Land, and laid her out. Whilst some of the Spectators of this melancholy Accident were advising to hang her by the Heels, and others ordering different Measures to be taken, a Soldier with his Pipe in his Mouth, come to ask the Reason of such a Concourse of People; upon being inform'd of the Accident, he desir'd the disconsolate Husband to give over weeping, because his Wife would return to Life very soon. Then giving his Pipe to the Husband, he bid him introduce the small End of it into the Anus, put a Piece of Paper perforated with a large Number of Holes upon its Mouth, and thro' that blow the Smoke of the Tobacco into her Intestines, as strongly as he possibly could. Accordingly at the fifth Blast, a considerable rumbling in the Woman's Abdomen was heard; upon which she discharg'd some Water from her Mouth, and in a Moment after return'd to Life. This Practice, however insignificant in the Eyes of the Vulgar, is nevertheless of the highest Importance; for the Irritation of the Intestines, excited by the Heat and Acrimony of the Smoke of the Tobacco, produces in the Muscles subservient to Expiration, such a Reflux of the animal Spirits, as induces a Contraction of them sufficient to surmount that Resistance which the Air contain'd in the Breast, found to its Discharge. This happy Effect of the Smoke of Tobacco is sufficiently evinc'd, since it made the Woman vomit up the Water she had swallow'd. Now vomiting is excited by a stimulating Contraction of the Diaphragm, and of the transverse Muscle of the Abdomen; which contracting the Stomach, forces it to discharge its Contents, where the least Resistance is found, and consequently by its superior Orifice. It is to be observ'd, that the same happy Effects are produc'd by the Smoke of all acrid Substances, since Mr. Joly affirms, that the same End is equally answer'd by the Smoke of Sage, and other Plants of a similar Nature. It is also highly probable, that Clysters prepar'd with Coloquintida or Tobacco, would produce Effects equally good; but on such Occasions, the most ready and expeditious Measures are always to be taken, since a very small Delay may prove of the last Consequence, by destroying a Life which might otherwise be preserv'd.

In Cases of Emergence, where proper Instruments are not immediately to be procured, the Prescription of the Soldier may be follow'd; but it may lose less Time to cover the Tobacco in the Bole of the Pipe, when lighted with a Silk Handkerchief, either single or once doubled, than to wait till proper Holes are bor'd in a Piece of Paper, tho' this takes up very little Time. However, that no necessary Instructions might be wanted, I have given the Figure of an Instrument, contriv'd on purpose for impelling the Smoke of Tobacco into the Intestines.

Fig. VIII. A represents a Brass or Iron Box, capable of containing half an Ounce of the strongest Tobacco, which is to be lighted. B is a common Clyster Pipe, to be introduc'd into the Anus, join'd to the flexible Tube D, made of Leather. C is another Pipe, at which a Person blows forcibly, that the Smoke of the Tobacco in the Box A may be impell'd thro' the flexible Tube D, and the Pipe B, into the Intestines. E represents the Smoke. If one Clyster is not sufficient, another should be given soon after, and repeated.

A Description of a Machine for sounding the Sea at any Depth, or in any Part, invented by Major Wm. Cock in 1738, in a Voyage to Georgia, presented to the Royal Society April 10. 1746. [See Fig. IX.]

AAAA represents a Trunk of Timber, with a square Hollow, thro' the Centre of which passes the square Piece of Timber BB.

A Groove on each Side, in which are placed the two Pieces of Iron CC; the Foot of each resting on the Pins DD, that pass thro' the Trunk; the upper Part of the Irons are hooked to an Iron Pin at E, which passes thro' the square Piece BB.

When the Weight F touches the Ground, the two Irons CC sink the Trunk to G, which unhooks them at E; whereupon they fall off, and leave the Trunk at Liberty to float or rise up again to the Surface.

A Machine of these Dimensions, loaded with an Iron Ball, F, of 12 lb. Weight, being let down in Water 100 Fathoms deep, will go down to the Bottom, and the Trunk will return in one Minute and three Seconds.



S I R, To the A U T H O R, &c.

I Have lately, in more Companies than one, heard a Scheme proposed to increase the Strength of the Nation, by encouraging Matrimony, and taxing the Batchelors; but it has been generally treated rather as a Subject for agreeable trifling, than serious Thought; nor did any of the Company once dream that such a Law was actually in force at Rome, when that Empire was in its most flourishing State, and probably contributed much towards rendering her the Mistress of the World.

This Law was first proposed by Augustus; and afterwards, with several Alterations, passed in the Consulship of Papius and Poppaeus, A. U. 762; in which it was enacted, that all Magistrates should take Precedency according to the Number of their Children; that in Elections those Candidates should be preferred who had the most numerous Offspring; that any Person might stand sooner than ordinary for an Office, if he had as many Children as he wanted Years to be capable of bearing such a Dignity; that Batchelors should be incapable of inheriting any Legacy by Will; and that married Persons, if they had no Children, should not receive the full Advantage of Benefactions of this kind.

It is probable that many of your learned Readers, when they have been present at Conversations of this kind, or turned their Thoughts on the Subject, may have regretted that no Person had yet hinted to the Legislature of Britain, the Advantages of imitating, in this Instance, so great an Example as that of Rome; you may therefore, if you think proper, acquaint

them, that when it was debated in Parliament, whether an Act should pass for the Naturalization of Foreigners, it was judiciously observed by a worthy Member of the House of Commons, that, as the only Benefit resulting from such an Act, would be the Increase of our National Strength, it was not necessary to have Recourse to this Expedient, which might be attended with many Inconveniences, till all Methods to increase the Natives had proved Ineffectual; and therefore proposed a Bill for encouraging Marriage among the middling and poorer sort, by annexing some Privileges or Immunities to that State, and even bestowing some pecuniary Advantage on the Father at the Birth of a lawful Child, which might be paid out of a Fund to be raised by a Tax on Batchelors.

But this Proposal, for whatever Reason, was not received; and tho' the Naturalization Bill was dropped, no other was brought in to answer the same good Purposes. Yours, &c.

The SCHEME of the STATE LOTTERY, 1747, for One Million.

N ^o of Prizes.	Value of each.	Total Value.
4 — of —	10000 — is —	40000
6 — — —	5000 — — —	30000
10 — — —	2000 — — —	20000
30 — — —	1000 — — —	30000
62 — — —	500 — — —	31000
302 — — —	100 — — —	30200
796 — — —	50 — — —	39800
13090 — — —	20 — — —	262800
14300 Prizes amounting to	— — —	482800
First drawn, 2 of 500 £.	— — —	1000
Last drawn, 2 of 1000 £.	— — —	2000
85700 Blanks, at 6 £. each	— — —	514200
100000 Tickets, at 10 £. each	— — —	1000000

The Blanks and Prizes to be transferrable Annuities at the Bank, carrying four per Cent. Interest per Ann. commencing at Midsummer next.

Of INSURING our ENEMIES SHIPS.

SIR,

A Late Advertisement relating to the Insurers of our Enemies Ships during a Time of War, has led me to the following Reflections, which I could wish all Persons concerned in such (I had almost said infamous) Practice, would duly consider, and we might then hope to see it abolished.

I know but one Shadow of an Argument in Defence of this Practice, *viz.* that the Premiums being 20 or 30 per Cent. a Quarter Part at least of all our Enemies Trade, if insured here, must be our Insurers', and consequently our Country gains a Quarter Part of their Trade, whether the Ships be taken or not.

This I think, is the whole Force of their Reasonings; and this, it must be acknowledged, is true; but still, if these Gentlemen will please to consider the ill Consequences arising from this Practice, they will I think be obliged to own, the Loss by far out-balances the Gain. For,

1st, Whatever is taken of our Enemy's Ships, if Insured here, must be refunded by the Insurers; so that our Country is not enriched by the Capture, whatever Benefit the Persons who take them may receive thereby. The Quarter Part Premium is the only Benefit the Nation receives, which must have been also received if the Ship had performed the Voyage.

2^{dly}, If our Insurers get any Intelligence from abroad, they will certainly secrete it; for if our Enemy's Ships are taken, they must lose what they have Insured; and it can hardly be expected, that our Insurers will be of such a Publick Spirit as to hurt themselves, even for the Good of their Country, much less when

they make it of no Advantage at all to have the Ships of an Enemy taken.

3^{dly}, If, on the contrary, the Insurers get any Intelligence where our Men of War, &c. are stationed, (and how easily may that be done for Money?) Will they not, for their own Interest, communicate it to our Enemies, to prevent the Ships they have Insured from falling into our Hands? Thus Britons are led to betray their own Country! Thus all our Well-laid Schemes are frustrated, our brave Sailors disappointed, and even our Governors are blamed, through the Treachery of those whom I cannot help thinking the worst of Enemies to their Country.

4^{thly}, Which I think still more prejudicial, is, that our chief Merchants, who are the greatest Insurers, are by this Means prevented from fitting out Privateers to cruise upon our Enemy's Ships, contenting themselves with the Premium for Under-writing. Thus, instead of endeavouring to distress the Enemy, these Men do all they can to promote their Trade, when there is Reason to think, they could hardly carry it on if not thus supported.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IN your Magazine, p. 95, Mr O. S. in his Remarks on the Rotatory Motion of Glass Tubes placed near a Fire, seems to think the Discovery capable of some Improvement, and that it may be of Use in Mechanics, &c. and thus far he may be right: but his Assertion, that their Rotation is (or can be) caused by Expansion, seems not to be sufficiently supported.

It is true that all Metals expand with Heat; but if this Expansion only caused the Rotation of these Tubes, a large Tube would move faster than a small one, and a Sphere faster than a large Tube. But this is contrary to repeated Experiments; for a Tube of an Inch Diameter, altho' supported with a fine Steel Axis to lessen its Friction, will not move more than one Eighth or one Tenth Part so fast as a small one, which doth not exceed the tenth Part of an Inch Diameter; and a Sphere, tho' nicely fixed, will not move at all. And if Mr O. S. will give himself the Trouble of computing the Expansion of that Side of the Tube next the Fire, and comparing it with the Expansion of that Side from the Fire, he will find the Difference too inconsiderable to give the least Motion.—It is also observable, that, when a Tube is placed over the Fire, it hath the same regular Motion as when placed before the Fire; therefore Expansion is not the Cause of its Motion: for if this be sufficient to give Motion to the Tube when before the Fire, the same Power must necessarily keep it at rest in the other Position.

Now, as it is evident Expansion is not the Cause of their Motion, let us try if we cannot find something that is.

A little Observation will shew us that a Tube (or Cylinder) of Glass, when placed near a large Fire, soon becomes pliable; and as that part of the Tube which is nearest the Fire will be more heated than the rest, consequently it will the more easily bend; and as there is a continual and pretty regular Stream or Current of Air always flowing towards the Fire, and from thence up the Chimney, this constant Pressure against the Tube causeth it to bend in the weakest Place towards the Fire; and if the Supporters are near its Extremities, this curved or bent Part being the most remote from the Axis of Motion, must consequently pull that part of the Tube downwards, and present a fresh Side of the Tube to the Fire: Thus, betwixt a constant Endeavour to bend towards the Fire, and an equal Endeavour to fall by its own Gravity, the Tube will be kept in constant and almost regular Motion; and if the Supporters (which need not be Glass, for two common Bricks may serve) are placed near each End of the Tube, the upper Side will turn towards the Fire; but when the Supporters are placed near the Middle of the supported Tube, and near together, the two Parts from the Supporters to the Ends, thereby becoming longer than that Part between them, will be

an Over-balance for it, and will, by their own Gravity, cause the Tube to turn the contrary Way; thus new Curves, constantly and regularly producing new Motions, will not suffer the Tube to rest, the Curved Part being convex towards the Fire, which in a Tube four or five Feet long is very perceptible.

Manfield,

I am, Sir, &c.

N. S.

May 16, 1747.

P. S. Notwithstanding what has been said of a moderate Fire causing the Tubes to move the fastest, I find, by repeated Experiments, that the larger the Fire the swifter the Motion; nor can I conceive how it should be otherwise.

An Attempt towards proving, that the HEREDITARY JURISDICTIONS and OPPRESSIVE TENURES in SCOTLAND, not only may, but ought to be abolished by PARLIAMENT. Continued from Page 90.

Thus it is clear, I think, to a Demonstration, that the hereditary Jurisdictions and Superiorities in Scotland must always operate more strongly against our present happy Establishment, than they can ever operate in its Favour; and I shall add this Observation, That in Countries where no particular Princes or Nobles are invested with any great Power over a Multitude of People, the Government can never be in Danger of an Insurrection or Rebellion, whilst wise, just, and mild Measures are pursued by those employed in the Administration; but in Countries where particular Princes are vested with great Powers over Multitudes of People, the extravagant Ambition, or unjust Resentment of two or three of these Princes, with the Assistance of a foreign Enemy, may raise a dangerous Rebellion against the most just and mild Government. A general popular Discontent can never in any Country arise without just Grounds; but two or three great Lords may become discontented, because the Government will not allow them to oppress their Neighbours, or plunder their Country.

Therefore it must be admitted, that the abolishing of the Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures in Scotland, will certainly tend to prevent Rebellions, and to secure the internal Tranquility of the United Kingdoms; and that it would tend to the promoting of Trade, Manufactures and Fisheries, what has happened in England since the Reigns of Henry VII. and VIII. is a manifest Proof. Would any rich Merchant or Manufacturer chuse to settle in a Country, where he must be subject to the Oppressions and Extortions of some little Fellow appointed Steward, Bailie, or Under-Sheriff, by the Noble Family that has hereditarily vested in it the Jurisdiction; and against which he can expect no Redress, without putting himself to vast Trouble and Expence? Nay, if he attempts to seek Redress, he must leave the Country; for from that Moment all the People of the Country would, at the Instigation of their hereditary Lord, unite against him, and absolutely refuse to have any Dealings with him. I have heard, and have Reason to believe, that some of those great Lords possessed of Hereditary Jurisdictions, do not chuse to have any Strangers, especially if they are rich, come to settle in their Country. As Serjeant Kite, in the Play, refused to enlist a Schoolmaster, lest he should write Petitions; so they endeavour to prevent rich Strangers coming to settle in their Country, lest they should oppose their Arbitrary Decrees, and teach Independency to their People.

From the very Nature of Things we have Reason to believe, that there is some Truth in what I advance; for there are so many Natural Ports upon the Western Coast of Scotland, and they lie so convenient for the Whale, Cod, and Herring Fisheries, and for the West India, Portugal, Mediterranean, and African Trade, that I am convinced, some of our Merchants and Manufacturers would have settled there before now, if they could have expected Encouragement and Protection from the People of the Country; and we cannot suppose, that the poorer Sort would have been against Mens bringing Money and Trade into

their Country, if they had not, by their arbitrary Masters, been spirited up, or rather compelled to act against what was so visibly their own Interest.

Glasgow is now the most flourishing City for Trade in Scotland; and as in several Parts of the Coast to the Northward, as well as in some of the Islands, more commodious Harbours might be made at a small Expence, it may reasonably be expected, that if those Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures were abolished, and proper Encouragement given by the Government, some new and flourishing Cities would be soon begun to be erected in the Islands, or upon the Coast to the Northward of Glasgow; and by the Example of the People settled in those Cities, a Spirit of Industry and Manufacture would soon be spread over the whole Highlands and North of Scotland; for as Provisions and Labour are vastly cheap in that Country, if the Natives did not, Strangers would certainly resort thither and set up Manufactures, as soon as they found they had a neighbouring Port from whence they could export their Goods, and that they could live as safely and independently there, as in any other Part of the Kingdom.

Even the Price as well as the Revenues of Land Estates in that Country would soon be considerably raised, because there would soon be an Increase of Purchasers; for as to small Freehold Estates by Sockage, or Feu Tenure, there are now hardly any such to be purchased in the whole Country; and as to large Estates, a Gentleman will never surely purchase in a County, where neither he, nor any of his Posterity, can well expect to be chosen the Representative of his County in Parliament, unless he makes himself the Slave of some neighbouring Lord, who has the hereditary Sheriffship of the County, and consequently is Master of the Return, when the least Cavil or Doubt can be pretended with regard to the Election.

In short, the many good Consequences attending the Abolition of these Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures are so apparent, that I am surprized to see any of the Proprietors so devoid of publick Spirit as to oppose it, especially as his Majesty and the Parliament seem willing to allow them an adequate Satisfaction. That they are to be allowed any Satisfaction, they should look on as a Favour from the Publick; because, if the Nature of our Constitution were to be strictly enquired into, it might perhaps be made appear, that the Crown never had a Right to grant, nor any Subject a Right to hold an Hereditary Jurisdiction over any particular District; and the Parliament of Scotland was long before the Union so sensible of this, that in the Year 1445, all Regalities then in the King's Hands were by an Act then passed annexed to the Royalty; and it was enacted, that in no Time to come, no Regalities should be granted without Consent of Parliament. And in the Year 1584, another Act was made, by which all Jurisdictions, not approved by King and Parliament, were abolished.

As neither of these Acts was ever thought to be an Incroachment upon the Prerogative of the Crown, we must conclude, that no such Jurisdictions ever could, by the Scots Law, be granted without the Authority of Parliament; and if any such were ever granted by King and Parliament, they were not, certainly, granted for the private Emolument of the Grantee, but for the Publick Good: Consequently, when King and Parliament think, that the Publick Good requires their being abolished, it will, I fear, be difficult for the Proprietor to shew, by what Law he is intitled to a Compensation. But as this is not disputed at present, I shall enlarge no further upon the Question.

I shall now consider the most material Objections made against the abolishing these Jurisdictions and Superiorities. It is said, that no Man ought to be divested of his Property without his Consent, unless he has been guilty of some Crime, and legally tried and convicted. This, I shall grant, is a Maxim that ought to be held sacred in all Cases where the Publick is no way concern'd; but when the Publick Good requires it, no true Patriot will scruple to sacrifice his Property, even without

any Equivalent; no Man who has any Regard to his Country will, in such a Case, refuse to part with his Property, upon receiving an adequate Compensation: If he does shew himself to be so whimsically selfish, he ought to be compelled; and this is what is FREQUENTLY DONE almost EVERY Session of Parliament, in Bills relating to the Highways, to the making of Rivers navigable, to the dividing and inclosing of Commons, &c.

But farther, as to private Jurisdictions, surely it will not be said, that a Property in any such can stand upon the same Footing with other Sorts of Property. Every Free-born Subject has a Right to be tried, in all Cases of Life, Liberty, and Property, by the King's Laws and the King's Judges; and this Right ought not to be taken from him without his Consent, unless for the Publick Utility: Nay, so jealous are our Laws in this Respect, that no Subject can of himself give up this Right: No Man can, in this Country, make himself the Slave of another. Therefore no Man, much less the whole People of a District, can be divested of this Right, unless for the Publick Utility: If King and Parliament should do so upon any other Account, they would do an Injury to every Man divested of this Right without his own Consent. We must therefore suppose, that when those Hereditary Jurisdictions were first established, it was for the Publick Utility, not for the Private Emolument of any particular Family; and consequently, when the Publick Utility requires it, the Legislature may the more freely take them away. It is no Objection to say, that some of those Hereditary Jurisdictions have been purchased at a high Price by the Families now possessed of them; because every Man ought to know the Nature of what he purchases, and consequently the Purchasers ought to have known, that the Jurisdictions they purchased not only might, but ought to be abolished, as soon as the Publick Utility made it necessary. Therefore it must be admitted, that the Right of Property which particular Families have in these Jurisdictions, is a Right which stands upon a very different Footing from other Rights of Property which were originally established, and are preserved in private Men for their own particular Advantage, as well as for the general Good of the Nation.

Another Objection against abolishing these Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Superiorities, upon paying an adequate Price to the Proprietors, is drawn from the 18th, 19th, and 20th Articles of the Union between the two Kingdoms; from which Articles it is inferred, that this is what cannot be done even by King and Parliament, without violating these Articles. In answer to this I shall beg leave to examine these Articles, after making this general Observation, That every Man who wishes well either to his King or Country, ought to be extremely cautious of starting any such Objection; and that in an incorporating Union between two independent States, some Articles may be made unalterable, which both may, in process of Time, find very inconvenient, and heartily wish to have altered. Human Foresight is so weak that it is impossible to judge, with any Certainty, what may be the Effects of Time and a future Change of Circumstances; therefore in such Agreements it is extremely dangerous, and, I think not very prudent, to make any Article absolutely unalterable, by that which is then established as the future supreme Power of the United Kingdoms; because it will, upon every Occasion, furnish the Factious and Seditious with Arguments for stirring up Divisions and Discontent among the People. Every new Law, every new Regulation, however necessary for the Good of both, however consistent with their incorporating Contract, will by such Men be represented as a Breach of the Union; and as some Men must suffer, or may think they suffer, by every new Regulation that can be made, they will of course make use of this Pretence for giving Countenance to their Opposition.

This is the Case at present, as must appear from a strict Examination of these Articles. By Art. XVIII it is provided, *That as to Laws which concern Publick Right, Policy, and Civil Government, they may be made the same throughout the whole United Kingdom;*

but that no Alteration be made in Laws which concern Private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland. This Article is so far from restraining the Parliament of Great Britain from doing what is now proposed, that by the express Words of the Article the Parliament is in a double Respect impowered so to do. Does not the Administration of Justice concern Policy and Civil Government? Does it not concern Civil Government to prevent any Private Man's having it in his Power to raise an Army against the Government? Is it not for the evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland to prevent Rebellions, and promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries amongst them? Those Gentlemen therefore that are against what is now proposed, seem to be infatuated, when they quote this Article in their Favour.

Then as to Art. XIX the Words laid hold upon on this Occasion are these: *And that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty, and Vice Admiralties in Scotland, be reserved to the respective Proprietors as Rights of Property; subject nevertheless, as to the Manner of exercising such Heretable Rights, to such Regulations and Alterations as shall be thought proper to be made by the Parliament of Britain. And that all other Courts, now in being within Scotland, do remain; but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of Britain.* From these Words it is argued, that the Heretable Rights of Admiralty or Vice Admiralty in Scotland cannot be abolished; and that the Hereditary Courts of Justiciary, Regality, or Sheriffalty then in being in Scotland, cannot be abolished, even by the British Parliament. As to Hereditary Admiralties or Vice Admiralties, I answer, that they are reserved only as Rights of Property; and consequently, by the preceeding Article the Proprietor may still be obliged, by Act of Parliament, to part with them upon receiving an adequate Price, when the Publick Good, that is to say, the evident Utility of the Subjects within Scotland, makes it necessary, this being the Case with regard to every Right of Property a Subject can be possessed of. And as to other Courts, these Words in this Article were not intended to relate to any Hereditary Jurisdictions, because all such are provided for by the next following Article. The Words in this Article must then be supposed to mean only, that there shall be a Sheriff Court, a Commissary Court, &c. in every County, as at that Time.

And now, lastly, I come to Art. XX. the Words of which are: *That all Heretable Offices, Superiorities, Heretable Jurisdictions, Offices for Life, and Jurisdictions for Life, be reserved to the Owners thereof as Rights of Property, in the same Manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of Scotland, notwithstanding this Treaty.* Here again the same Answer is to be made, which I have already made with regard to Rights of Admiralty: They are as secure, and are by this Article no securer than Rights of Property in Lands or Houses. Suppose it should be resolv'd to carry into Execution a Project that has been often talked of, I mean that of making a Communication by Water between the Firths of Forth and Clyde, might not the British Parliament by an Act oblige the Proprietors of Lands or Houses between these two Firths, to sell at an adequate Price to the Undertakers, all such Houses and Parcels of Lands as they should find necessary for carrying their Project into Execution? I say, might not the British Parliament pass such an Act without making the least Inroad upon the Articles of Union? They certainly might, for the Publick Good; and as these Hereditary Jurisdictions are secured to the Owners only as Rights of Property, by the Articles of the Union, the Parliament may oblige the Owners to sell them to the Crown, for an adequate Price, if it be found necessary for promoting the Publick Good, with the same Freedom they may now, for the Sake of the Publick Utility, oblige the Owners of Lands or Houses to sell their Property for an adequate Price.

It is therefore evident, that the Law now proposed for compelling the Proprietors of Hereditary Jurisdictions to sell them to the Crown for an adequate Price, and the Law for compelling Superiors to sell to their Vassals those Rights of Superiority which

which have always been deemed oppressive, may both be passed, without making the least Inroad upon any Article of the Union. The Power of the Legislature is in this respect indubitable; the only Question is, Whether those Laws may tend to promote the Publick Utility? and that this will be the Consequence, I have already, I think, demonstrated. But it is said, that those Hereditary Jurisdictions cannot be supposed to be in their own Nature derogatory of the just Prerogative of the Crown, or destructive of Publick Utility, because they have lately been vindicated and secured to their Possessors, on two most solemn Occasions, *viz.* the Revolution and the Union; for at the Revolution, the Act of the Scots Parliament in 1681, whereby these Rights were invaded, was presented as a publick Grievance; and at the Union, their Security was provided for by the particular and express Articles above mentioned.

Upon this I must observe, that this very Act of 1681 is a Proof, that the Scots Parliament was not infallible, no more than any other. All Parliaments, or Assemblies, are sometimes, or in some Cases, influenced by an Interest different from, perhaps opposite to, the Interest of their Country. This was the Case of the Parliament which passed that Act in 1681. It was carried by the Influence of one of the most arbitrary Ministers Scotland ever saw, and was necessary for justifying some oppressive Measures he had been pursuing but a little before; and the Act was in itself inconsistent with the fundamental Constitution of Scotland; for as the Hereditary Jurisdictions in Scotland were, or certainly ought to have been, established by Authority of Parliament, the King could not, by his sole Authority, take them away, or render them useless; therefore it was a Grievance to declare, as that Act did, that notwithstanding any such Hereditary Jurisdiction, the King might, by his sole Authority, appoint other Judges within that District. But the declaring of this to be a Grievance does not, surely, abrogate that Power vested in the supreme Legislature of the Kingdom, by which they may oblige any Subject to give up his Property for a just Consideration, when necessary for the Publick Good.

All that can be inferred from what was done in the Scots Parliament, either at the Revolution or Union, is, that it was not then thought necessary for the Publick Good to have all such Jurisdictions again vested in the Crown; and if we consider what Influence the Proprietors of these Jurisdictions always had in the Scots Parliament, we may easily see why this Question was never brought under its Consideration. And it is lucky for the Scots that their great Lords have not as much Influence on the Parliament of Great Britain, as they formerly had on their own.

[To be continued.]

Of entirely barking TREES, to remedy Blemishes.

WE see, in the *Acta Germanica*, an Account of an Experiment of this sort, for the Improvement of Fruit Trees; which being related to some of our Gardeners, is entirely discredited. We insert the Process, therefore, that it may be tried for Proof, it being now the proper Season.

The whole Body of the Tree must be first entirely stripped of both its Barks, from the lowest Branches to the Ground; after which the Moisture, which will then exude from the Stock, must be spread smoothly and equally with a Quill or Feather, where it shall happen to stagnate, and carried over such Parts as were not before covered with it. But lest the violent Heat of the Sun should check the Efflux of the Juices, the Stock must be shaded, especially on the South Quarter. Care must also be taken to prevent any external Impression on the renascent Bark, as the least Friction will injure it.

The Advantages proposed by this Method of treating Trees, are the rendering such as have rough resinous Coats, deformed Excesses, or any other cutaneous Defect, which impairs either their Beauty or Fecundity, at once both slightly and useful, without wounding the Grain, and an Increase of Profit to the Proprietors of such Trees of which the Bark is valuable.

The SPEECH of the Duke de BOUFFLERS to the Doge and Senate of GENOA.

Serene Prince! Most Excellent Lords!

THE most powerful Monarch of Europe, and (what is not the least Title) the most faithful to his Engagements, has sent me to participate with you in your Labour and in your Glory.

He has ordered me to declare to you, that he is resolved, whatever it may cost him, to restore to this generous and unfortunate Republick, the Splendour and Independence which the most barbarous Nations would blush in an Attempt to deprive you of.

In your Misfortunes, I cannot help thinking it a great Advantage, that the most honourable Part of you have adhered to sound Policy. Indeed if your Enemies should propose the most specious Capitulation to you, what Confidence can you place in a Power so determined to enslave you, as the Court of Vienna seems to be. It has destroyed your Fortunes, it has attempted to reduce you to the vilest Slavery; by the Mouth even of its General, it has threaten'd your Citizens with the most infamous Punishment; but it has not yet been in its Power to rob you, either of your Honour or your Liberty: These ineffable Things, a thousand times more precious than Life itself, you are still possessed of. 'Tis to yourselves that you owe this happy Revolution, which has been effected without, and even prevented the Succours of your Allies: 'Tis your present Actions, illustrious Republick! which render you the Emulation of that ancient Rome, of that Senate, the Courage of whom the Presence of Hannibal, and even of a victorious Army, then under the Walls of that City, could not abate.

Never lose View therefore of your real Interests; on the one Hand you see Shame and Slavery, on the other Glory and Liberty.

Above all Things never cease to trust in Providence, which always detested Tyranny: The wonderful Things it has done for you has too strongly the Mark of Divinity upon them, for you not to second them with your utmost Efforts.

Time is precious, let us not employ it in vain Deliberations: Let one Spirit animate us: In short, most excellent Lords, vouchsafe to put Confidence in one who has your Liberty more at Heart than any Man on Earth.

I shall be the better Frenchman in becoming the most zealous of your Citizens. Shew me your Danger, my Body is to encounter it; I will make it the utmost of my Glory to secure you from it.

The ANSWER made by the DOGE of GENOA to the Speech of the above French General, Duke de BOUFFLERS.

THE Sentiments your Excellency deliver'd to our Republick, in the Name of the Most Christian King, have entirely erased the Remembrance of our past Misfortunes, and sweeten'd the Bitterness of our present Situation. We now look on our Country as in a State of perfect Security, thro' the Interest of Monarchs, as great in their Power, as in the exact accomplishing their Promises.

The Republick now heartily rejoices in having fulfill'd her Engagements with invincible Steadiness: The Disgraces she had labour'd under, have only served to augment her Courage, and redouble her Constancy.

Intrepid in the most fatal Calamities, she has been and is still ready to sacrifice All for the Preservation of her Liberty; and moreover, if her Efforts can once open the Way to the invincible Arms of his Most Christian Majesty, to accelerate the generous Effect of his magnanimous Intentions, the Republick will never cease to find out the most acceptable Methods of expressing her infinite Gratitude to him who put her in a Condition of doing so.

The Arrival of your Excellency is to us an happy Epocha; a Proof

Proof of which sufficiently appears in the singular Demonstrations of publick Joy. Your hereditary and personal Qualities are blazon'd thro' the World; but the greatest Elogium is, the Share you possess in the Affections of a Monarch of the deepest Penetration in Matter of Merit: His Majesty could not have given our Republick a more evident Token of his Good-will, than in sending a Person so valuable amongst us.

If the Love of Liberty only made us first attempt to drive the Enemy hence, we have now many other Reasons for continuing and gloriously finishing this Enterprize, succour'd so efficaciously by a powerful Monarch, and assisted by a Lord who so worthily represents him.

I doubt not but your Excellency will take the first Opportunity of assuring his Majesty of the Force and Sincerity of these Sentiments, which are those of the Nation.

I have the Honour to assure you, in the Name of all the Genoeese, that their Actions will answer every thing that has been said on all Occasions.

Their Royal Highnesses Prince George and Prince Edward, Sons of the Prince of Wales, having honour'd the Rehearſal of the Musick for the Feasts of the Sons of the Clergy with their Presence, and given 100 l. to that Charity, [See p. 138.] next Day the Stewards of the Feast waited on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales with the following Address of Thanks.

May it please your Royal Highness,

THE Stewards of the Sons of the Clergy most humbly beg Leave to return Thanks to your Royal Highness, not only for themselves, but in the Name of the whole Body of the Clergy, for the great Honour you have done them in sending the young Princes to the Anniversary Meeting for the Relief of the poor Clergymens Children, and likewise for the most generous Benefaction you was most graciously pleased to bestow upon them.

The Presence of two such amiable Princes was indeed of the highest Advantage to the Charity; it brought together the greatest Number of People of every Rank, to admire and to pray for them. And the pleasing Prospect both for themselves and their Posterity, so opened and enlarged their Hearts, that it produced the largest Contribution that was ever yet made upon the like Occasion.

It is with the greatest Satisfaction we reflect, that, as the Clergy of this Nation have lately shewn the most commendable Zeal, in the Defence of his Most Sacred Majesty and his Royal Family, against the Enemies of our Liberties and Religion; so your Royal Highness has taken this Opportunity of shewing your Regard to the whole Body of the Clergy, and your most generous Compassion to the indigent and distressed Part of them.

For this Instance of your Royal Highness's pious Beneficence, the Prayers of the Clergy, and the Blessings of the Poor, are for ever due to you: And we beg your Royal Highness to believe, that every Seminary of Piety and Learning, as well as every Order and Degree in the Church, must think themselves most highly obliged to you, for this Mark of your Royal Highness's Kindness and Condescension to them.

To which his Royal Highness was graciously pleased to make the following Answer.

Gentlemen, *I am glad to have had an Opportunity to convince the Clergy of the high Regard I have for them; and that it shall be the Study of my Life to imprint the same Sentiments on my Children.*

The SPEECH of Count BENTINCK, on introducing the Prince of ORANGE to the Council of State at the Hague.

Noble and Mighty Lords,

IT has pleased the Divine Providence to direct Events in such Manner, that his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange

and Nassau has been raised to the eminent Dignity of Stadtholder, Captain General, and Admiral of the Union. It is in this Quality, Noble and Mighty Lords, and by Order of their High Mightinesses, that we have the Honour of introducing this Prince amongst you, conformable to the fundamental Laws of this State, and to the Instruction of this Council. We hope that the Re-establishment of the ancient Form of Government will likewise re-establish Concord in the Republick, and will cause Deliberations to be brought sooner than heretofore to Maturity, will give necessary Activity to the Result of such Deliberations, and will occasion a wise Distribution of Punishments and Rewards, without which a Government cannot subsist.

It is by this Means, and by the Conduct of the Prince of Orange, that our Country has raised itself to this high Pitch of Felicity and Grandeur, from the low and contemptible Ebb to which it was reduced, even to have neither Force nor Direction, and to be the Derision of its Enemies, and an useless Burthen to its Friends. We doubt not but the Prince, which we have the Honour of presenting to you, will tread in the Steps of his glorious Ancestors, and will heartily concur with us in delivering the Republick, partly invaded, and in preserving us from the Yoke of a treacherous and deceitful Neighbour, who makes a Jest of good Faith, Honour, and the most solemn Treaties. We are persuaded, that the happiest Effects will fully answer the Expectation of the whole Nation, and will justify the universal Affection which the People have shewn this Prince; an Affection, which can never be effaced by Time, nor rooted up by Art. The eminent Qualities of his Serene Highness are certain Indications of the Excellence of a Choice, the most unanimous that a People ever made, and of which History cannot furnish us with an Example. We intreat you to render unto his Serene Highness the Honours due to his Rank and Dignity; and we pray God to bless your Deliberations, and to direct them for the certain Welfare of our dear Country, and for the Preservation of our Republick and Liberty, &c.

The SPEECH of the Prince of ORANGE, when he was introduced into the Assembly of the STATES-GENERAL.

High and Mighty Lords,

IHAD the Honour, the Day before Yesterday, of being inform'd, by the Deputies of your illustrious Body, who came to me, that your High Mightinesses had appointed me Captain General, and Admiral in Chief of the United Provinces. Upon the first View of such a Burthen, I could not but doubt of my Ability to support it; above all, when I consider that such a Station requires that the Person who is invested with it should be Master of Military Knowledge, of which I have never yet had any Opportunity to gain Experience; to supply which Deficiency, I have apply'd my utmost Ability to the Study of it, and will yet double it.

I know, High and Mighty Lords, the Importance of the Confidence you are pleased to place in me; my chief Care will be to merit it, by endeavouring to answer your Expectations. Whatever Distrust I had of my own Abilities, I put my Trust in the Aid of the Almighty, whose Direction has been too manifest for me to refuse to accept of that Destination to which the Divine Providence had call'd me. The Unanimity with which your High Mightinesses made Choice of me, has not a little contributed to make that Appointment agreeable to me.

But when I reflect on what that Trust demands from me, I consider also what the present Situation of the Republick does require, at a Time when it is attack'd by a powerful Enemy, abounding in Resources, whilst the Strength of the State is in some Measure enervated by a Decline of its Commerce, by Neglect of Discipline among the Troops, and from another Cause not less important, namely, a great Remissness in the Practice of Religious Worship.

I always implore the Aid of that God who has been the Support of my illustrious Ancestors; and as I propose to tread in their Steps, I hope to experience the same Divine Protection; and that by giving up my Person, Life, and Fortune, as they have done before me, I shall be able, as they were, to rescue the Republick from the Danger with which she is at present threatened.

And since it has pleased the God of Armies to make Use of me as his Instrument, for the Welfare of this People, to whose Defence I have dedicated myself, I could have wish'd that the Opportunity had offer'd sooner, for me to have acted in Concert with your High Mightinesses; to the End that the Republick, being deliver'd from all its Dangers, might be restored to that ancient Lustre, Splendour, and Consideration, with which she long appear'd to all the Powers of Europe.

That Time is over, and 'tis with Regret I see that 30 Years of Peace has not recover'd it. Let us double our Prayers to the Lord, that through his Goodness we may be preserv'd against the Enterprizes of our Enemies; and that, so long as there shall remain Kingdoms and Republicks upon Earth, that of the United Provinces may enjoy the inestimable Benefits of her Liberty, and the Preservation of the Reform'd Religion.

A Letter from the Prince of Orange to the States of Zealand.

Noble and Mighty Lords, In the critical Situation that the Republick in general finds itself, and particularly the Province of Zealand, by the hostile Invasion of the French in that Part of Flanders which belongs to the Republick, and which confines directly upon your Province, I thought it was indispensibly my Duty to offer to your Noble Mightinesses, to whom I have the Honour of being a Vassal, my Person and Services for the Defence of the Province of Zealand, in such Manner as your Noble Mightinesses shall think most advantageous to the Province, and its good Inhabitants.

If your Noble Mightinesses are pleas'd to accept of the Offers which I now make, I am ready to risk with Joy, and with the same Zeal that my Ancestors have shewn, my Life and Fortune for the Publick Good; for the Preservation of the Province of Zealand in particular, as well as for the Defence and Support of the precious Pledges of Religion and Liberty, which are in such great Danger.

I am, at your Noble Mightinesses first Request, Letter, or Order, ready to repair to such Place as you shall think fit, in order to contribute at my own

Charges and Expence, without any to the Province at this critical Conjunction, every Thing in my Power for the common Defence of what is most precious, and to encounter with your Noble Mightinesses, and with all the good Inhabitants of the Province of Zealand, all the Dangers to which it seems to be subject.

Time and Opportunity favours the more in this respect, as the three Provinces, and the Country of Drinthe, of which I have the Honour of being Governor, does not at present appear expos'd to any Danger.

In wishing that it may please the Almighty to ward off from the Province of your Noble Mightinesses, all the Evils and the Dangers which threaten it, I am with the most profound Respect, and the most faithful Attachment,

Noble and Mighty Lords,

Your most obedient and faithful Servant,

Prince de ORANGE and de NASSAU.

A Letter from his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange to the States of Zealand.

Noble and mighty Lords, I this Morning received, by a Messenger dispatched from your Noble Mightinesses, your Resolutions and Letter of the 28th of April, whereby your Noble Mightinesses were pleas'd to notify to me, that it had been unanimously resolv'd in your Assembly to propose and nominate me Stadtholder, Captain-General and Admiral of the Province of Zealand.

Noble and Mighty Lords, how dangerous and critical the Circumstances of Time, and how burthensome sever this Charge may be, my Zeal for the Publick Welfare, my Love for my Country, the Blood from whence I am descended, and the Name that I bear, do not suffer me to reject so unanimous a Request.

I accept then, Noble and mighty Lords, these important Charges, with a Heart filled with Gratitude for the Trust which your Noble Mightinesses have been pleas'd to repose in me; in Hopes that the Almighty, whose divine Providence I adore on this Occasion, would be pleas'd to give me, through his Grace, necessary Strength of Body and Mind: to the End, that being assist'd by the wise Counsels of your Noble Mightinesses, and animated by your prudent and unanimous Resolutions, and by the faithful Zeal of all the good Citizens of the Province of Zealand, I may be a Means of re-establishing the Publick Repose, of driving the Misfortunes with which we are threaten'd at a greater Distance, and for ever establishing the inestimable Pledges of Religion and Liberty in the United Provinces.

As soon as the Deputies of your Noble Mightinesses shall arrive, I will do myself the Pleasure to consult them about the Manner of accelerating as much as possible, my Voyage to Zealand, in order to deliberate with your Noble Mightinesses, and execute what you shall think most proper for the Welfare of the Republick in general, and of the Province of Zealand in particular.

I thank you, Noble and Mighty Lords, for your obliging Congratulation, and I remain, with the highest Esteem, Yours, &c.

At Lewarden,
May 1. 1747.

G. C. H. F.
Prince of Orange and Nassau.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

NEPTUNE and the GENIUS of BRITAIN,
at the Close of the late Engagement near
Cape Finisterre.

NEPTUNE alone.

What hostile Sound pervades the azure Wave,
And shakes my Grot, where Silence long has
reign'd?

Have then the Powers at variance with each other
At length determin'd to decide the Contest,
The late disputed Empire on the Main?
—It must be so—for see, Britannia's Genius
Steers o'er the wat'ry Plain a Royal Ship,
Importance in his Mein, I strait will hail him—
—Where post you in such haste, my fav'rite Friend?

The Gloom which erst sat heavy on your Brows
Seems now dispell'd, Joy wantons in your Eye,
And triumphs in your Breast—have Britain's Sc
(Your darling Care and mine) at length resum'd
Their wonted, nat'ral Sway on my Domain?
Say—for Impatience racks my doubtful Mind.

GENIUS.

Yes, mighty Monarch!—sung with England's Wrongs
And Gallia's boast, my gallant, watchful Prince
Dispatch'd his Fleets once more, resolv'd to strike
That weighty Blow, which long, too long delay'd,
Has height'ned France, and tarnish'd Britain's Glory.
—No more my Ships, said the good warlike King,
"Shall shine an useless Pageant in our Ports,
"Or burthen with inglorious Weight the Seas,
"On secret, unsuccessful Errands sent.
"Be't ANSON's and immortal WARREN's Care
"T' exert our naval Strength, and bumble France,
"As faithful BENBOW, MONTAGU and RUSSEL
"Have done before, to their eternal Praise;
"Let them restore lost Credit to their Country,

"And teach our Foes to dread the dire Display,
"And strike to our, so much superior, Flag."
He said,—the Chiefs obedient to his Call,
In Hand and Heart united, hoist their Flags
Without Delay, and to th' auspicious Gale
Unreel'd their willing Sails, and steer'd their Course
In search of Britain's Foes and deathless Fame,
Amidst the joyful Cheers of dauntless Seamen,
And the loud Salvo's of the crowded Strand,
Who wish'd Success to the New England Hero,
And the brave Man who last sail'd round the Globe.

NEPTUNE.

Nor has the Nation's Wish (if right I judge
From your dilated Brow) been disappointed:
Your Sons, I've sometimes seen thus flush'd with Hope
Whilst other Fleets have sail'd, when a few Weeks
Have dash'd it, as against a Rock, to Pieces.

GENIUS.

Not such our present Case, more than bright Hope
Could well suggest, our Heroes have perform'd.
Near Spain's unfriendly Coast they soon deserv'd
The gilded Lillies playing in the Air
From their tall Ships; which careless kept their Course,
As if no Rival durst dispute th'ir Way.

The grateful News shone in each Briton's Eye,
A gen'rous Ardor glow'd in ev'ry Breast,
Impatient all to dart upon the Foe;
Who now (our Fleet essy'd) in Line of Battle
Mov'd on in slow Parade, as if prepar'd
For the Engagement, which they sought to shun:
Their Aim perceiv'd, our active Admirals
In ling'ring Councils waste no precious Time,
But quick dispatch'd the Order to engage.
"The Enemy, my Boys, lies streight before you;
"Use your Endeavours to retard his Course,
"And go where Honour calls and points the Way."
With Emulation to th'ir British Seamen,
Each valiant Captain strove to gain the Van,
As if the Day's Success depended on him;

This trusty Ship * led on the fierce Attack,
And in the gen'rous Contest GRENVILLE fell,
Worthy a better Fate! BOSCAWEN too
(In that brave Ship †, which much regretted Matthews
So resolutely fought, when off Toulon)
Bled in the noble Cause.—Next WARREN came,
And acted up to his known Character;
Whilst ANSON, as became him, fought his Rival,
The stoutest Ship of the French shatter'd Fleet;
Who, aw'd by his superior Force, gave way,
And clos'd the glorious Action of the Day.

NEPTUNE.

I'm satisfied,—proceed now on your Course,
And with these joyful Tidings greet my Brother,
The great Support of yours and Europe's Freedom!
Tell him, I hail him on this great Event,
And freely own him for my Deputy
On this wide Element, whilst Men like these
Display the English Colours on the Seas.
Yorkshire, May 28.

J. D.

ODE on the Pretender's Expedition.

When Charles, ill-fated, through the Sea,
To distant Britain bore his Way,
Resolving War and future Spoils;
Then Nereus hush'd the Winds to sleep,
And still'd the Billows of the Deep,
While thus he sung his unsuccessful Toils.
Ah Youth! thou court'st a Crown in vain,
The flying God eludes thy Pain:
In vain thou'lt arm false Highland Bands
'Gainst th' English, new r to be broke,
Nor to be taught a slavish Yoke:
In vain thou'lt bid fierce Rapine waste the Lands.

* The Centurion.

† The Namur.

Thir

Their noble Souls for Freedom born,
Shall bear thy base Commands with Scorn;
With Force united they'll o'ertrow
Thy proud Efforts, defeat thy Aims,
Blast all thy unavailing Schemes,
And give thy fav'rite Race a fatal Blow.

Ah how the Warriors toil and sweat!
What Deaths dost bring on Scotia's State!
Lo! Pallas now calls up her Rage,
Prepares her Helmet and her Shield,
The furious Squadrons take the Field,
And rush impetuous, eager to engage.

With Grief then thou shalt fly in vain
The British Thunder fraught with Bane,
And shun the odious Din of War;
In vain decline to meet thy Foe,
WILLIAM, thy Ruin and thy Woe,
And strive to escape his quick-pursuing Spear.

But yet too long, ah! much too long,
Thou shalt thy Wickedness prolong:
Too long those impious Hands shall spill
The harmless Peasant's guiltless Blood,
And in Oppression be imbrou'd;
Too late incensed Justice thou shalt feel.

Ah thou shalt know fierce Ligonier,
And mighty Huske, unlearn'd in Fear,
With Barrel's strong undaunted Force,
Whom Swords nor Targets disengage;
Transported with a worthy Rage,
He presses forward still without Remorse.

Dost thou not see thy fainting Bands
Fall by Monroe's relentless Hands.
Look, Kingston too doth rave about,
He scours Culoden's fatal Plain,
Through reeking Blood and Heaps of Slain,
To find thee, trembling and affrighted, out.

These thou shalt fly with panting Breath,
And strive to shun pursuing Death,
That dreadful sits upon their Swords:
Just as the tim'rous-hearted Does
Avoid the rav'nous Lyon's Paws.

Was this thy Promise to thy Gallick Lord!
Croglin, in Cumberland, J. H.
May 23.

Γενική καὶ τοῦ ὁ Τροπὸς καὶ ἡ Χρῶσις.

DEAR Nymph, alas! thy Beauty's frail,
Like to the Lilly of the Vale:
A Crimson Blush that soon doth fade;
A Tulip with a wounded Blade:
So quick, so sudden is its Flight,
Blooming at Noon, decay'd at Night.
Therefore, dear Maria, take no Care,
Whether you're black, or brown, or fair;
In Dress or Beauty place no Pride,
Take sober Reason for thy Guide:
Then thou, tho' clad in homely 'rray,
More noble Beauties may'st display
Than if thou rival'd'st the azure Sky,
Or floated in a Crimson Dye
For what avails thy Gold Brocade,
Or richest Things that e'er were made,
If no good Nature or good Sense,
Morality, nor Penitence,
Nor spotless Virtue, set thee forth?
'Tis but a Something of no Worth.

The SWEETS of MAY. An ODE.

What beautiful Scenes inchant the Sight,
While Nature joys with new Delight,
And back returns the Spring!
How sweetly smiles the purple Morn!
Ten thousand Charms the Day adorn,
That sportive May does bring.

Here gently coos the lonely Dove,
And murmurs out soft Strains of Love,
To Hills and Dales around:
Here warbling Songsters all combine,
In sweet and tuneful Chorus join,
And make the Groves resound.

The blooming Rose bedecks the Mead,
Its Fragrance o'er the Vale does spread,
And hails the youthful Year.
The early Shepherd and the Swain,
With Morning Sun on dewy Plain
Attend their fleecy Care.

Hark! how the Zephyrs softly blow,
And Silver Streams do murmur'ing flow,
While Phœbus cheers the Day.
Well pleas'd with the revolving Year,
All Nature smiling does appear,
And joys in sprightly May.

Each rural Breast now feels a Fire,
And gently glows with soft Desire,
The Sweets of Life to prove:
Mid all the Beauties of the Field,
And Charms that Sylvan Shades can yield,
Man's greatest Bliss is Love.

Yet not on me e'er smiles this Joy;
Fair Cælia's Frowns my Bliss annoy,
Who looks with cold Disdain.
Thou God of Love exert thy Pow'r,
Subdue her Heart that I adore,
And ease at last my Pain.

Hexham, May 15.

DAMON.

A S O N G.

In Imitation of SHAKESPEAR.

I.
Blow, blow, thou Summer's Breeze,
O gently fan the Trees,
That form yon fragrant Bow'r;
Where Sylvia, loveliest Maid!
On Nature's Carpet laid,
Enjoys the Ev'ning Hour.

II.
Hence, hence, ye Objects foul,
The Beetle, Bat, and Owl,
The Hag-worm, Neute, and Toad:
But Fairy Elves unseen,
May gambol o'er the Green,
And circle her Abode.

III.
Shed, shed thy sweetest Beams,
In particolour'd Streams,
Thou Fount of Heat and Light!
No, no, withdraw thy Ray;
Her Eyes effuse a Day,
As mild, as warm, as bright.

IV.
Breathe, breathe thy Incense, May;
Ye Flow'rs, your Homage pay
To one more fair and sweet:
Ye op'ning Rose-buds, shade,
With fragrant Twine, her Head;
Ye Lillies, kiss her Feet.

V.
Flow, flow, thou crystal Rill,
With tinkling Gurgles fill
The Mazes of the Groves:
And, if thy murmuring Stream
Invite my Love to dream,
O! may the dream of Love.

VI.
Sing, sing, ye feather'd Quires,
And melt to soft Desires
Her too obdurate Breast:
Then, in that tender Hour,
I'll steal into her Bow'r,
And teach her—to be blest.

A Person buried some Time ago at Windsor,
desired this EPITAPH might be put on
his Grave-Stone.

UNDER this Stone
Lies poor Tom alone;
Who Liv'd and Dy'd at a Venture;
Was a Plague to his Wife
All the Days of his Life,
And to his Mother a wretched Tormenter.

LUCY and COLIN.

OF Leinster, fam'd for Maidens fair,
Bright Lucy was the Grace;
Nor e'er did Liffy's limpid Stream,
Reflect so fair a Face;
'Till luckless Love, and pining Care,
Impair'd her Rosy Hue,
Her Coral Lips, and Damask Cheeks,
And Eyes of glossy Blue.

Oh, have you seen a Lilly pale,
When beating Rains descend!
So droop'd the slow consuming Maid,
Her Life now near its End.
By Lucy warn'd, of flatt'ring Swains
Take heed, ye easy Fair:
Of Vengeance due to broken Vows,
Ye perjurd Swains beware.

Three Times all in the dead of Night,
A Bell was heard to ring:
And shrieking at her Window thrice,
The Raven flap'd his Wing.
Too well the Love-sick Maiden knew
The solemn boding Sound,
And thus, in dying Words, bespoke,
The Virgins weeping round.

I hear a Voice you cannot hear,
Which says, I must not stay:
I see a Hand you cannot see,
Which beckons me away.
By a false Heart, and broken Vows,
In early Youth I die:
Am I to blame because his Bride
Is thrice as rich as I?

Ah COLIN! give not her thy Vows;
Vows due to me alone;
Nor thou fond Maid receive his Kiss,
Nor think him all thy own.
To-morrow in the Church to wed,
Impatient both prepare;
But know fond Maid, and know false Man,
That Lucy will be there.

There bear my Corse, ye Comrades, bear,
The Bridegroom blithe to meet;
He in his Wedding Trim so gay,
I in my Winding-Sheet.
She spoke, she dy'd, her Corse was borne
The Bridegroom blithe to meet;
He in his Wedding-Trim so gay,
She in her Winding-Sheet.

Then what were perjurd COLIN's Thoughts?
How were those Nuptials kept?
The Bridemen flock'd round Lucy dead,
And all the Village wept,
Compassion, Shame, Remorse, Despair,
At once his Bosom swell;
The Damps of Death bedew'd his Brows;
He shook, he groan'd, he fell.

From the vain Bride, (ah Bride no more!)
The varying Crimson fled;
When stretch'd before her Rival's Corse,
She saw her Husband dead.
He to his Lucy's new-made Grave,
Convey'd by trembling Swains,
One Mould with her, beneath one Sod,
For ever now remains.

Oft at his Grave, the constant Hind
And plighted Maid are seen;
With Garlands gay, and True Love Knots,
They deck the sacred Green.
But, Swain forsworn, whoe'er thou art,
This hallow'd Spot forbear;
Remember COLIN's dreadful Fate,
And fear to meet him there.

GAY's FABLES, Vol. I. Feb. 17.

The Shepherd's Dog and the Wolf.

A Wolf with Hunger fierce and bold,
Ravag'd the Plains and thin'd the Fold:
Deep in the Wood secure he lay,
The Thefts of Night regal'd the Day;
In vain the Shepherd's wakeful Care
Had spread the Toils, and watch'd the Snare;

In vain the Dog pursu'd his Pace,
The fleet Robber mock'd the Chace.
As *Lightfoot* rang'd the Forest round,
By Chance his *Foe's* Retreat he found,
Let us a while the War suspend,
And reason as from Friend to Friend.
A Truce! replies the Wolf—'Tis done.
The Dog the Parly thus begun:
"How can that strong intrepid Mind
Attack a weak defenceless Kind?
"Those Jaws should prey on nobler Food,
And drink the Boar's and Lion's Blood;
"Great Souls with gen'rous Pity melt,
Which coward Tyrants never felt:
"How harmless is our fleecy Care!
"Be brave, and let thy Mercy spare.
Friend, says the Wolf, the Matter weigh,
Nature design'd us Beasts of Prey;
As such, when Hunger finds a Treat,
'Tis necessary Wolves should eat.
If mindful of the bleating *Wool*,
Thy Bosom burn with real Zeal;
Hence, and thy Tyrant Lord beseech;
To him repeat the moving Speech;
A Wolf eats Sheep but now and then,
Ten Thousands are devour'd by Men.
An open *Foe* may prove a Curse,
But a pretended Friend is worse.

The RESURRECTION.

PART II. [See p. 101.]

ARGUMENT. The Tribunal plac'd—A Description of it—the Affections of the Righteous and the Wicked upon the Sight of it; the Descent of the MESSIAH describ'd—the Books are open'd, and the fatal Sentence pronounc'd;—the *Just* ascend in Triumph to Heaven, and, looking back, see the World in Flames—

Ipsa pater, media n. miborum in nocte corusca,
Fulmina molitur dextra: quo maxima mo'u
Terra trem't: fugere feræ, & mortalia Corda
Per gentes humilis stravit pavor: — VIRG.

WIDE ope the Skies, and swift divinely bright,
Flashes the daz'ling Splendor on the Sight.
Array'd in all the Majesty of Day.

In radiant Pomp two angels wing their Way,
Thro' Heav'n's sublime, the splendor'd Throne they
bear,

The Throne refulgent streams thro' all the Air.
'Twixt Heaven and Earth the great Tribunal shines,
Its Splendor beams thro' Nature's utmost Lines;
Celestial Gold, compos'd th' immortal Throne,
And heavenly Gems in great Profusion shone;
Pure Amber there, and Sapphires of the Sky,
And flaming Rubies glow'd with sanguine Dye;
Pure heavenly Light in purple Columns flow'd,
And all the Throne with crowding Sun-beams
glow'd:

In one bright Blaze th' immortal Glories play,
And distant Worlds reflect sup'izing Day:
Weak Fancy plumes th' aspiring Wing in vain!
An heav'nly Theme demands a heav'nly Strain!

Around the Throne ten Thousand Forms divine,
Rang'd in bright File, in glitt'ring Splendor shine:
The Throne! the righteous Eye with blest Delight,
Its streaming Glories quite amaze the Sight;
With holy Rapture feasts on every Blaze,
With ravish'd Soul on the Tribunal gaze:
With ardent Wish they long to hear their Fate,
And mingling Transports in each Bosom beat;
Longing to see MESSIAH cleave the Sky,
Chide ling'ring Time, and upwards dart the Eye:
In Thought, his awful Majesty they view,
And see serene, the Judge's threat'ning Brow.

They hear, or think they hear, the pleasing Sounds;
Well done ye Faithful! in each Ear rebound:
In pleasing Fancy mount the Fields of Bliss,
Where Purity immingles Charms with Peace;
And thus with glowing Ecstasy survey,
The grand Tribunal flash exhaust'less Day.

The Guilty, conscious, turn th' averted Eye,
Downcast, despairing, all its Glories fly;

Black, melancholy Thoughts, torment their Sou's,
Gnaws on the Mind, and each sad Breast controuls:
Each Splendor wounds, each Blaze augments their
Smart,

And every Glory stabs them to the Heart.
If down they look—Hell's Flames torment their
Mind;

If up to Heav'n—what Agonies they find!

There to their View, the flaming Judge appears,
And the sad Sentence, dreadful, strikes their Ears.
Conscience! rous'd Conscience! all the Wretch
controuls,
Damnation flashes on their guilty Souls.
Ten Thousand Thousand ghastly Forms arise,
And future Judgment swims before their Eyes.
In baleful Thought, they view the dreadful Sire,
And in wild Fancy roul in curling Flames of Fire.

So, when a Traitor stands condemn'd to fall,
And Death stars instant at the Judge's Call;
The Beams forsake his Eyes, the Blood his Veins,
In every Limb enfeebling Terror reigns;
His Soul tormented bleeds for by-past Sin,
And outward Horrors heighten those within.

But Ten-fold happy when compar'd with those,
Who stand condemn'd to everlasting Woes!
Despair, in all its Shapes, on each descends,
And Ten-fold Horror every Bosom rends.

But lo! celestial Muse, again inspire,
And warm my glowing Breast with sacred Fire;
So, not unequal to th' immortal Lays,
When op'ning Heav'n's th' eternal Hosts display;
Shall, animated by thy Touch divine,
MESSIAH's Grandeur swell in ev'ry Line.

View thro' yon breaking Clouds th' immortal
Train,

Pour all! (fulgent thro' the æth'ial Plain;
How thick the Golden Banners wave on high,
And proudly swelling, sweep the Concave Sky?
For h at their Head, appears th' eternal God!
Sublime on Cherub's wings, he dreadful rode:
Whirlwinds and ratt'ling Storms his Way prepare,
And deep'ning Thunder speak th' approaching Car!
Myriads of Cherubs all around him throng,
And in high Confort swell th' immortal Song.
To these adjoin'd, Ten Thousand Trumpets found,
Shrill thro' the Spheres, the echoing Notes rebound.
Thus thro' the Heav'n's the Pomp descending rode,
Array'd in all the Majesty of God.

Arriv'd at last, where flam'd th' eternal Throne,
Thro' Heav'n's high Arch, whose blazing Lustre
shone;

Awful, on high, th' eternal Son ascends,
Diffus'd around, his matchless Glory bends!
How dreadful to the Fad, the Judge is seen!
How fraught with Vengeance flames his wrathful
Mein!

To them a Glance of Thunder seems to dart,
And every Look sends Horror to their Heart.

Not so the Good!—who wrapt in vast Delight,
In all the Charms of Heaven, adore him bright;
Smiling to them, their Judge, their Friend appears
Their Hope, their Stay, thro' everlasting Years!

See by the Throne borne on th' Arch-Angel's
Hands,

Advanc'd on high, the imperial Ensign stands!
Emblaz'd with Gems, its crimson Dye expands!
Again, the All-awak'ning Trumpet's Call,
Summons t' Attention all the gather'd Ball.
When, lo! the great, th' eternal Ro is beheld!
Which Seraphs full to View, on high unfold.
Drawn by th' eternal Pen, the Lines of Fate,
Pregnant with Men, and Angels' endless State.
These fatal Lines, their Sins, disclose to View,
And all their secret Crimes of fable Hue.

Nor Night obscures, nor Shade retir'd conceals,
For Shades and Night th' Almighty's Eye reveals.

Here too, delineate by th' Almighty's Hand,
Mark'd out in fairer Lines the Pious stand,
Who boldly stemm'd the Torrent, Vice withstood,
Severely just, and resolutely good:
Contemn'd Applause, and greatly scorn'ng Fame,
Which now the Hosts of Angels loud proclaim.

Now to the Right, the happy Clouds remove,
The destin'd Mark of Bliss, and Sign of Love;
Serene, the dismal Scenes around they view,
Serene, behold the Judge's threat'ning Prow:
Secure of Bliss, they view the Heav'n's Display,
And long to shine in everlasting Day.

But on the Left, th' imp'ous Crew is seen,
How wild their Looks! how haggard is their Mein!
Their guilty Souls, ten Thousand Terrors wring,
Above, incens'd in Wrath, they view the King;
Wide yawn the op'ning Gulphs of Hell below,
Around dissolving Worlds, and fiery Billows flow.
Where shall they turn! what Power shall they ex-
plore?

Whither to fly? and seek what safer Shore?

Now, universal Silence rules o'er all,
Suspends the dreadful Scene, and lulls the Ball.
Hush'd Expectation listens all the while,
When turning to the Right, th' Eternal deigns a
Smile!

Well done ye Righteous few!—your Friend is God!
Now enter joyous to the blest Abode!
Ye still with Pleasure own'd th' Almighty's Sway,
Serv'd him with Joy, and did his Laws obey;
Still in your Breast did generous Ardour glow,
To aid the Injur'd, and to ease their Woe;
Pure were your Hand, and holy was your Mind,
Servants to God, and Friends to human Kind
'Tis done.—Your Cares and all your Pains are o'er,
Now land for ever on the peaceful Shore!

But hence accurst! Ye ever imp'ious Train!
Who scorn'd my Sceptre, did my Laws disdain!
Who caus'd my sacred Blood in vain to flow,
Laugh'd at my Groans, and heighten'd every Woe:
With careful Steps, you chose the downward Road,
Embrac'd Damnation, and reject'd God!

Hence from my Presence! to your destin'd Hell,
Where endless Horrors brood, and racking Anguish
dwell,

These Woes pronounc'd!—th' eternal Son of God,
Ten Thousand Thunders hissing fiery red,
Launch'd dreadful!—downwards hurl'd the guilty
Soul

Unto the Bottom of the burning Pool.

And now the Trumpet's Sound is heard once more,
Once more unfurl'd th' immortal Ensigns far;
To fester Notes they sooth the heavenly Strains,
And move in Triumph thro' th' Aerial Plains:
Array'd in purest White, the Saints are seen,
And Joy sits smiling in their raptur'd Men;
Each Feature sparkles with celestial Grace,
And Youth immortal blooms in every Face.
With all the grateful Warmth of Praise they fly,
And Hallelujahs echo thro' the Sky.

Ten Thousand Harps the grateful Confort swell,
Some touch the Lyre, or strike the sounding Shell;
Thro' distant Worlds the length'ning Notes rebound,
And the wide Concave thunders with the Sound.
The l'ning Orbs enchanted in their Course,
Stand still, and rapt confess its thrilling Force.
Thus to Heav'n's Gates, th' ascen'ing Triumph rode,
Heav'n's Gates, spontaneous, open to the God.
Open, and all th' immortal Fields display,
Fields fraught with Bliss, and bright with endless
Dy.

Downward the happy Nations turn their Eye,
And distant Earth, that well known Seat, descry.
Now Earth no more!—Flames (in Confusion all!)
Sprad thro' the Whole, and revel thro' the Ball!
A Waste of Flames! that ever curling grow!
Till kindling Empires all confus'dly glow:
Crackles at once, the Cottage and the Dome,
And Dust and Diamonds, to one Mass are run.
The Vallies smok;—th' eternal Mountains bend,
Loud bellowing Flames, Earth's deep Foundations
rend.

In one red Ruin, Hills and Deserts lie,
Toft, thro' the Flames, Thrones, Kingdoms, Scorp-
ters fly.
Mixt in one Blaze, till all the Flames conspire,
And the whole Frame in one great Groan expire.
[To be concluded in our next.]

Account of a Book, intitled, Proper Heads of Self-examination for a King. Drawn up for the Use of the late Dauphin of France, Father to his present Majesty Lewis XV. whilst Duke of Burgundy. By M. de Fenelon, Archbishop and Duke of Cambray: Together with the Author's Life, a compleat Catalogue of his Works, and Memoirs of his Family; none of which Pieces were ever before published.

THE Character of the late excellent Archbishop of Cambray, is so well known to the learned World, that it would be equally tedious and unnecessary to dwell upon it here. He was descended from an ancient and noble Family, and born in the Castle of Fenelon, in Perigord, on the 6th of August, 1651. He began his Studies at the University of Cahors, and finished them at Paris; where he was known by the Title of *The Abbe de Fenelon*. He was brought into the World by his Uncle the Marquis de Fenelon, who was distinguished no less by his Virtue and Merit, than by his Favour with the King, and the Rank he held at Court. It was under his Patronage, that the young Abbe came to be known to, and acquainted with the most considerable Persons in the Court of Lewis XIV. who very soon perceived the great Qualities of this young Ecclesiastick, accompanied with Piety and Modesty, that were so much the more amiable, as in those Days they were unusual. Amongst the Nobility of France, to whom the Abbe Fenelon was intimately known, there was none he respected more, or who had a greater Kindness for him than the Duke of Beauvilliers, a Person of very high Quality, and whose Virtue and Probity made him look'd upon as a Model for all People of high Rank in France. This Nobleman had no Male Issue, but several Daughters, and it was for his Use and theirs, that the Abbe Fenelon compos'd his Treatise on the Education proper for the Female Sex. This little Piece, which appeared in the Year 1688, was not only every way worthy of the bright Genius and extensive Learning of its Author, but proved also the Means of making him known to the World, and raising him to those high Dignities in which he afterwards appeared with so much Lustre.

The established Character of the Duke de Beauvilliers for Piety, Prudence, and Probity, recommended him to Lewis XIV. for a Charge, the most important to his People and to himself, viz. the Education of the young Princes his Grand-children, the Sons of the Dauphin. He was no sooner possess'd of this Employment, than he cast his Eyes upon the Abbe de Fenelon, for their Preceptor. It was in this Station, to which he was raised in 1689, that he applied himself with so much Care and Diligence to form the Mind of the Duke of Burgundy, afterwards Dauphin and Heir apparent to the Crown of France. It was for his Use that he wrote his admirable *TELEMACHUS*; which was printed without the Author's Knowledge, and is certainly, in all Respects, one of the best design'd, best executed, and most perfect Works, that ever appeared.

It was in return for the Pains he had taken in his Charge, and the visible Success that attended his Pains, that without any Application of his own, the King thought fit to nominate him Archbishop and Duke of Cambray, one of the most exalted Ecclesiastical Dignities the French Monarchs have in their Power to confer. The whole World approved and applauded this Preference; but as 'tis impossible for the wisest, or even the best of Men to avoid Envy, so many of the Court Prelates secretly hated the Archbishop for the great Character he had acquired, and the high Credit in which he stood with the King, the Dauphin, and the Duke of Burgundy; and perhaps his unaffected Piety and unspotted Integrity, which ought to have exempted him from these Strokes of Envy, were the Qualities which most exposed him to the Resentment of his Enemies. They were not long in finding out a specious Pretence for persecuting him. They represented him as a Favourer of one Madam Guion, who was suspected of Quietism, procured a Book that he had written under the Title of *Maxims of the Saints*, to be censured at Rome in

1699; and even before that was done, engaged the King to remove him from Court, and to exile him into his own Diocese.

It is not to our Purpose to enter into a long Detail of all the Mortifications that his Enemies found Means to multiply on this great and good Man; it is sufficient for us to observe, that they lasted almost as long as his Life. But at the same Time that he was persecuted in France and prosecuted at Rome, he was admir'd and rever'd by the whole Christian World. He govern'd his Diocese of Cambray with a primitive Piety, and while he neglected none of the Duties incumbent on a Christian Prelate, he did not forget that he was also a Prince, and lived with a Magnificence and Hospitality that rendered him generally belov'd, without exposing him to the least Degree of Censure. The two last Campaigns of that War which was occasioned by the Spanish Succession, drew both Armies into his Diocese, and even within Sight of his Residence. This contributed not a little to shew how much true Virtue is capable of making its Possessor esteemed and admired, independent of all other Considerations. The Duke of Marlborough gave as high Testimonies of his Respect and Veneration for this great and good Prelate as M. Villars, and took the same Care to prevent whatever belonged to him from being ravaged or plundered; and on his Side, the Archbishop studied only how to render these Dispositions in both Generals useful and beneficial to the People. Every one of the Places that belonged to him, were so many Sanctuaries to the Farmers and Peasants that fled thither to shelter themselves and their Effects. His Out-houses, and even the best Apartments of his Palace, were filled with sick and wounded Soldiers; whom he personally consoled, and to whom he afforded both temporal and spiritual Relief.

He never attempted, indeed he never desir'd to recover his Credit at Court; but the King perceiving by Degrees how much he had been injured, that all the Imputations of his Enemies were downright Calumnies, and that of all the Prelates in his Dominions, he was the most capable of healing those Divisions which were broke out in the Gallican Church, resolved to be no longer without his Assistance, and therefore determined to recall him to Court. But this Change in the Royal Sentiments came too late; an acute Disease, which lasted but a few Days, carried him out of the World on the 7th of January, 1715, in the 64th Year of his Age. The King himself gave the highest Elogium of the deceased Archbishop, when on the first News of his Death he said, with a Sigh, *He is wanting to us at a Time when we have most need of him!* This is too often the Case of Princes; their good Sense forces them to regret the Loss of those they sacrifice to their Humours, to their Ambition, or to the bad Advice of their Flatterers.

Thus lived and thus died the famous Archbishop of Cambray; who, tho' he always conversed with, never learned to flatter Princes, and who made Use of his Credit with them for their Good, not his own. It was with this View that he drew up the two short Pieces that are now made publick. The first of these contains an Examination of a Royal Conscience; for it seems the Archbishop (like another Prelate of equal Rank in our own Country) thought that a King had two Consciences, one in his Political, the other in his Personal Capacity. It was with respect to the former that he drew up these Heads, which he put into the Hands of the Duke of Burgundy, for his private Use, in case he had ever inherited that Crown, with a Right to which he was born. There is in this Piece a great deal of Piety and of true Religion; but at the same Time there are in it also Principles of sound Policy, admirable Maxims of Government, just Remarks upon the Duties of Kings, free Observations upon their publick and private Conduct; and such a Spirit of good Sense, such an Air of Liberty, such an unaffected Concern for the Welfare of his Country is diffused through the whole, that 'tis impossible to read this judicious and well-written Discourse, without feeling all imaginable Reverence and Regard for its Author, without owning that he was fit to instruct Kings,

er without wishing that every King would peruse this short Treatise, which contains but 37 Chapters, and reflect on their Contents. To justify these Sentiments, it will be sufficient to desire the Reader to cast his Eyes on the 9th, 10th, and 14th Chapters: They are very short, and therefore I have selected them. All the rest are of equal Value; all written with the same Spirit; all directed to promote the same salutary Purposes.

IX. It is not enough to know what is past, you must also be acquainted with the present. Do you know the Number of Persons whereof your Nation consists? How many Men? How many Women? How many are employed in Tillage? How many are Handicraftsmen? How many of other Professions? How many are concerned in Trade? How many are Priests and religious Persons? How many Nobles and Gentlemen? And how many Soldiers? What would be said of the Shepherd who did not know the Number of his Flock? 'Tis as easy for a King to know the Number of his People; it may be done with a Word speaking. It becomes him to know whether there are a sufficient Number to till the Ground; whether there are too many Handicraftsmen in proportion, too many of other Professions, too great a Number of Troops for the State to support: He should know the Temper and Disposition of the Inhabitants of different Provinces, their principal Customs, their Privileges and Immunities, their Commerce, and the Laws of their respective Trade, both within and without the Kingdom: He should know the Nature of the several Courts of Justice in every Province, what are the Privileges annexed to the particular Employments, what the Abuses of those Employments, &c. Otherwise he can never be able to know the real Value of what is continually passing before his Eyes; his Ministers will easily impose upon him every Moment; and at the same Time that he thinks nothing escapes his View, he will see every Thing but by Halves. A King who is ignorant in all these Particulars, is but a King by Halves; his Ignorance renders him incapable of reforming what is amiss, and does more Mischief than the Corruptions of the Persons who govern under him.

X. It is usually said of Kings, that their private Vices are less to be dreaded, than their Misconduct in the Discharge of their Royal Authority. For my Part, I boldly assert the contrary; and maintain, that whatever Faults they commit of the most private Nature, are of infinite Consequence to the Kingdom: Examine therefore your Morals very minutely. Subjects are servile Followers of their Princes, especially in such Points as gratify their own Passions. Have they seen in you the bad Example of a loose and criminal Amour? If so, your Authority has fixed a Mark of Honour upon Infamy; you have broke down the Pale of Chastity and Modesty; you have made Vice and Impudence to triumph, and taught your Subjects no longer to blush at Shame. A fatal Lesson which they will never cease to remember! Who so offendeth one of these little ones, saith Jesus Christ, it were better for him that a Mill-stone were hanged about his Neck, and that he were cast into the Depth of the Sea. How great then is the Scandal given by a King, who exposes Vice as seated by him on the Throne, not only to be gazed on by his own Subjects, but with all, by all the Courts and all the Nations of the known World? Vice is in itself a contagious Poison; Mankind are always disposed to receive the Infection, and, by their Inclinations, prone to shake off the Yoke of all Modesty. A small Spark kindles a great Flame: What a King does shall often occasion a Multiplication and Succession of Crimes, which shall extend to divers Nations and several Ages. Are these mortal Examples none of them chargeable upon you? Perhaps you may imagine, that your Irregularities have not been taken Notice of. No, the Ill that Princes do is never kept secret; what Good they do may possibly remain concealed: for People are hardly brought to believe, that they act upon any good Motive; but for evil, Imagination shall suggest it of them, and it shall gain Credit upon the slightest Suspicions. The Publick are extremely curious, and whilst the Prince pleases himself with thinking that his Weaknesses are not known, he is the

only Person that does not know how severely they are censured. In him every ambiguous Word is liable to a bad Construction; every Appearance of Gallantry, every passionate Air, or over-earnest Look shall give Scandal, and have a Tendency to corrupt the Manners of a whole Nation.

XIV. Have you taken nothing from any of your Subjects by mere Authority, and in opposition to the Rules established? Have you made the Reparation a private Man would have done, when you have taken away his House, or inclosed his Field in your Park, or suppressed his Office, or sunk his Revenues? Have you thoroughly examined the real Necessities of the State, to compare them with the Inconveniences of Taxes, before you have laid them upon your People? Have you consulted upon such an important Point, the Men of the best Understandings, most zealous for the publick Good, and most capable of laying the Truth before you, without Flattery or Fear? Have you not given the Name of Necessity of State, to what has served only to gratify your own Ambition; such as a War undertaken for the Sake of Conquest, and to acquire Glory? Have you not called your own Pretension the Necessity of the State? If you have a personal Claim to any Succession in a neighbouring Territory, you ought to support that War out of the Income of your Patrimonial Possessions, your own private Purse, or personal Loans; at least you ought to apply only to this Use the voluntary Aids granted by the Affection of your People, and not load them with Taxes, to support a Pretension wherein they have no Concern; for your Subjects will not be at all the happier by your adding one Province more to your Dominions. When Charles VIII. marched to Naples to recover the Succession of the House of Anjou, he undertook the War at his own personal Charge; the States did not think themselves obliged to defray the Expences of that Enterprize. At most, you can do no more upon such Occasions, than receive the free-will Offerings of an affectionate People, presented in consideration of the united Interests of a loyal Nation, and a King who governs it as a Father. In which View, you will be far from heaping Taxes upon your People, to serve your own private Interest.

The second Treatise that is now published has no Title; but it is evident enough from its Contents, that it is a Discourse upon universal Monarchy, and the Reasonableness and Necessity of maintaining a Balance of Power in Europe. The Insupportableness of the former, and the Lawfulness, as well as the Expediency of the latter, are very fully and very clearly shewn, upon the Principles of the Laws of Nature and Nations. He observes from thence, that there are only four kinds of Systems. The first is to be absolutely superior to all the other Powers, even when united. This was the State of the Romans, and that of Charlemagne. The second is to be the inferior Power in Christendom to the others singly, who notwithstanding, when united, shall be nearly equal. The third is, to be a Power superior to another, but supported by its Union with all its Neighbours, against the predominant Power. Lastly, the fourth is to be a Power, as near as may be equal to another, which keeps all quiet by this kind of Equilibrium, which it honestly sustains without Ambition. The chief End of this Discourse, is to shew that the last System is the best; and that in case the young Prince, for whose Use this Paper was written, attained to the Crown of France, he ought rather to study how to cure the Jealousies his Neighbours entertained, than endeavour to extend his Authority at their Expence; and that he would find it his Interest, rather to aim at making his Subjects happy by a very moderate Use of the Power he had, than by attempting to make it still greater.

When his Pupil, the Duke of Burgundy, afterwards Dauphin of France, and Father to the present King, died, his Grandfather, Lewis XIV. sent for his Strong-box, and with his own Hand burnt all the Papers that were in it, and, amongst them, several Tracts that had fallen from the Pen of our Archbishop. But it seems these two little Pieces in the Archbishop's own Hand.

Hand-writing, were before that Time deposited in the Hands of the Duke of Beauvilliers, who restored them to the Archbishop's Family. As they were written with the same View as the Prelate's noble History of *Telemachus*, it was intended that they should have been added to the magnificent and correct Edition of that excellent Work, printed from his own Copy, which had been preserved in the same Manner: but the Ministry of France prevented this. They were unwilling that two such Pieces as these should fall into the Hands of the French Nation; but in Holland, where none of these Considerations prevail'd, these Pieces were printed and published. They certainly deserve to be read, and to be read with Attention. They shew, in the clearest Light, the Power of the French Kings at present; and how inconsistent it is with the Interest and Rights of their Subjects. They shew likewise, that this boundless Authority at Home, is the Source of that Influence which these Princes exert Abroad, and which renders them justly odious to their Neighbours. They farther shew, that it is not Strangers or Enemies to the French Monarchy that framed these Charges against them, and labour to support them by a specious Shew of Reason and Argument; but that the wisest and best Men in France conceive of them exactly in the same Light: which, as it is a Matter of very great Importance, should be made known to, and thoroughly impressed on the Minds of the People of Great Britain.

A Letter from a Person of Distinction to a Friend in London, containing an Account of the late important Transaction in Holland.

Hague, May 11. 1747.

THE Choice of a Stadtholder ought not to be considered as a Revolution, but rather as a Restoration of the ancient Government in this Country; for, as Sir William Temple rightly observes, the Stadtholdership is a necessary Part of the Dutch Constitution; and Experience has shewn that it cannot subsist, or at least cannot subsist in its full Vigour, without it. Your Question therefore, *Whether this Transaction will not unhinge the Government?* may be fairly answered in the Negative. It takes nothing from the Power of the States General; but, on the contrary, rather adds thereto, by affording greater Facility in the Administration of it. When there is no Stadtholder all the Functions of that Office are executed by the States themselves; from whence, more especially in Time of War, many obvious Inconveniences arise; such as bestowing all Offices from Motives of Convenience or Interest, without sufficient Respect to the Abilities of the Persons preferred. In such a Situation the States are without any Check; but when there is a Stadtholder, and Military Commands are bestowed by him, the States are a proper Check upon his Authority; which therefore it is self-evident he must execute properly, in order to maintain it.

His Credit always depends upon his Success in his Administration; and therefore he will, for his own Sake, be careful in all Promotions, that the Persons who owe their Fortune to him may contribute to the Establishment of his Reputation; which must be done by rendering due Service to the Publick. If Officers fail in their Duty, it is the Interest of the Stadtholder to call them to a severe Account, that no Blame may fall upon him; and by this Means, that strict and necessary Discipline, upon which the Excellence of all Troops entirely depends, will be speedily and effectually restored. The States will never interpose in favour of Officers made by their Captain-General, and he will be sure to do Justice; that is, will suffer Military Laws to take Place, that, as I said, the Blame may not fall upon him. Thus, you see, that the Government will gain, instead of losing by this Transaction, and be strengthened instead of running any Hazard of being subverted; which is a sufficient Reason why the People should be glad of such a Change, and why those who are true Patriots, and love the Liberty of their Country better than the Exercise of a hurtful Power in themselves, or

their Relations, are well pleased to see that Things have at length taken this Turn.

As to what you ask in reference to the Manner in which this Transaction pass'd, it certainly deserves to be thoroughly answered: for, I fancy, there are many People in England not a little perplexed with this Difficulty; because, as you observe, the Election seems to have been made piece-meal, and he was, as you very well express it, elected Knight of the Shire by the Cities and Boroughs. Yet how strange soever this may seem in England, it is regular enough in Holland. The Belgick Constitution, like the British, is the same thro' all its Parts; and as the Republick is composed of seven separate Sovereign States, so every Province is composed likewise of as many separate and independent Powers, as there are Seats and Voices in the Assembly of its States. You see from hence, the Reason why, in Matters of great Importance, the States General can conclude nothing, without having Recourse to each separate Province; and also why, when the Consent of the Province is demanded, the same Method is practised with regard to every City or Town, the Deputies from which have either Seat or Voice in the Assembly of their States.

When therefore you have considered this, your Difficulty about the new Stadtholder will vanish entirely; and instead of apprehending the least Irregularity in that Election, you will be convinced that it was as regular, and agreeable to the Dutch Constitution, as was possible: For every City of a Province having elected him separately, there was nothing more natural, than that the States of the Province should acknowledge him in quality of Stadtholder. And, upon Reflection, you must allow that there never was a stronger Proof of the Unanimity of a whole Nation, than has appeared in this Transaction, since it can be proved that the Prince's Election was made by a Concurrence of two thousand separate Votes. This, most certainly, is a very singular and surprising Circumstance; which, as it does great Honour to his Serene Highness in one Sense, so it is no less honourable to the People of Holland in another; as it plainly shews such a Union and Agreement in Sentiments, as perhaps was never seen upon the like Occasion. This therefore may be esteemed a most happy Omen of the Success of his future Administration, since there is all the Reason in the World to depend upon the Zeal and Fidelity of a People, in support of a Prince whose Election has been so unanimous.

As to the Person of the Prince, you are already acquainted with it, and therefore I need not insist on that Head; but in respect to his Character, I shall give you my Sentiments with equal Freedom and Pleasure. His Serene Highness, William Charles-Henry Friso, is in the 36th Year of his Age; he is Prince of Nassau Dillenburg, Dietz, and Orange by Succession; Hereditary Stadtholder of Friesland, Stadtholder of Guelders, Groningen, and the Ommelands before his Election; and now Stadtholder, Admiral, and Captain-General of the Union, which is more than any Prince of Orange ever was before. He has naturally as great Abilities as any Prince of his House ever had; and has given the strongest Proofs of his warm Affection and sincere Regard for his Country, by bearing with the utmost Patience, nay, even with a seeming Indifference, such Usage as an ambitious Prince would have resented in such a Manner, as must long ago have thrown the Affairs of this Country into Confusion: And as his Wisdom, Prudence, and Moderation in this respect can never be enough commended, so they are now most honourably and happily rewarded with such a Demonstration of the universal Affection borne him by the People, as shews how just a Sense they have of his great Merit.

His Disposition is as martial as that of any of his Predecessors; of which he had long ago given Proofs in the Service of his Country, if the Circumstances of Affairs had so permitted. In the Campaign he made upon the Rhine, he gained great Reputation; having therein given all the Marks of Courage,

Vigilance and Application that so short a Time as he continued there would allow. His Court has been always distinguished by a Magnificence, without any Mixture of Pomp or Vanity; and he has been so circumspect in his Conduct, that the ablest and best Men in the Republick have always thought it an Honour to themselves to be thought in his Interest. He has never been wanting to himself, or careless of his Concerns, and yet never countenanced any Faction that might disturb the publick Tranquillity. His Behaviour is irreproachable; kind and affectionate in his Family, tender to every Body about him, easy of Access, and beneficent to all the World. In a word, his private Virtues have hitherto made him the Object of general Admiration, and therefore we have good Grounds to hope they will render him the Instrument of publick Happiness. I say nothing of her Royal Highness, because you know her so much better than I, and because I should be unwilling to offend her by publishing her Praises; which, as they have made a deep Impression on all Hearts, are here in every Mouth.

Your Questions being answered, I shall conclude with taking Notice only of somewhat which you do not directly state as a Question; and yet, if I conceive you clearly, would not be displeased to be set right about. The Point I mean, is the Prince's being first chose in *Zealand*. If he had been kindly dealt with, there had been no Wonder at all in this, since naturally he ought to have a very great Interest in *Zealand*. As Marquis of *Ter-Veer* and *Flushing*, (his Right to which was never denied) he is the sole Nobleman, and consequently represents the Nobility of that Province; in virtue of his Property, he ought to name the Magistracy of *Ter Veer* and *Flushing*; and as in the States of the Province there are but seven Voices, one of the Nobility, and six of the Cities, it is plain that three of these belong in his own Right to the Prince. But as he was never possessed of this Part of his Property, we cannot account for it from thence. But the plain and evident Reason was the *French* Invasion, which has done in a few Days what the Virtues of the Prince in some Years had not brought about; tho' before this Accident, the People shewed themselves for several Months inclined to take this Step: from which, perhaps, they might have been drawn by the Arts of those who have so long and so cunningly obstructed his Exaltation. But the *French* (powerful even in their Mistakes) no sooner fell into such Measures, as left no Choice but that of a Stadtholder, or a dependent Neutrality, than the People following (which is strange!) the Dictates of Reason, and the Bent of their Wishes at the same Time, unanimously demanded the Prince to defend them against their Enemies. Thus Providence has confounded the Policy of *Tencin*, *Puseux*, and *De la Ville*, punished the Ambition of *France* by the recoiling of its own greatest Stroke on itself; and rewarded the great Qualities of a Hero, born to be as much admired for his future Achievements, as he has been revered and beloved in his undeserved Obscurity. I am, &c.

To the PRINTER of the YORK COURANT.

[See p. 39 40 81, 82, 111, 112.] *Darlington, April 26.*

IN your Courant of the 10th of February last, a Writer in favour of Agistment Tythe, who signs himself *T. H.*—, asserted, by way of Precedent, I presume, “That a Verdict was given some few Years ago at an Assizes at *Newcastle*; by which a Clergyman not only recover'd Tythe of Agistment for Ten Thousand Acres, but every Gentleman, who concurr'd in that Decision, by that Means made his own Estate subject to the Payment of this Tythe.” But one *E. B.* in a Letter from *Slaidburne*, printed in the Courant of March 3. seems to suspect the Truth of this Account, and calls upon *T. H.* for a Specification of Facts; declaring at the same Time, “That upon Enquiry made, he had Reason to believe no such Verdict was given; and consequently, that the whole Affair was a shocking Imposition upon the Publick.”—In Reply to

which, *T. H.* in his second Letter, in the Courant of the 14th inst. after calling the *Slaidburne* Letter-Writer an inquisitive Fellow, and dealing out some low, ungentleman-like Reflections, is pleased to give us the following Paragraph: “The Verdict given by a Special Jury of *English* Gentlemen, was at an Assizes held at *Newcastle* in 1733: It was an Issue directed by the Barons of the *Exchequer*; and the Plaintiff, who had a Verdict against Mr *Gabriel Hall*, was Mr *Farrington*, Rector of *Elfdon*, in *Northumberland*. Mr *Hall* was desirous to cover by a *Modus* payable out of one Estate the Tythes arising from another; and, with these Lights, if the *Slaidburne* Enquirer wants any further Information, he now knows how and where to procure it.”

For my Part, I am not acquainted either with *T. H. E. B. J. G. Colonus*, or any of your Correspondents on this Subject, *Pro* or *Con*: But as *T. H.* positively asserted in his first Letter, That a Verdict was given in favour of *Agistment-Tythe*; and, in his second, drops that Part of the Story, (which is the very Essence of the Point in Question) and only says, “That the Verdict was given in favour of the Rector, because the Landholder was desirous of covering by a *Modus* payable out of one Estate the Tythe arising from another;” I began to suspect some Jesuitism in the Doctor: And as I have myself an Estate in a Parish where the Rector threatens a Suit of this kind, I sent to a Gentleman of *Newcastle*, to enquire into the Truth of the Fact. The Account I received is as follows; by which, to use *T. H.*'s own Words, in his second Letter, “We shall be best able to form an equitable Judgment in what Light He should appear.”

Whereas it is asserted in the *York Courant*, of the 14th inst. that Mr *Farrington*, Rector of *Elfdon*, in *Northumberland*, obtain'd a Verdict at the Assizes held at *Newcastle* in 1733, against Mr *Gabriel Hall*, for *Agistment-Tythe*: This is to certify the Publick, that the same, upon the strictest Inquiry, is found to be entirely false; for a Gentleman of the Law at *Newcastle*, who was consulted in this Cause, and was present in Court during the whole Trial, declares, That no Verdict was given for *Agistment-Tythe*, for Mr *Farrington* gave up that Point, and durst not try it; the Verdict he then obtain'd being only for the Corn and Hay-Tythe of the High-lands, which Mr *Hall* endeavoured to cover under the *Modus* he paid for the Low-lands. For the Truth of which, Recourse may be had to the Plaintiff's Attorney, Mr *Reynold Hall* of *Newbiggin*, the Defendant's Son, or to the Records, which will verify the same: And as a Confirmation thereof, it is certain, that neither Mr *Farrington* or Mr *Thompson*, the present Rector, have ever receiv'd any Tythe of *Agistment*. This Writer, not content with the above Falshood, endeavours to impose another upon the Publick, by asserting, That the Rector recover'd in the Suit about the *Modus* 1500 l. Costs: Whereas the Truth is, That he did not recover above one Fifth of that Sum. The further Testimony of several other Persons, in and about *Newcastle*, who were present at the Trial, may be added to confirm the same, if necessary.

As it appears from the above Letter, that the Account of Mr *Farrington*'s having obtain'd a Verdict for Tythe-Agistment of Ten Thousand Acres, is absolutely false; and as at the last Assizes for the County of *York* an Impropiator was cast in Two Issues, and gave up the Third, for the same Species of Tythe, I heartily join with *T. H.* in flattering myself, “I shall easily stand excused to the Publick for the Length of this Letter, from the Necessity and Importance of preventing, if possible, vexatious Law Suits, and the silencing groundless Clamour.”

His Quarrel, with the Quotation from Lord *Coke*, is ridiculous: For it was not the sole Opinion of that great Oracle of the Law, but the Opinion of ALL the Judges of *England*; which the Clergy, in Points that favour themselves, esteem tantamount to an Act of Parliament—And as to the Resolutions of the Parliament of *Ireland*, they were quoted only to inform such Landholders, as are at present sued either by the Clergy or by Impropiators, for

For this new Demand of *Tythe-Agistment*, what Measures that Nation took to ward off the like Imposition.

As to the Plea *De Communi Jure*, or Common Right, so much insisted on in some of your former Papers, it would be a Satisfaction to know upon what Principles and Arguments the Writers found their Pretensions: If this be supported with any tolerable Appearance of Reasoning, and some Degree of good Manners, it shall not remain long unanswered.

To the PRINTER of the YORK COURANT.

S I R,

HAVING observed that in the Course of your *Courant*, several Pieces have appeared against the *Reasonableness* (tho' the Writers could produce nothing against the *Legality*) of the *Tythe of Agistment*, and that they were at first introduced with some Resolutions of the House of Commons in *Ireland*, I thought it not improper to send you a few Observations on the other Side of the Question.—And first, How the Law may stand in *Ireland*, with regard to *Tythes* in general, or to that of *Agistment* in particular, I know not; and therefore can say nothing more as to the Justice or Injustice of any Resolutions or Associations there made, or entered into, with regard to such *Tythes*, than that they are of no sort of Force at all in *England*; where not only the Resolutions of both Houses of Parliament, but the Royal Assent likewise, must all concur to constitute a Law. But whatever may be the Case in *Ireland*, the Law Books plainly shew, that, in *England*, (which is all that we are concern'd about) *Tythe of Agistment* is due of *Common Right*; [*Hardr. 184. Popb. 142. 1 Roll. Abr. 646*] and were it otherwise, *whole Parishes* might be fed with barren Cattle, and so pay no *Tythe* at all.—But it may be said, this was contradicted by a Verdict being given against the Payment of *Tythe-Agistment* at the late Assizes for the County of *York*: To which I answer, That that Verdict only confirm'd an *ancient Modus*, which had long been paid in lieu of *Tythe-Hay*, which the *Impropriator* (and not the *Minister of the Parish*) wanted to break, so far as related to *Tythe of Agistment*; but the Court being of Opinion, that it covered all sorts of *Grass-Tythe* whatever, the Plaintiff was cast. And what is there in all this against the *Legality of Agistment-Tythe* in general? It may as well be urged, that because some particular Lands are discharged from the Payment of *Tythe-Corn* by a *Modus*; therefore no *Tythe-Corn* is due any where, as that this Verdict should affect the *Tythe of Agistment*, where there is no *Modus* in the way of it. And here it is no Wonder, that some People should be so much in Love, as they are, with *Moduses*, since large Estates are frequently discharged by an *ancient small Modus*. But what then? Let them be discharged, however small the *Modus*, provided it be *ancient*, and provided likewise that one thing be not substituted in the room of another; but let not a personal Composition, made within the Memory of Man, be deem'd an *ancient Modus*; nor let a *Modus* for *Hay* be pleaded in Discharge of *Corn*. These few Conditions observ'd, the *Clergy*, I dare say, will not give the Courts any Trouble about *Moduses*, however disproportionate to the *Tythe* for which the Composition was originally made.—And here it may not be amiss to observe, That many of the Suits for *Tythes*, with which the Courts are troubled, are commenced, not by *Clergymen*, but *Lay Impropriators*. But, supposing it otherwise, why should a *Clergyman* be censured, any more than a *Layman*, for endeavouring, in the Method pointed out by Law, to obtain that, to which, he thinks, he is by Law intitled? Especially when it is refused to be paid, 'tis recovered by Law; which is frequently the Case with regard to *Tythe-Agistment*.

Wakefield, April 28.

Yours,

B. A.

An Account of some EXPERIMENTS and OBSERVATIONS on TAR-WATER: Wherein is shown the Quantity of Tar that is therein. Which was read before the Royal Society. By STEPHEN HALE, D. D. F. R. S. To which is added a LETTER from Mr REID to Dr HALE, concerning the Nature of TAR, and a Method of obtaining its Medicinal Virtues free from its hurtful Oils: Whereby also the Strength of each Dose may be the better ascertained.

I.

1. AS the celebrated Tar water, recommended by the worthy and learned Bishop Berkeley, is said to be taken with great Benefit by some, and Detriment by others; I thought it might probably be of Use to enquire whether any, or what Quantity of Tar, there was in Tar-water, made with different kinds of Tar, different Degrees of stirring, and in different Ways of making it. A short Account of which I shall give, without interesting myself, either in Favour or Disfavour of a Medicine that is under the Inspection of the proper Judges, as well as of all the rest of the World.

2. Upon Enquiry from knowing Persons, I find that *Norway* or *Swedish* Tar, which is dark, thick, and clear, without obscure Grains in it, is accounted the best, for the general Uses of Tar: But that the Tar which is made of the Tops of Fir-trees, which are become very hard, by having lain long dead upon the Ground, after having either fallen of themselves, or being killed by the draining off their Turpentine Sap, thro' Basin-like Notches cut near their Bottoms: (These Tops are commonly called *Light-wood*, the poorer People making Use of them instead of Candles) This Tar being burned in a very strong Fire of such dry Wood, is of a very caustick, corroding Nature, so as to be hurtful to Ropes, &c. for which Reason it is not used in the Royal Navy. But the *American* Tar, which is made of green Fir-tree, with a less Degree of Fire, is esteemed good, and is called *Green Tar*; for which Reason a Bounty, double the Value of the other, is allowed by the Government here, on Importation.

3. Having procured some *Norway* or *Swedish* Tar, which was 30 Years old, and very thick and stiff, I, according to the Bishop's Prescription, made Tar-water in the Proportion of a Gallon of Water to a Quart of Tar, stirring it four Minutes: I then took a Pint of this Tar-water, and evaporated it away in a *Florence* Flask, cut to a wide Orifice, with a red-hot circular Iron, and weighed. Besides what flew off in Evaporation, there remained at the Bottom of the Flask 44 Grains of thick, dark, reddish Tar, of a bitterish burnt Taste. On evaporating a like Quantity of Tar-water, made with common, coarse, stiff *American* Tar, in the same Manner, there remained 28 Grains of a like syrupy Tar; and 61 Grains in a Pint of Tar-water made with a stiff Tar, just brought from *Norway*: This Water was high coloured on standing some Days.

4. I evaporated away also a Pint of Tar-water, made with the old Tar, which had been stirred for half an Hour, in order to try how strongly it might be impregnated with Tar. There remained 93 Grains; which *Residuum* was not all of it a syrupy Tar, as the former, but partly incruited on the Sides of the Flask: which shews how much more of the grosser Tar was incorporated in this Water than in the other. This was also evident by its greater and more lasting Froth on shaking, and also by its deeper Colour, it becoming brown as Beer, on a few Days standing: And even the thinner kind of Tar, which was stirred for eight Minutes, had 26 Grains of Tar left, on Evaporation of a Pint of its Water. Hence we see the Effects of stirring Tar-water much.

II.

5. Finding 44 Grains in a Pint of the first Water, Section or Numb. 3. it occurred to me, that probably there might be less Tar in the Water, if it could be made without stirring it with a Stick; which stirring may impel some of the grosser

grosser Tar into the Water, whence its too heating Quality is with good Reason thought to arise. I therefore put half a Pint of Tar into a Tin Pot, whose Bottom was punched full of Holes, one sixth of an Inch in Diameter, and half an Inch distant from each other; which I found to be a proper Size for this very thick Tar; thro' which the Tar dropped gradually into a Quart of Water, when placed in hot Sunshine, or else at such a Distance before a Fire, as would give a like Degree of Heat, sufficient to make it drop. But finding, on evaporating off a Pint of this thus prepared Tar-water, with Warmth, 32 Grains of thick Tar, (for it is well known, that Fluids in a warm State will imbibe a greater Quantity of Matter, than when cold) I made another Tar-strainer, being a Box of Wood, which was square, and two and an half Inches wide in the Clear within, and eight Inches deep, with a Pewter Bottom, which had 25 Holes in it, one eighth of an Inch Diameter: There was also a wooden Plug or Rammer, whose bottom Part was exactly fitted to it; by which Plug, the cold Tar was gradually forced, in slender Streams, like Rain, thro' the Bottom of the Strainer. There were fixed on each Side of the Strainer Pieces of Wood two Feet long, like the Poles of Chairmen's Chairs; on these the Strainer rested at a proper Distance over the Pot of Water.

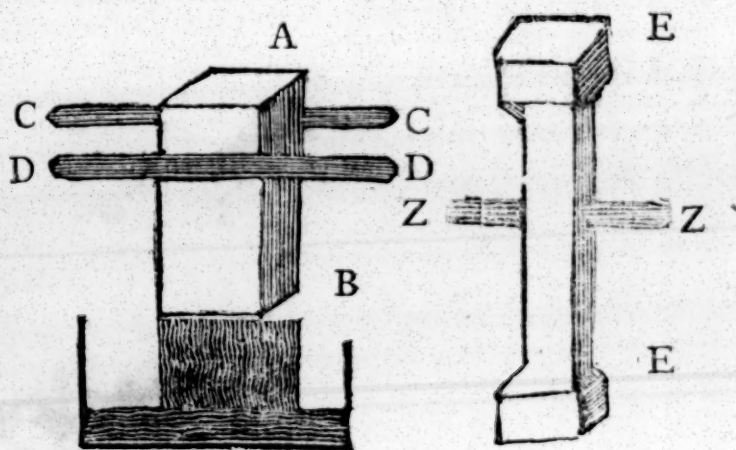


Fig. A B the Strainer Box. C C D D the Arms, or Poles, two Feet long, to rest it on. E E the Plug. Z Z a wooden Pin, which hindered the Bottom of the Plug from pressing hard on the Bottom of the Strainer.

I found but 18 Grains of syrupy Tar, on evaporating a Pint of Tar-water thus prepared, by the same old Tar's dropping five Times on it; and but six Grains in a like Quantity of Tar Water, made by dropping coarse American Tar five Times on the same Water: Whereas in a Pint of Tar-water, made by stirring some of the same Tar, there remained 28 Grains of syrupy Tar, Numb. 3. But this Tar-water, thus prepared, was not so strong as the stirred Tar-water, tho' it had a considerable Degree of Strength, sufficient probably for many Cases; and, if requisite, may be made stronger by more repeated Drop-pings. By this Means there is a large Surface of Tar exposed to the Water, to be thereby impregnated with the Virtue of the Tar, without forcing in the grosser Parts, by stirring with a Stick: For it seems probable, that there is not so great a Quantity of the Surface of the Tar exposed to the immediate Contact of the Water in stirring so stiff a Mass of Tar, as in the dropping Way. This being something like Nature's Method of impregnating Mineral Waters, with the Virtue of Petroleum, or Tar of the Earth, as they gently glide among it. By this Means likewise, there will be a greater Certainty, in adjusting the Strength of Tar-water; for the Strength of the Water will be proportionable to the Numbers of the several Drop-pings, be they one, five, or more.

6. I dropped the same half Pint of Tar into twelve different Quarts of Water, till it became pretty insipid as to the saline acid Taste, tho' it had still a tarrish Taste. The Acid, in

which the Virtue is thought principally to reside, might be sensibly tasted in the fourth Quart, and farther; for the Drops of Tar are in every Operation formed, partly with a new Surface to expose to the Water. And it is observed in the Distillation of Turpentine, that some of this acid Spirit arises to the last, being still intangled in the Turpentine.

7 When Tar-waters, of different Degrees of Strength were put into Florence Flasks, with other inverted Flasks fixed on them, and all were placed in the same Vessel of hot Water, on breaking the upper Flasks, the volatile acid Spirit could very sensibly be tasted, especially that of the stronger Tar-water: which shows that these Waters are impregnated therewith; and which, when distilled from Turpentine, Dr Boerhaave in his Chemistry says, is the best vegetable Acid that is known. This Acid in Tar-water will curdle Milk, yet Turpentine Water will not curdle Milk; which shews that Tar is considerably acidulated by the Action of Fire in making. I find in a Pamphlet, intitled, *An Answer to a Letter to the Right Reverend the Bishop of Cloyne, occasioned by his Treatise on Tar-water*, that on distilling 22 Pounds of the best Norway Tar by two Retorts, there was

	Pounds.	Ounces.
Acid Spirit	1	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Oil	7	13
Pitch	12	14
	21	13 $\frac{1}{2}$
Left	0	2 $\frac{1}{2}$
	22	

[To be continued.]

THOUGHTS ON LOVE.

LOVE sooner or later, as well as *Death*, knocks at every Mortal's Door. It is an invincible and universal Law of Nature, that inclines us to it: and to desire to conquer it, is, as if a Man would endeavour to leap away from his Shadow, or be separated from himself. It is a kind of *Small-Pox*, which every one that has not had is to expect; and the sooner it comes, the better it fares generally with the Patient. *Philosophy* may indeed keep Nature under for a while; but, like the Bear in *Martial*, that seem'd for many Years to have been tamed, it will at last fall upon his Master, and devour him. Nor without Reason has Providence made this Passion so predominant in us: It is the Chain that holds this great Machine of the World together, however unequal the Links of it may appear to undiscerning Eyes. We are all in Nature what the *Grammarians* call *Adjectives*, meaning nothing, and unable to stand by ourselves, and wanting the Copulation of another Sex to make us of any Signification. Hence the *Desire of Union*, which is, what I understand by *Love*, is instilled into all Creatures: to attempt to extinguish this bright Spark of *Aetherial Fire*, is to wage an impious War, like the Giants of old, with Heaven itself. It is absolutely necessary for the Continuation and Benefit of Mankind; and in Proportion as it is necessary, it is likewise powerful. So sensible was *Mahomet* how much it was the ruling Passion in us, that the strongest Bait he used to make his new Religion go down, was the Assurance he gave his Sectaries of their having Women of the most exquisite Beauty in their future Paradise.

The Effects of this Power are more easily to be described, than the secrets Springs and Workings of it may be discover'd. There is an inexpressible *Alliency* or *Attraction* in Women, a magick *Fascination* in their Eyes, certain *Emanations* and *Effluxions corporeal*, that influence us, as the Planets are thought by some to do, irresistibly: whose invisible Operations, as we cannot explain, I shall content myself with following the Example of great Philosophers in the like Cases, and call them *Occult Qualities*: and herein why may I not indulge an *Hypothesis*

thesis of my own, as many learned Men have done before me, in their Reasonings upon the wonderful *Phænomena* of Nature? They were at a Loss to account for the *Polarity* and *Dipping of the Needle*, and its various *Inclinations* and *Vibrations*; and why, besides its *horizontal Direction* towards the North, it hath also a *Direction of Altitude* above the Horizon, pointing as it were with its Northern End to some Part within the Body of the Earth: till the late Dr *Halley* solved them all by ingeniously imagining a great Loadstone to be in the Middle of the Earth, by which these several Appearances were occasioned: Would it be more absurd then in me to suppose, that Women likewise are *Magnetical*, and by allowing them a Loadstone as well as our Mother Earth, account thus physically for the *Centripetal Force* in us, and their *Central Attraction*? Can we, without having Recourse to some such extraordinary and latent Cause, explain, why fearless of the Wind and Waves, the love-sick *Leander* buffets the foaming Billows of the *Hellspont* for a short Snatch of Happiness in his beloved *Hero's* Arms? Why the Monster-killer *Hercules* suffers the Urchin *Cupid* to climb in Triumph upon his Club, whilst, deaf to the Call of Honour, he submits to handle the effeminate Distaff? Why *Justice* is unable to hold her Scales even, in the Face of *Beauty*; and if *Phryne* lifts up her Veil, the whole *Arcopagus* is corrupted? Why the old Men in *Homer*, in the midst of their Lamentations for the Miseries of *Troy*, could not help owning, when *Helen* came before them, that she was worth contending for, even at the Price of so much Bloodshed?

The annual Committee of the Royal Borrowers in Scotland having advised with Lawiers in relation to the Window Act, they were of Opinion,

I. **T**HAT the Magistrates of Royal Burghs being undoubtedly Commissioners of the Land-tax for their respective Burghs, they are also Commissioners appointed for executing the Act granting to his Majesty several Rates and Duties on Houses, Windows, or Lights, &c. there.

II. Where many Houses are Part of the same Edifice, having no Communication with each other, but by publick Passages or Stairs, to which every Body has Access, each having its own separate Door and Entry, and each inhabited by a different Family, and for the most Part belonging to different Proprietors, and rated in the Land-tax severally for their respective Proportions; that, notwithstanding of their being under one Roof, yet, in computing the Number of the Windows, and fixing the Rate at which the Tax is to be paid for each Window, the Possession of each different Person and Family is to be considered as an entire House by itself; especially considering, that the Houses under the same Roof are often of very different Values, and possessed by Inhabitants of very different Qualities and Circumstances; the Bottom and Garret Floors being for the most Part inhabited by the meanest and poorest of the People, intended, as they apprehend, to be exempted from any Share of the Window-tax; whereas they would be subjected to the highest Rate of a Shilling per Window, if the whole Edifice whereof their Houses are Parts, were to be considered as one House, in fixing the Duty on Windows.

III. Where Garrets or Cellars are under the same Roof with the House of the Person or Family possessing them, and are made Use of for the Conveniency of such Family, in keeping their Provisions or Furniture, or accommodating their Servants with Beds; that, in computing the Number of Windows, they may be reckoned Part of the Houses to which they are respectively subservient in Manner above mentioned, altho' they be separated from them by a publick Stair or Passage, and are entered to by different Doors.

IV. That the Windows letting in Light from without being taxed, the Communication of that Light or Air, from one Room within the House to another, is not to be numbered as a Light.

V. That the Stairs and Turnpikes in large Edifices, being

but common Passages to many Houses, thro' which every Body is at Liberty to pass, the Windows and Lights in them are not to be reckoned upon, or numbered, as belonging to any inhabited House, in fixing the Rate of the Window-tax to be paid by the Houses to which the Access is by such Stairs and Turnpikes, as they cannot be said to be possessed by any Person.

VI. That where any Part of a Dwelling-house is made Use of, by the Person inhabiting it, for a Shop, Ware-house, or Work-house, the Windows in it are to be numbered with the rest of the Windows of the House, in ascertaining the Duty at which the Windows are to be charged. But where a Shop, Ware-house, or Work-house, is separate from a Dwelling-house, and no Part of it, they were of Opinion, that the Windows of such Shop, &c. are not to be numbered, in settling the Rate at which such Possessor is to pay the Duty; and that such separate Shop, Ware or Work-houses, are not chargeable with the said Duty, they not being inhabited Houses.

VII. That Hospitals, Charity-work houses, and Prisons, not yielding any annual Profit, by Payment of Rent, but rather being a Burden on the Communities to which they belong, and not being chargeable with any Proportion of the Land-tax, are not intended to be subjected to the Duty on Windows.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

THOSE who have made it their Business to study human Nature, and to examine into those Motives by which Men are induced to Action, have always found that Mankind are more effectually taught Virtue by Example than by Precept. There is a laudable Ambition implanted in the Minds of Men which prompts them to emulate whatever is just and Praise worthy in their Fellow Creatures: Nay, so powerful are the Charms of Truth and Virtue, when considered abstractedly, and as they are in themselves, that upon our hearing, or reading the Account of any generous and worthy Action, we are apt to put ourselves in the Place of the admired Hero, and act over in Imagination, all the laudable Circumstances we admire in the Original. For this Reason, I think it is highly necessary, that all such Actions, as carry in them a generous Concern for the Good of Mankind, and are expressive of a great and noble Soul, should be communicated to the Publick, that by this Means Men may be charmed into an Imitation of them. These Considerations have emboldened me to present you with the following Letter from a worthy Country Squire, to an honest Farmer who had formerly been his Servant. *Thomas* (for that was the Farmer's Name) was bound along with a Relation for 40*l.* which his Friend had borrowed of a neighbouring Miser; and his Friend failing in the World, old Gripe insisted upon his paying the Money; and, without giving him Time to dispose of his Effects to the best Advantage, sent the Bailiff to seize on them: But, to his agreeable Surprise, *Thomas* received the following Note, with 50*l.* from his honourable Master that Moment they enter'd his House.

Honest *Thomas*,

"I Was this Moment acquainted of the Trouble you labour under, with regard to your Affairs, by one of your Neighbours; who also informs me, that 40*l.* will satisfy your Creditor's Demands. I have not so far forgot your honest Services, as to stand by and see you ruin'd, when it is in my Power to prevent it; and have therefore sent my Servant with 50*l.* which he has Orders to deliver to you without either Note or Security. I know your honest Heart will scruple the taking it, because in your present Circumstances you cannot be sure whether ever you will be able to pay it again; but let not this trouble you in the least: I can depend upon your Honesty for Payment, if ever Providence puts it in your Power; and if you are never able, I will never ask it. Farewell.

R. H.

The

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

JOURNAL of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE.

Leghorn, April 22.
New Style.

BY Advices from Vado we are informed, that his Britannick Majesty's Ship the Roebuck, Capt. Waller, had taken another French Transport near the Islands of St Marguerite, having on board about 240 of the Enemy's Troops designed for Genoa, and had carried them into Villa Franca; and that the Seaford, Capt. Wilson, together with the Bomb, Capt. Martin, and the Xebec, Capt. Burton, had taken one likewise, which had 220 Spaniards on board, and had brought it into Savona. With these new Captures the whole Number of Prisoners taken amounts to near 1900 Men.

By Accounts from C. Schulemburg's Army, that General has approached somewhat nearer to GENOA, and has even secured several important Posts in the Mountains that lead to that City on the Eastern Side; from whence he has driven the Genoese, not without Bloodshed and Slaughter on both Sides: But these last, headed by a large Body of French and Spaniards, have recovered one, which commands the Suburbs of Bisagno, and are actually fortifying it, and placing Cannon to defend it. All our Accounts agree, that in a Sally made by the Genoese on the 16th, together with a large Detachment of French and Spaniards, they were severely handled by the Austrians, and particularly by their Irregulars, who gave no Quarter; and that they did not lose less than 6 or 700 Men. By a Person who escaped from Genoa we learn, that the Consternation was great in that City; that all the Shops were shut, and continual Processions making in the Town; that every Person capable of carrying Arms was forced to serve, and march out to the Guards and Defence of the Suburbs and advanced Posts, while the Priests and Friars mounted Guard at the Gates within; and that tho' there was plenty of Bread and Wine in the Town, they apprehended being reduced to great Straits for Wood and Water, which last the Imperialists had cut off, and thereby reduced the Inhabitants to the Cisterns within their Walls.

In consequence of the Measures concerted with the Imperial Minister at the Court of Turin, a considerable Body of the Sardinian Troops, with a Train of Artillery, &c. under Lt Gen. Rocque, were, on the Beginning of May, to begin their March to join C. Schulemburg, and assist in the Reduction of Genoa.

M. de Boufflers failed from Marseilles with several Transports, and was attacked by some English Men of War. Some of the Transports, and part of his Equipage were taken; but he arrived safe at Genoa with no more than five Persons in his Retinue. According to Accounts from Turin of the 8th, the Austrians had made themselves Masters of the Height called the Two Brothers; by which the Siege would be very much shortened. There was no Army yet assembling in Provence. Every Thing was ready on the 9th for the Attack of St Margaret, which was to be attempted with four Gallies, two Gallies, two Bomb Vessels, two armed Barks, 40 Feluccas, 50 Transports, two Fireships, and 200 Boats. This numerous Armament was got together in the Port of Cannes; and five British Men of War were within Sight of the Coast waiting for them.

Hague, May 8. On Wednesday Night the French attack'd the Sandberg by a Street Fire, without any Cover but eight or ten Men in complete Armour, who march'd in Front; but were repulsed with great Loss by the Dutch Troops. When the British Troops arrived, they encamp'd at a considerable Distance from the Redoubt, and every Regiment at about a Mile's Distance from one another; and it was likewise ordered, that the three Battalions by turns should tie on their Arms, to support the Fort. It happened on Friday Night that the Battalion of the Royal Scots, commanded by Lt Gen. Sinclair, had the Turn of Duty; the French, who had by that Time carried on a Sap along the Dike to within a few Paces of the Palisades, attacked them about Nine o'Clock with great Fury; but met with a warm Reception, the said Battalion having maintained their Post till near Five in the Morning with the greatest Bravery, when the Remains of it were relieved by the Highland Regiment; on whose coming up the French retired. This last Regiment lost but 5 Men; but the Loss of the Royals in killed and wounded is about 400. Their Major, Sir Charles Erskine, is amongst the former; Lt Col. Abercrombie is shot in the Legs; but the Bone not thought to be hurt. Two other Officers are mortally wounded, and five or six more wounded, but like to recover.

Head Quarters at Scheld, May 16. We have just received Accounts that Hulst is surrendered, and that the Garrison, which consisted of two Battalions, the Remains of three others, and two Squadrons of Nassau's Dragoons, are all Prisoners of War, except the General himself, his two Aid de Camps, and 400 Men at his Choice.

Hague, May 16. The Letters received in France from the East Indies make heavy Complaints of the Conduct of M. Bourdeneau, who attacked Madras; and the French General there demands that he may be brought to Justice. A Proposition was made Yesterday to the States General by the Province of Guelderland, for the Republick to take 30,000 Men into their Pay without Loss of Time.

May 18. The Town of Axel surrendered to the French on the 16th inst. and were allowed to march out with the Honours of War. Late last Night an Account arrived, that the Enemy had begun to pass their armed Vessels thro' the Sluices of Sas van Ghent; that the Number of them was about 400; and that they had a great Body of Troops on board; and that part of the Vessels were actually passing round the Island of Axel, to get out into the Scheld by the Passage called the Hellegate, and other small Canals, as well as by the ordinary Channel from Sas and Bierliet; and that the first Attempt

was to be made upon South Beveland. There are at present in this Island a large Body of regular Troops, and about 10,000 Militia well armed, and in good Spirits; and we are assured that in South Beveland there are 7000 regular Troops (the British Brigade included) and 12,000 Militia in Arms.

Extract of a Register of Resolutions of the Lords the States of Zealand, May 12.

It is found good and agreed to order and command all Governors, Commanders, and commanding Officers, as well by Sea as Land, of Towns, Forts, Batteries, Ships, and all other Persons whatsoever, under the Command of their Noble Mightinesses the Lords States of Zealand, as it is hereby ordered and commanded, to attack, seize, and bring in all Ships, as well in Harbour as out of the same, coming from the French Enemy's Harbours or Coasts; and not being able to do that, to sink or destroy them in the best Manner it shall be possible for them, and not to suffer them, under Pretence of any contrary Orders whatsoever, to navigate unmolested. To which End, an Extract of this Resolution shall be sent to the woting Towns of the State, that each of them may make the proper Use thereof; and also to the Deputies of the Admiralty, desiring them to give Notice thereof to the Chief and other Officers of the Sea; and likewise to all commanding Officers, being under the Orders of their Noble Mightinesses, that they conduct themselves thereby.

Finally, Extract hereof shall be sent to Mr Mitchell, the Commodore of the English Ships and other Vessels of War, desiring him to send the like Orders to the Officers of the Ships under his Command, as well in as out of Harbour, in order to do jointly to the Enemy all the Mischief and Injury in their Power.

(Lower)

Agrees with the said Register.

(Sign'd)

J. PR. REOXSTOOT.

By all Accounts from Paris, they are much struck at the News of the Revolution in this Country.

May 23. Gen. Huske arrived here with the Battalion of the Guards.

Head Quarters at Bouvel, May 30. The Army march'd to this Camp the 26th inst. from the Camp of Scheld. His Royal Highness the Duke has thrown a Number of Bridges over the Nethe in our Front, and has also made Routes for the March of the Army towards the Demar.

June 2. A Detachment of Hussars surprized, three Days ago, on the Causeway that goes from Namur to Brussels, two French General Officers, M. de Beranger, and M. de Polignac, the first a Lieutenant-General, and the last a Brigadier. The French King is arrived at Brussels.

Hague, May 30. An Augmentation of 30,000 Men was Yesterday resolved by the States General; as was this Morning the immediate Recall of M. Van Hoey from Paris.

June 2. The Enterprize on Zealand is said to be suspended, on the vigorous Measures of Defence taken in that Province.

A SUPPLEMENT to the LONDON GAZETTE, of May 16.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, May 16.

Capt. Denis, of his Majesty's Ship the Centurion, arrived this Day with an Express from Vice-Admiral Anson, giving an Account, that on the 3d inst. the Squadron under his Command, consisting of the following Ships,

Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.
Prince George,	Vice Adm. ANSON, Capt. Bentley,	90
Devonshire,	Rear Adm. WARREN, Capt. West,	66
Namur,	Hon. — Boscawen,	74
Monmouth,	Capt. Harrison,	64
Prince Frederick,	Capt. Norris,	64
Yarmouth,	Capt. Brett,	64
Princess Louisa,	Capt. Watson,	60
Defiance,	Capt. Granville,	60
Nottingham,	Capt. Saumarez,	60
Pembroke,	Capt. Fincher,	60
Windfor,	Capt. Hanway,	60
Centurion,	Capt. Denis,	50
Falkland,	Capt. Barnard,	50
Bristol,	Hon. Capt. William Montagu,	50
Ambuscade,	Capt. John Montague,	40
Falcon Sloop,	Capt. Gwynn,	10
Vulcan Fireship,	Capt. Pattigrew,	

being off Cape Finisterre, which bore S. E. distant 24 Leagues, fell in with a French Fleet, consisting of 38 Ships, nine of which shorten'd Sail, and were drawing into a Line of Battle a-head; and the rest of the Fleet, which appeared to be under their Convoy, stretch'd to the Westward with all the Sail they could set. Mr ANSON form'd his Fleet into a Line; but observing by the Motions of the Enemy, that their Aim was to gain Time, and endeavour to escape under Favour of the Night, he made the Signal for the whole Fleet to chase and engage the Enemy, without any Regard to the Line of Battle. The Centurion, Capt. Denis, having got up with the sternmost French Ship about Four o'Clock in the Afternoon, began to engage her; upon which two of the Enemy's largest Ships bore down to her Assistance. The Namur, Defiance, and Windfor, being the next headmost Ships, soon enter'd into the Action; and after having disabled those French Ships, in such a Manner that the British Ships a-stern must soon come up with them, they made Sail a-head to prevent the Van of the Enemy from escaping; as did also several other Ships of the Fleet. The Yarmouth and Devonshire having got up and engaged the Enemy, and the Prince George being near the Invincible, and going to fire into her, all the Ships in the Enemy's Rear

Bruck their Colours between Six and Seven o'Clock, as did all those which were in the Line, before Night. Vice Adm. Anson brought too at Seven, having detach'd the Monmouth, Yarmouth, and Nottingham, to pursue the Convoy, who then bore W. by S. at about four or five Leagues Distance; so that there are Hopes of having a very good Account of them. The Falcon Sloop, which the Vice Admiral had sent after the Convoy during the Action, with Orders to make Signals for a Guidance to the other Ships, return'd to the Fleet the next Day with the Dartmouth Indiaman. The Number and Quality of the Ships taken from the Enemy, are as follows, viz.

Ships of War belonging to the French King.			
Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
Le Serieux,	M. de la Jonquiere, Chief d'Escadre,	66	556
L'Invincible,	M. de St George,	74	700
Le Diamond,	Hoquart,	56	450
Le Jason,	Beccard,	52	355
Le Rubis,	Maccarty,	52	328
Le Gloire,	Salciffe,	44	330
East India Company's Ships fitted as Men of War.			
Ships.	Commanders.	Guns.	Men.
L'Apollon,	De Santons,	30	132
Le Philibert,	Cellie,	30	170
Le Thetis,	Macon,	20	100
East India Ship taken by the Falcon Sloop.			
Le Dartmouth,	Penoche,	18	50

The Loss on our Side was not very considerable, except that of Capt. Grenville of the Defiance, who was an excellent Officer, and whose Death cannot be sufficiently lamented. Capt. Boscawen, of the Namur, was wounded in the Shoulder with a Musket Ball, but is in a fair Way of Recovery.

The French Chief d'Escadre, M. de la Jonquiere, was shot under the Blade Bone of both his Shoulders; but it was thought he would recover. One of the French Captains was killed, and another lost his Leg.

Most of our Ships have suffered in their Masts and Rigging.

L O N D O N.

From New England we learn, that 700 of the North American Troops, who marched from Boston in the Winter, in order to awe the French Inhabitants about Menis, a Fort between Annapolis Royal and Canada, had been surpris'd by the French, and all killed or taken.

The last Advices from Stockholm inform us, that the Defensive Alliance between Sweden and Prussia, which has been on the Tapis since 1744, has at last pass'd by a considerable Majority in the Secret Committee; and Copies of it are ordered to be laid before the four Orders of the Diet.

According to the Accounts published by the French, at Sluys, Yffendyke, and the Parts adjacent, they made 2220 Prisoners, and took 84 Pieces of Bräs Cannon; in Sas van Ghent, and the Port of St Anthony, 830 Prisoners, and 56 Pieces of Bräs Cannon; in Pearl Fort, and some other Places of less Consequence, 630 Prisoners, and 29 Pieces of Bräs Cannon; in Fort Philippine, 500 Prisoners, 25 Bräs Cannon, two Mortars, and two Standards.

A private Letter from Campvere, April 26, O. S. gives a very particular Account of the Action near Hulst, in which the First Battalion of the Scots Royal gain'd immortal Honour; and the States of Middleburgh, in their Letter to their Ambassador at London, express themselves thus, *That to them they owe'd their Salvation*: And indeed had it not been for their gallant Behaviour, it is to be feared the French, in a very few Hours, would have made themselves Masters of Hulst, and consequently of the whole Country adjacent.

The Particulars are: *That the Enemy having surpris'd the Fort Outkyker, and one or two small Redoubts in the Way to St Bergue, resolv'd, it seems, to make their Push that Way: For, after battering and bombarding that Fort for several Days, they attempted to take it by Assault on the 22d at Night: Upon which the Brigade of the Royals was sent for to sustain four Dutch Battalions and one of Saxe Gotba; who repuls'd the French, after a warm Attack of three Hours, from Nine to Twelve. Matters remained very quiet all the 23d, except some canonading and bombarding; in which we were very unequally match'd, the French having none under 24 to 48 Pounds, and we none exceeding six Pounds.*

The French having carried their Approaches by Sap, almost under the Pallisades, many of which were beat down by the Cannon and Bombs, they began the Assault with great Resolution upon Friday the 24th, about Nine in the Evening; and having gain'd a little Ground upon the Out-guards and Piquets, the Regiments encamp'd in the Neighbourhood march'd immediately to sustain the Garrison. By the Situation of the Encampment, the Dutch Regiment of Pirie march'd up first, and behav'd well; but in half an Hour were sick of it: Upon which the Royal advanced, and regain'd what little Ground was lost, repuls'd the French on every Attack, and did not suffer themselves to be relieved till they had fired 24 Rounds, and all their Ammunition was spent; to supply which many of them retired and borrowed Cartridges from the Dutch, and returned again to the Attack.

Many gallant Men have suffered. Sir Charles Erskine is killed, Col. Abercrombie shot thro' the Right Leg, Capt. Scot shot thro' the Left Shoulder, as is also Ensign St Clair; Lieutenants Grant and Gordon both shot in the Leg; Lieutenant Forbes and Ensign Campbell wounded; and Lieutenant Rutherford slightly wounded. About 100 wounded Men are brought to the Hospital.

Orders are arriv'd from the Prince of Orange, to the different Principalities which he possesses in Germany, enjoining them to form a Corps of some thousand Troops, to join those of the States General,

A short Description of a burning Speculum, lately invented by Mr Buffon, at Paris, has been communicated to our Royal Society. It burns at the Distance of 120 Yards; and the Author has wrote a Dissertation, to prove there is nothing false or absurd in the Account of burning the Roman Ships by Archimedes, at the Siege of Syracuse. We are inform'd that it is not a circular Concave, but consists of plain oblong Surfaces, so disposed as to reflect the Rays of the Sun more effectually than by other Mirrors.

There are Seven of these Mirrors, esteem'd the finest in Europe, at Paris. 1. That made by the Sieur Villette at Lyons, kept at the Royal Library, is of Metal, and burns by Reflection. 2. Another, by the same Hand, 47 Inches in Diameter. 3. That of the Sieur de la Garouste, a Gentleman of Quercy, 61 Inches in Diameter, and is kept in the Observatory. 4. The Saxon Mirror, made by the famous M. Tschernhaus, is of Copper, and bigger than any of those above mention'd. 5. Another of Glass, by the same Hand, which burns by Refraction. 6. The Mirror of Orleans, made for the late Duke Regent, by the same Tschernhaus, the Focus of which is at 12 Feet distance, and has been hitherto esteem'd inimitable. 7. That of the celebrated Haertfocker, which is of Glass, and was made in 1704.

May 6. A Bill (moved by Sir William Yonge) was brought into the House of Commons, for allowing Persons impeach'd of High Treason, whereby any Corruption of Blood may be made, or for Misprision of High Treason, to make their full Defence by Council. It pass'd on the 11th.

May 7. was held the Anniversary Feast of the Sons of the Clergy; when the Collection was the greatest ever known on the Occasion, viz.

	l.	s.	d.
At St Paul's, on Tuesday	486	0	0
At ditto, on Thursday	219	7	3
At Merchant-Taylor's-Hall,	450	1	0

In all 1055 8 3

Several large Ships sail'd lately from Liverpool with the Rebel Prisoners from the Goals of Carlisle, Lancaster, Chester, York, and Lincoln, to the Number of 430, to Virginia, &c. which makes the whole of what have been transported upwards of 1000. As they were taking some of them on board at Liverpool, the Ship's Boat ran a-cro's a Hawser; by which Accident the eight following were drown'd, viz. Charles Gordon, Andrew Gib, Colin Macdonald, John Macfarland, William Oldham, James Mackay, Hugh Macleod, and John Maccormery. They were handcuff'd two and two together, which made it impossible for any of them to save their Lives.

We have Advice from Bengal, that Mr Bourdeneau had taken Madras September 9. after bombarding it five Days; that the French had not plundered the private Merchants of their Effects, but had laden three Men of War with the East India Company's Effects; also Cannon, Mortars, &c. and sent them to Pondicherry, where the French Governor refus'd the Commodore Leave to land his Plunder; and before they could refit to go to Marqui to winter, a Storm came on, in which the three French Ships, with the Company's Effects on board, were forced ashore, and founder'd. All the other French Men of War were forced to cut away all their Masts, except the Achilles and Bourbon, who had only a Foremast left each.

It does not appear that the French made any other Prisoners at Fort George and Madras, than the Military that guarded the Fort, who capitulated on their being offer'd these Terms, viz. That the Garrison of Fort St George should be sent to Fort St David's on their Parole; but that by the Articles of this Capitulation, they should be disabled from serving against the French: However, after the French Ships were lost, with all their Capture on board, they violat'd the Articles of this Capitulation, and sent the Company's Military to Pondicherry as Prisoners.

Rear Admiral Griffin, in his Majesty's Ship the Princess Mary, with the Pearl Man of War, were daily expected at Bengal from Europe; when the English Squadron would certainly be equal, if not superior to the French.

The Purser of the Ship that came last from the East Indies gives an Account, that Fort St George was ranfomed for 11,000 Begoras, about 7s. 6d. each Sterl. exclusive of the Company's Effects.

May 19. the great Cause between the Officers of the Centurion Man of War, in which Adm. Anson made his Voyage round the World, and those of the Gloucester and Trial Sloops, was determined before the Council in favour of the former.

From the most authentick Accounts received of the above Naval Engagement, between Adm. Anson and M. Jonquiere, we have collected the following Particulars, viz. That the six French Men of War were conveying the Breft and Rochfort Fleets; that they join'd at Rochelle, and sail'd from thence but three Days before they were taken; that the Invincible, and another Ship of 44 Guns which had escap'd, were going with the East India Company's four Ships fitted out in a warlike Manner, and others, to the East Indies; that the other five Men of War were to convoy the rest of the Fleet, consisting of Merchantmen and Transports, to Canada; that the fitting out of this Expedition had cost the French above a Million and a half Sterling; and that Adm. Anson had found 200,000 l. Sterl. on board the two Indiamen.

When Adm. Anson waited on the King, the 19th inst. his Majesty was pleas'd to say, *Sir, You have done me great Service; and I thank you.*

His Majesty was likewise pleas'd to desire the Admiral to thank, in his Name, all the Officers and private Men that fought under him in the late Expedition, for their Bravery and Conduct.

Mr William Munde, of Southwark, has a Grant under the Great Seal for cleansing and improving British Spirits.

Mr Sam. Sage, of St Saviour's, Southwark, has a Patent of his new Invention of an Engine for cutting Tobacco,

EDIN.

EDINBURGH.

On April 9. the Synod of the Associate Presbytery, who have seceded from the Established Church, met at Bisho; when they took under their Consideration an Act and Sentence passed in the former Synod, in April 1746, concerning the religious Clause of some Burges-oaths: Which Act, in Substance, was; "That the swearing the religious Clause of some Burges-oaths, [viz. Here I protest before God and your Lordship, that I profess and allow with my Heart the true Religion presently professed within this Realm, and authorised by the Laws thereof; I shall abide thereat, and defend the same, to my Life's End; and renouncing the Roman Religion against Papistry;] by any under their Inspection, does not agree with the Testimony for Religion which they all maintained: And therefore those of the Secession cannot with Safety, and without Sin, swear any such Oath. And that all seceding Burgeses, who have sworn it, should attend Conference, for signifying a Satisfaction with this Sentence, and a Sense of their past Mistake." Against which several at that Time protested. As this Act seem'd to be contrary to the Barrier Acts of the reforming Assemblies, it was moved by Messieurs Erskine, Fisher, &c. that in Conformity to these Acts, it ought to be transmitted to Presbyteries and Kirk-Sessions, and returned with their Opinion, before they made it a Term of Christian Communion; but was strenuously opposed by Messieurs Moncrief, Mair, Gib, &c. and, upon a Vote, was carried unanimously in the Affirmative, as none of the Opposition were at Liberty to vote in the Negative. Upon which, Messieurs Moncrief, &c. protested, and withdrew to Mr Gib's House, commanding their Party to follow them; and declaring themselves to be the true Synod, and disowning the others.

Messieurs Erskines, &c. continued to sit, and appointed next Day for Prayer, &c. and in the Evening, with all seeming Love and Regard to their positive Brethren, they went away, and adjourned till June next: But we hear that the others continue still here, and intend to depose those of their Brethren who differ'd from them.

The General Assembly of this National Church, which rose May 17. have transmitted to the several Presbyteries an Overture, to debar from voting in the Election of a Minister all who have twice, within twelve Months preceeding the Vacancy of the Church to be supplied, heard Sermon or attended divine Worship performed by a Nonjurant Episcopal Minister or Preacher in Scotland, where his Majesty King George, and the Royal Family, were not prayed for in express Words; or who, during any part of the said Time, have received sealing Ordinances dispensed by such Minister.

MARRIAGES. The Hon. and Rev. Mr Townshend, youngest Brother to Lord Townshend, to Miss Price, Daughter to Brigadier-General Price.—The Hon. Francis Godolphin, Esq; Nephew and next Heir to the present Earl of Godolphin, to the Hon. Miss Fitzwilliams, Sister to the present Viscount Fitzwilliams.—Sir William Milner, Bart. of Nun-Appleton, Yorkshire, to Miss Elizabeth Mordaunt, Niece to the late Earl of Peterborough.—The only Son and Heir apparent of Ld Cadogan, to the Daughter of Ld Montfort.

DELIVER'D. On the 8th inst. at Marlborough House, London, the Dutches of Marlborough, of a Son.—On the 16th inst. at London, the Countess of Carlisle, of a Daughter.—On the 5th inst. N. S. the Empress Queen of Hungary and Bohemia, of a third Archduke; who was baptized by the Name of Peter, Leopold, Joseph, John, Anthony Joachim, Plus, Gothard. The Czarina is God-mother.

DEATHS. On April 26. at Pluscarden, in the Parish of Elgin, in the North of Scotland, William Catanach, in the 119th Year of his Age. He had all his Senses distinctly, and remembered particularly the 9th of May 1645, when the Marquis of Montrose, with his Highlanders, fought against the Covenanters at Auldearn, he being an Herd of some black Cattle at that Time.—On April 27, at his House in Pilgrimstreet, Newcastle, Cuthbert Fenwick, Esq; one of the worthy Aldermen of the Corporation of Newcastle, and Brother to the present Mayor; to whose Son, Robert Fenwick, Esq; of Lemington, he has left the Bulk of his Fortune.—On the 9th inst. in the 78th Year of his Age, at his Lodgings in the Canongate, Edinburgh, the Rt Hon. Field Marshal John Earl of Stair, one of the sixteen Peers for Scotland, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Thistle, General of Marines, Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Scots Grey Dragoons, Governor of Portmahon, and one of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council; a Nobleman of the most rare Abilities, being endowed with every Virtue that could either accomplish the Statesman, or adorn the Warrior. The Court of Versailles and the States General will tell of his Wisdom and Prudence, while the Plains of Malplaquet, Ramillies, Oudenard, and Dettingen, will continue lasting Monuments of his Bravery and Conduct. It is hard to say whether he was best qualified for the Camp or the Court. How great was he without Pride? How amiable without Vanity? How just without Rigour? How wise without Arrogance; and bountiful without Ostentation? Supporting the highest of Dignities with a Decency, Humanity, and Moderation, only to be found among the Great; being possessed of every Talent which can render a Man great in himself, and beneficial to his Friends and Country. Feb. 12, 1701-2, he was made a Colonel; as in the Reign of Queen Anne he was first made Lieutenant Colonel of the Royal Regiment of Foot Guards; and afterwards serving as a Volunteer in Flanders, under the great Duke of Marlborough, he there distinguished himself in the Actions of greatest Hazard and Consequence, as the taking of Venlo and Leige, and at the Cannanade of Peer. He was likewise employed by the Duke as his Aid de Camp, and made Commander of the Royal Scots Greys. He also commanded a Brigade of Foot at the Battle of Ramellies: After which, on June 1, 1706, he was made Brigadier; and in that Post served at the Battle of Oudenard, and

brought the News of the Victory to England. He also commanded as Major General (being so made on Jan. 1, 1708-9) at the Battle of Tanier, near Mons; and being one of the Commissioners who concluded the Union between England and Scotland, was thereupon elected one of the Sixteen Peers for North Britain. On Jan. 1, 1709-10, he was made a Lieutenant General; and on the 28th of March following, a Knight of the Most Ancient and Noble Order of the Thistle, (at the Siege of Doway, where he received the Ensigns of the Order upon his Knees, supported by the Earls of Orkney and Orrery, two Knights Brethren, in Presence of many General Officers) by the Duke of Marlborough, who was so commissioned by the Queen; and he was afterwards sent Ambassador to the Court of Poland. On Oct. 28, 1714, the first of George I. he was appointed one of the Lords of the Bed-Chamber; as on the 29th he was sworn one of his Majesty's Privy Council; and in November following was made Commissioner in Chief of all the Forces in Scotland, in room of John Campbell, Duke of Argyle. On March 2, 1714-15, he was again chose one of the Sixteen Peers for North Britain; as on the 30th of the same Month he was made Colonel of Dragoons; and on the 12th of September following was appointed to go his Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of France; where he filled all Europe with his prudent and vigilant Negotiations: but his Lordship was for many Years deprived of all his Places at Court: However, in 1743, he was at the Battle of Dettingen, with his present Majesty; where he behaved with the greatest Conduct and Resolution. He married the Lady Eleanor Campbell, Daughter to James Earl of Loudon, and Relict of James Viscount Primrose; but having no Issue by her, the Title devolves to his Nephew, Son to his Brother, the late Col. Dalrymple.—On the 16th inst. at Elphinston House, the Rt Hon. Charles Earl of Wigton: A Nobleman of distinguished Good-nature and Affability, being kind and courteous to all who approached him. As his Lordship never married, the Honours of the Earl of Wigton are extinct, and the Estate devolves on his Lordship's Niece, the only Child of John late Earl of Wigton by Lady Mary Keith, Sister to the late Earl Marshal) Lady Clementina Elphinston, and her Issue, Wife to the Hon. Mr Charles Elphinston, second Son to the Rt Hon. the Lord Elphinston.—At London, on May 21. James Reynolds, Esq; one of the Barons of Exchequer.—On May 31. on his Way from Bath, near Leicester, of a short Illness, in the 65th Year of his Age, John Hedworth, Esq; Member of Parliament for the County of Durham; into which Post he was elected the last Session of Q. Anne's Reign, 1713, and continued in it ever since, by the general Suffrage of that Shire: For no Man ever possessed better Talents to serve the Publick, nor was any one ever more faithful and assiduous in the true Application of them; thro' which, his Constituents in particular, did not experience a more active and warm Friend, than his Country in general, a zealous and firm Patriot: And as he omitted no proper Opportunity to promote the Interest of either, the Loss of him cannot be too sincerely regretted by both.

CIVIL and MILITARY PREFERMENTS. Lieutenant General Huske, made Commander in Chief of the British Forces in Zealand.—Thomas Frankland, Esq; late Commander of the Rose Man of War, elected Member of Parliament for Thirsk, in Yorkshire.—Sir Henry Monro, Bart. made Receiver General of North Britain, a Post of 600 l. per annum, in room of the late Earl of Cromartie.—Edward Milbank, Esq; Captain of a Troop of Gen. Wade's Dragoons.—The Earl of Drumlanrig, Son to the Duke of Queensberry and Dover, who has been some Time a Volunteer in the King of Sardinia's Army, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot raising in the Highlands.—Major Macgee, late of Halifax's Regiment, Major, and Captain of a Company in the above Highland Regiment.—Capt Bentley, Commander of the Defence Man of War, in room of Capt. Grenville, deceased.—The Hon. Henry Legge, Esq; Son of the Earl of Dartmouth, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer.—The Rt Hon. Lord Falkland, Captain of the Yeomen of the Guard, in room of Lord Torrington, deceased.—Capt. Cockburn, Commander of a 40 Gun Ship.

D^d according to the London Gazette. John Dayrolle, Esq; appointed his Majesty's Resident to their High Mightinesses the States General.—The Earl of Crawford, Colonel of the Royal North British Dragoons.—William Bristow, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, in room of Samuel Grey, Esq; deceased.—George Augustus Elliot, Esq; Lieutenant and Lieutenant Colonel to the second Troop of Horse Grenadier Guards.—Studholm Hodgson, Esq; Captain of a Company in the first Regiment of Foot Guards, in room of — Bagnal, Esq; deceased.—John Parslow, Esq; Captain Lieutenant, in room of Studholm Hodgson, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS, according to the London Gazette. Robert Watts, M. A. and Dean of the Cathedral Church of St Eden, in the Diocese of Fernes, in Ireland, made Dean of the Cathedral Church of St Canice, in the said Kingdom.—John Alcock, D. D. Dean of St Edan, in room of Robert Watts.

D^o from other Papers. The Rev. Dr Rooke, Master of Christ's College, Cambridge, presented to the Rectory of Great Horsey, in Essex, worth 300 l. a-year.—The Rev. Mr Gibson, Son of the Bishop of London, inducted to the Rectory of St Magrus, London Bridge.—The Rev. Mr Ward, Curate of Breckley, inducted into the Mother of All Saints, in Suffolk, a Living worth 600 l. a-year; to which he had been presented by Mrs Gibson, of Witheringiet, with this Restriction, that no one ever should, upon the greatest Emergency, officiate for him, nor he for any other, notwithstanding this Church is very large, and requires strict Attendance.—The Rev. Mr Comyns, presented to the Rectory of Goddalfon in Lancashire, worth 300 l. a year.—The Rev. Mr Mills, Son-in-law to the Archbishop of Canterbury, presented by his Grace to a Chantry of Exeter, in room of Dr Foxk, deceased.

BANKRUPTS. Wm Nightingale of Deal, Butcher.---Wm Yate of Worcester, Cutler.---David Bristow of Rygate, Linendraper.---Wm Grey of London, Cabinet-maker.---Tho. Raby of Christchurch, Chapman.---William Ward of Spittlefields, Merchant.---Tho. Kirkham of Mitcham, Whitster.---John Burroughs of Southwark, Salter.---Mary Thomas of Caerleon, Mercer.---William Barnes of Wotton Underedge, Clothier.---John Cooper of Northampton, Butcher.---Steven Daniel of St Michael, Pater-noster-row, London, Carpenter.---Joseph Weaver of Baldwin's Gardens, Distiller.

SHIPS taken from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS by the BRITISH.

The Kouli Kan Privateer, of 14 Guns and 135 Men, brought into Falmouth by the Saltaff and Warren Privateers. She engaged the Saltaff two Hours; in which Time the French Captain's Head was shot off by a Cannon Ball, another Captain had both his Arms shot off, and several of the Men were killed and wounded; but, upon the Warren's coming up, the French struck.---The Winaven, from Bourdeaux for Dunkirk, the Industry and Jacob, Selon, for Rochelle, and two other Dutch Ships for Bourdeaux, sent into Dover by the Endeavour Privateer.---The St Sephorien, Barret, from Marfeilles for Martinico, carried into Gibraltar by the Tilbury Man of War, Capt. Harland.---The Benta Christiana, Norman, of North Copen, from Benedit, in Britany, and the Abraham and Jacob, of Rotterdam, Rossel, from Nantz for Marfeilles, both carried into Gibraltar by the Colchester Man of War.---A Ship laden with Cables, Rigging, Stores, Ammunition, &c. from France for Canada.---The Martinus, Wisking, Peters, the Yuffro Judith and Jacob, Sylae, and the Hope, Brig, France, all laden with Goods for France; also the Katharine and Elizabeth, Robyn, of 450 Tons, laden with Naval and Ordnance Stores from Dunkirk, all sent into Dover by the Endeavour Privateer, Capt. Crouscual. The last named Prize mounts 12 Guns, Six-pounders, but is capable of mounting 36, and was taken by Surprise coming out of Dunkirk Road; otherwise they declare they would have sunk the above said Privateer.---The St Jago Perfeito, for Vera Cruz; a Frigate for Martinico; a Tartane for the Canaries, and a small Ship from Marfeilles, all carried into Gibraltar by two Men of War.---The Vestal, a Spanish Register Ship, of 700 Tons, 60 Guns, and 600 Men, Passengers included, brought into Jamaica by the Enterprize Man of War, Capt. Holmes, of 40 Guns, after an Engagement of seven Hours; in which she received 500 Shot in her Hull, and had about six Feet Water in her Hold, during which Time the Vestal could not open her lower Tire of Guns. She was bound from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, and had on board, beside some Bale Goods, 975 Barrels of Quicksilver. The whole Cargo is computed to be worth 150,000 l.---The Jean Francois, Le Compte, from Martinico, carried into Antigua.---A large Privateer from the Hayannah, sent into Jamaica by the Merlin Snow.---A large Ship from Nantz for Leogan, sent into Jamaica by the Drake.---A large French Privateer of 16 Carriage Guns, Nine-pounders, for the West Indies, taken by Captain Layton, in a Brig Privateer.---The Captain, of Rotterdam, laden with Wine and Scap from Bourdeaux for some other Port of France, carried into Plymouth by the Grand Turk Man of War.---Two French Vessels, laden with Wine, Oil, Soap, &c. by the Cumberland Privateer of Guernsey, Captain Mawger, who ranfomed them for 28,000 Livres.---A French Storeship, for Canada, carried into New York by three American Privateers.---A Dutch Hoy, laden with Salt, from Bourdeaux for Calais, sent into Dover by the Duke of Cumberland Privateer.---A Morlaix Privateer, of 8 Carriage and 12 Swivel Guns, and 56 Men, sent into Plymouth by the Grand Turk.---A Dutch Galliot Hoy, bound to France with Goods, brought to Spithead by the Dover Man of War.---A large Dutch Ship, laden with Wine, Brandy, &c. from Bourdeaux for St Malo's, sent into Guernsey by the Surprise Man of War, Capt. Web.---A Galliot Hoy, Capt. Ryberg, laden with Wine and Brandy, from Certe for Stockholm, brought into Scutland Bay by the George, Freeborn, and the Swift, Johnson.

D^o according to the London Gazette. The Charlotte, a French Privateer, of 10 Guns, and 110 Men, taken by the Lys Man of War.---The Gorgonne Dogger Privateer, with six Carriage and four Swivel Guns, and 58 Men, by the Weazle Sloop of War.---The Prophet Royal, a French Ship homeward bound from Cayen, of eight Guns and 29 Men, with Rocoux, Cocoa, Sugar, Coffee, and Cotton, by the Lys Man of War and Weazle Sloop.---The Alexander Privateer, from Bayonne, of 20 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and 240 Men, by the South Sea Castle Man of War.---The Two Crowns, a French Privateer of St Malo, of 24 Guns, and 276 Men, brought into Plymouth, by the Gloucester and Edinburgh Men of War.---Six French Men of War, three large Ships fitted out as Men of War by the French East India Company, and an 18 Gun Ship also belonging to the said Company, all taken by the Admirals Anson and Warren.---A French Privateer of 8 Carriage Guns, many Swivels, and 50 Men, taken off Cromer by the Serpent Bomb.---Two Transports, having on board 210 Spanish and French Officers and Soldiers, sent into Savone by the Nassau Man of War, Capt. Holcomb. These two Vessels were part of the first Embarkation for Genoa, and had been driven into the Islands of Corsica; from whence, after several Weeks Stay, they had taken the Opportunity of a fair Wind for attempting to run into Genoa.---The Vigilant and Modeste, French East India Ships, of 22 Guns each, and the only East India Ships which escaped Adm. Anson during the Engagement on the 3d inst. brought into Portsmouth by the Monmouth, Nottingham, and Yarmouth Men of War. The Monmouth has also taken the King David from Bourdeaux, and the Charming Susan from Rochelle, for Cayenne, with Provisions and Merchandize, and the Orient from Rochelle to Martinico.

SHIPS taken from the BRITISH by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

The Neptune, Capt. Dennis, bound from Maryland for London, carried

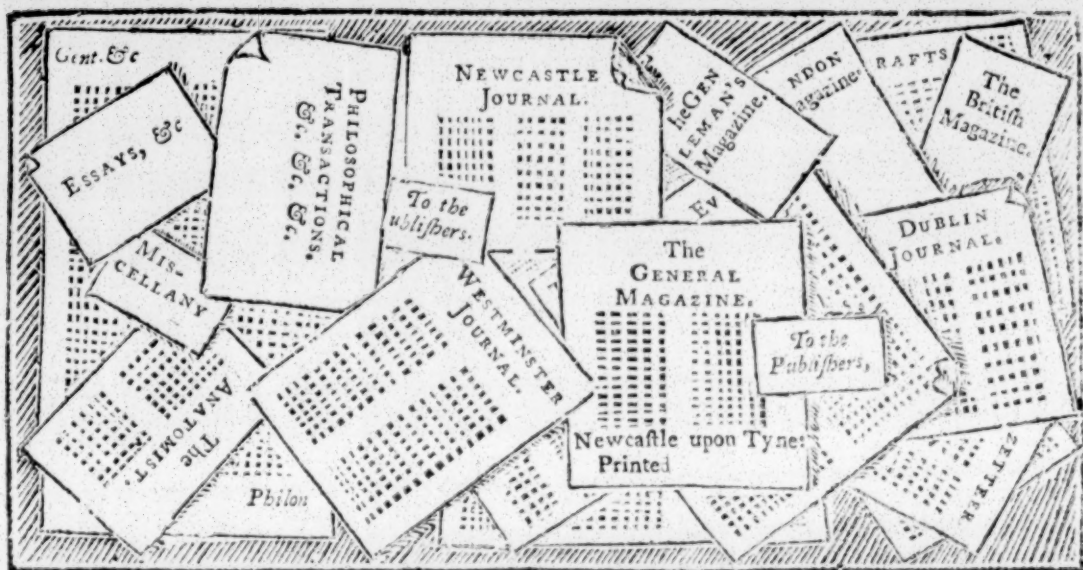
into Port Passage.---The Mary, Capt. Mercer, bound from Oporto for London, carried into Bourdeaux.---A Ship belonging to Fisheraw, in Scotland, taken off Holy Island.---The Brig Sloop, Catwell, from Antigua for Philadelphia, and the Anne and Mary, Cole, carried into Augustine.---The Five Brothers, Holles, from Scotland for the Baltick, but ranfomed.---The Rodericus Lodovicus, from Liverpool for Holland, carried into Dunkirk.---The Vineyard, Blackfell, from New England for the Leeward Islands, carried into Hispaniola.---The Rose Pink, Bell, from Yarmouth for Plymouth, carried into Algezires, after an Engagement with two Barolongas, in which Mr Haddock was killed.---The Anne Galley, Houston, from Philadelphia to Antigua, the Bennin, Sears, from Africa for Antigua, and the Hooper, from New London for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.---The Mary, Prince, from Boston for London, by a Boulogne Privateer.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from April 21. to May 25.

Christned	{ Males 697 } 1374	Buried	{ Mal. 1139 } 2236
	{ Fem. 677 }		{ Fem. 1097 }

NEW BOOKS

THE Chronology of the Hebrew Bible compared, by the Bishop of Clougher, 1 vol. 4to. 12s. 6d.
Fleming's Pædo Baptist's Sense of positive Institutions defended, 1s.
A free Examination of Mr Cudworth's Free Thoughts on the Doctrine of Election, the Fall of Man, and Restoration by Christ, by R. Finch. 1s.
A Supplement to the Dissertation on the Chronology of the Septuagint, 1s. 6d.
Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St Paul, in a Letter to Gilbert West, Esq; 1s. 6d.
Kennicott's two Dissertations; the 1st on the Tree of Life in Paradise, with some Observations on the Creation and Fall of Man; the 2d on the Observations of Cain and Abel, 3s.
Perronet's Reflections on Original Sin, baptismal Regeneration, Repentance, the New Birth, &c. 1s.
Jackson's farther Defence of the ancient Philosophers, concerning their Doctrine and Belief of a future State, 1s.
Papal Rome, and Pagan Rome, led by the same Spirit, 4d.
White's Theological Remarks on the Rev. Dr Middleton's late introductory Discourse and Postscript, 1s.
Lord's Supper fully consider'd, in a Review of the History of its Institution, 1s. 6d.
Plot and no Plot, or Sir W---m and his Spy foil'd, a new Ballad, 6d.
The Works of Shakespear, by Mr Pope and Warburton, 8 vols 8vo, 2l.
Plain Truth, a Satire, humbly inscrib'd to the Rt Hon. J--- E--- of Gr. Lowat's Ghost, or the Courtier's Warning-piece, a Ballad, 6d.
A Panegyric on the Fair Sex, 1s.
Philosophical Transactions from the Year 1732 to the Year 1744, abridg'd, and dispos'd under general Heads, by John Martyn, F. R. S. 2 vol. 4to, 1l. 10s.
Dr Blondel confuted, or the Ladies vindicated, with regard to the Power of Imagination in pregnant Women, by J. H. Maulek, M. D. 1s.
An Enquiry into the Causes of the late Rebellion, 1s.
The Dictionary and Concordance of F. Marius de Calasio, with great Additions and Emendations, by W. Romaine, M. A. vol. 1. and 2.
A Letter to the Duke of Newcastle, on the Dangers arising from Popery and Disaffection, 6d.
An ample Disquisition into the Nature of Regalities and other heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland, 1s.
An Enquiry into the Share which K. Charles I. had in the Transactions of the Earl of Glamorgan, afterwards Marquis of Worcester, for bringing over a Body of Irish Rebels to assist that King in 1645 and 1646, 4s.
An Essay upon English Tragedy, by W. Guthrie, Esq; 1s.
New Memoirs concerning Friendship and Happiness, by the Marquis d'Argens, the celebrated Author of the Jewish Spy, 6s.
A cursory View of the ancient and present State of the Fiefs or Tenures in both Parts of the united Kingdom of G. Britain, by P. Turnbull, 1s.
A Vindication of the double Doctrine of the Ancients, in Answer to a critical Enquiry into Practices of the ancient Philosophers, 6d.
Observations on Course of Proceeding in Admiralty Courts, in Prize Causes, 6d.
An Abridgement of the publick Treaties, commencing with the Treaty of Munster, 1684, 1 vol. 4to, 10s. 6d.
The private Character of Adm. Anson, by a Lady, 6d.
Aeneas and his two Sons, a true Portrait, 1s.
Alethia, or a general System of Moral Truths and Natural Religion, contained in Letters from Selima, Empress of the Turks, to her Daughter Isabella at Grand Cairo, by R. Murray, A. M. 2 vols. sewed 4s.
A Proposal for altering the Method and Manner of electing Members of the House of Commons, 1s.
De Borace Natiwa, a Persis Borech deSta, Dissertatio, A. D. Madell. 1s. 4to.
Observations on Dr Arbuthnot's Dissertations on Coins, Weights and Measures, by B. Langworth, D. D. 2s. 6d. 4to.
The History of the Marquisate of Veere and Flushing, 1s. 6d.
The compleat Fisher, or the true Art of Angling, corrected by W. Wright, and other experienced Anglers, 6d.
The young Gentleman and Lady instructed in such Principles of Piety, Prudence, and Virtue, as will lay a sure Foundation for gaining Respect, Esteem, and Satisfaction in this Life, and eternal Happiness in a future State, 2 vols. 8vo. 11l.
A Review of the two late Rebellions, Part 1st, 1s.



T H E
G E N E R A L M A G A Z I N E,
For J U N E, 1747.

A TREATISE, intitled, Observations on the Conversion and Apostleship of St PAUL, in a Letter to Gilbert West, Esq; having convinced several eminent Unbelievers of the Truth of the Christian Religion, we cannot omit giving some Account of it.

THAT the Conversion and Apostleship of St Paul alone will sufficiently prove Christianity to be a divine Revelation, is the Thesis the Author defends with great Strength, Candour, and Perspicuity. In prosecuting this Subject, he observes the following Method.

From the Account of St Paul's Conversion and Apostleship, as contain'd in Acts ix. and xxvi, and in his Epistle to the Galatians, Chap. i. to the Philippians, Chap. iii. 1 Tim. Chap. i. 1 Cor. xv. 2 Cor. i. and Col. Chap. i. he infers these Propositions:

1st, That the Person attesting these Things of himself, was either an Impostor, who said what he knew to be false, with an Intent to deceive; or, 2^{dly}, An Enthusiast, who, by the Force of an over-heated Imagination, imposed upon himself; or, 3^{dly}, He was deceived by the Fraud of others, and all that he did must be imputed to that Deceit; or, lastly, What he declares to have been the Cause of his Conversion, and to have happened in consequence of it, did all really happen; and consequently, the Christian Religion is a divine Revelation.

The Falseness of the first is proved by showing that Paul could have no rational Motive to undertake such an Imposture, nor could have possibly carried it on with any Success by the Means we know he employ'd.

His Inducement must have been either the Hope of advancing his temporal Interest, Credit or Power, or the

Gratification of some of his Passions under the Authority of it, and by the Means it afforded.

But when St Paul declared himself a Convert to Christianity, Jesus, the Head of the Sect, had been just crucified between two Thieves, as an Impostor and Blasphemer; a severe Prosecution was begun against his Followers; and the whole Community, tho' they had all Things in common, was hardly supplied with the bare Necessaries of Life; despised as poor, ignorant, and frantick; the Miracles they wrought ascribed to Magick and Imposture; and Saul himself, at his own Request, invested with a Power to oppress and imprison them. What Wealth could be gained, by joining a Band of indigent Fugitives? What Honour, by becoming a Teacher in a College of Fishermen? What Power, but over a Flock of Sheep driven to the Slaughter?

Nor did he accept such pecuniary Assistance as might have been afforded him out of the common Stock. See 2 Cor. xii. 14. 2 Thes. iii. 8. Acts xx. 33, 34, nor assume any Power of Superiority, Eph. iii. 8. 1 Cor. i. 12 to 17. iii. 5. xv. 9. 2 Cor. iv. 5. but taught Obedience to Rulers, Rom. xiii.

That the Indulgence of loose and irregular Passions was not his Motive, appears from his Doctrine, which contains nothing but the strictest Morality; and for the Purity of his own Manners he appeals to the Thessalonians and Corinthians, 1 Thes. ii. 3. 10. 2 Cor. i. 12. and iv. 2.

But supposing him to have acted without any rational Motive, he could not have carried on an Imposture so unprofitable and dangerous by the Means he employed. It could not be carried on by one Man alone; the Faith he professed was not his Invention; with Jesus, the Author of it, he had never had any Communication before

his Death, nor with his Apostles, but as their Persecutor. But it was necessary for him to have a perfect Knowledge of all the Facts contained in the Gospel, several of which were known to Christ and his Apostles only. He must therefore have acted in Confederacy with the Apostles, whom he persecuted to the Moment of his Conversion; and to account for the Manner in which he chose to relate his Conversion, we must suppose all who were with him, when he pretended to have so extraordinary a Vision, were his Accomplices also, prompted by no Motive, and secured by no Reward.

His first Care ought to have been to get himself own'd as an Apostle by the Apostles, having no other probable Means of supporting himself in the Credit and Esteem of the Disciples, or obtaining a Participation of their mysterious Designs and Authority. But instead of this he went into *Arabia*, then returned to *Damascus*, and did not go to *Jerusalem* till three Years afterwards: A Conduct which only can be accounted for on a Supposition, that *he neither received the Gospel of any Man, neither was he taught it but by the Revelation of Christ*, as he declares, *Gal. i. 12.*

If an Impostor, why should he have undertaken the Conversion of the *Gentiles*? An Enterprize in which he was to contest, 1st, With the Policy and Power of the Magistrates. 2^{dly}, With the Interest, Credit, and Craft of the Priests. 3^{dly}, With the Prejudice and Passions of the People. 4^{thly}, With the Wisdom and Pride of the Philosophers; since, had he confined his Preaching to *Judea*, these Difficulties would not have occurred in so great a Degree, the People having been moved by the Miracles wrought by the Apostles, and the Memory of *Jesus*; so that the Magistrates were often restrain'd from Severities, thro' Fear of popular Resentment: And to convert the *Jews*, Arguments might be drawn from their own Scripture, proving *Jesus* to be the very *Christ*. To the *Gentiles* all these Ideas were new; they were to be taught the Old as well as the New Testament: And how was this to be done by a Man not authorized by his own Nation, opposed by the greatest and wisest among them; and, as a *Jew*, accused of hating Mankind, on account of the Separation of that Nation from all others by innumerable Peculiarities: and, consequently, at once the Object of National Hatred, and National Scorn, wherever he went?

But, after taking so imprudent a Step, how were all these Difficulties to be overcome, if this Gospel came not in Power and in the Holy Ghost? Doubtless by a Pretence to Miracles only: and yet to give false Miracles any Reputation, two Circumstances are principally necessary; an apt Disposition in those whom they are designed to impose upon, and a powerful Confederacy to avow and abet the Cheat. Both, or at least one of these, accompanied all the false Miracles ancient and modern; but neither of them attended those wrought by *St Paul* and the other Apostles.

To prove that the Apostle was not an Enthusiast, he observes, that the Ingredients of which Enthusiasm is composed, are great Heat of Temper, Melancholly, Ignorance, Credulity, and Self-conceit. That the first of these was in *Paul*, in common with some of the greatest Persons of Antiquity, not Enthusiasts, he acknowledges; but that the rest were not, he proves from innumerable Passages in his History and Epistles; and that he had

not the Characteristick of an Enthusiast, by a Comparison of his Life and Writings with those of the Saints of that Stamp, both Popish and Protestant.

But the Author goes further, and proves, that *Paul* could not have imposed upon himself by any Power of Enthusiasm, either in regard to the Miracle that caused his Conversion, or the consequential Effects of it: For Imagination in enthusiastick Minds always acts in conformity to the Opinions imprinted on it, at the Time of its working, directly contrary to the present Case; *Saul's* Mind being strongly possessed with Opinions against *Christ* and his Followers, his Passions also concurring to give them a more active Force, being inflamed by reflecting on his past Conduct to them, by the Pride of supporting a Part he had voluntarily engaged in, and by the Credit he found it procured him among the Rulers whose Commission he bore.

If in such a Temper of Mind he had imagined a Vision from Heaven denounced the Anger of God against the *Christians*, and commanded him to prosecute them without Mercy, it might be accounted for from the natural Power of Enthusiasm; but that in the very Instant of his being engaged in the hottest Persecution, he should imagine himself called to be an Apostle of *Christ*, is so far from being a probable Effect of Enthusiasm, that just a contrary Effect must have been naturally produced by that Cause. To which may be added the extreme Absurdity of supposing all the Persons who were with him could so be infatuated as to fall from their Horses, and be struck speechless thro' Fear, when nothing had happened; and even supposing all had gone mad together, would not the Frenzy of some have taken a different Turn, and presented different Objects?

To account then for this Vision and what follows without a Miracle, it must be supposed that as *Saul* and his Company were journeying to *Damascus*, an extraordinary Meteor did really happen, which cast a great Light, as some Meteors will do, at which they being affrighted fell to the Ground; that this Fear made them imagine it was a Vision from God; that the Sound they heard in the Air was an Explosion attending this Meteor; that *Saul* dreamt by chance of *Ananias's* Coming, and that *Ananias* came by chance too: but this will not account for the distinct Words which *Saul* heard, nor for the strict Conformity between these and what *Ananias* said to him when he came; nor could he have cured a Blindness which was the Effect of a Meteor, merely by the Touch of his Hand, or the Sound of his Voice.

In the third Place, he proves that the Apostle was not deceived by the Fraud of others, from the Impossibility of producing by human Power, a Light in the Air at Mid-day, brighter than the Sun; of causing *Saul* to hear Words out of that Light which were not heard by the rest of the Company; of making him blind for three Days, and restoring him to Sight by a Word; and producing the Miracles subsequent to his Conversion, as in them he was not passive.

From whence the Author concludes, that what was related by *St Paul* to have been the Cause of his Conversion, and to have happened in consequence of it, did really happen. And how, says he, shall we resist the Conviction of such a Proof, that Christianity is a Divine Revelation? Does the Doctrine of the Apostles contain any

any Precepts contrary to the Law of Morality written on the Hearts of Mankind? No such Thing is pretended.

Nor do they who reject the Christian Religion, because of the Difficulties which occur in its Mysteries, consider how far that Objection will go against the Systems both of Religion and of Philosophy, which they themselves profess to admit. There are in *Deism* itself, the most simple of all religious Opinions, several Difficulties, for which human Reason can but ill account; which may therefore not improperly be stiled *Articles of Faith*. Such is the Origin of Evil under the Government of an all-good and all-powerful God. Such is the reconciling the eternal Precedence of God with the Free-will of Man. Such is also the Creation of the World at any supposed Time, or the *eternal Production* of it from God; it being almost equally hard, according to meer philosophical Notions, either to admit that the Goodness of God could remain unexerted thro' all Eternity before the Time of such a Creation, let it be set back ever so far, or to conceive an *eternal Production*: which Words, so applied, are inconsistent and contradictory Terms; the Solution commonly given by a Comparison to the Emanation of Light from the Sun not being adequate to it, or just; for Light is a *Quality* inherent in Fire, and naturally emaning from it; whereas *Matter* is not a *Quality* inherent in, or emaning from the divine Essence, but of a different Substance and Nature; and if not *independent* and *self-existing*, must have been *created* by a meer Act of the divine Will; and, if *created*, then not *eternal*, the Idea of *Creation* implying a Time *when the Substance created did not exist*. [See p. 160.]

The Author concludes by answering a common Objection of Unbelievers to all Arguments in favour of yielding our Assent to any Thing which surpasses our Comprehension; which follows in his own Words.

"Nor let it be said, that this will be an Argument for the admitting all Doctrines, however absurd, that may have been grafted upon the Christian Faith: Those which can plainly be proved *not to belong to it*, fall not under the Reasoning I have laid down: (and certainly none do belong to it which contradict either our *clear intuitive Knowledge*, or the *evident Principles and Dictates of Reason*.) I speak only of Difficulties which attend the Belief of the Gospel in some of its pure and essential Doctrines, plainly and evidently delivered there; which being made known to us by a *Revelation* supported by *Proofs* that our Reason *ought to admit*, and not being such Things as it can *certainly know to be false*, must be received by it as *Objects of Faith*, tho' they are such as it could not have discovered by any natural Means, and such as are difficult to be conceived, or satisfactorily explain'd by its limited Powers. If the *glorious Light of the Gospel* be sometimes overcast with Clouds of Doubt, so is the Light of our Reason too. But shall we deprive ourselves of the Advantage of *either*, because those Clouds cannot perhaps be entirely removed while we remain in this mortal Life? Shall we obstinately and frowardly shut our Eyes against *that Day-spring from on high that has visited us*, because we are not as yet able to bear the full Blaze of its Beams. Indeed, not even in Heaven itself, not in the highest State of Perfection to which a finite Being can ever attain, will all the Counsels of Providence, all the *Height* and *Depth* of the infinite Wisdom of God, be ever dis-

closed or understood. *Faith* even then will be necessary, and there will be *Mysteries* which cannot be penetrated by the most exalted Archangel, and *Truths* which cannot be known by him otherwise than from *Revelation*, or believed upon any other Ground of Assent, than a *submissive Confidence in the divine Wisdom*. What then, shall Man presume that his weak and narrow Understanding is sufficient to guide him *into all Truth*, without any Need of *Revelation* or *Faith*? Shall he complain that *the Ways of God are not like his Ways*, and *past his finding out*? True Philosophy, as well as true Christianity, would teach us a wiser and modest Part. It would teach us to be content within those Bounds which God has assign'd to us, 2 Cor. x. 5. *Casting down Imaginations, and every high thing that exalteth itself against the Knowledge of God, and bringing into Captivity every Thought to the Obedience of Christ.*"

The LORD's Protest on the SCOTS Jurisdiction-Bill.
Die Jovis 21mo Maii 1747.

THE Order of the Day being read for resuming the further Consideration of the above Bill, it was moved to commit the same; which being objected to, and long Debate thereupon, the Question was put, Whether this Bill shall be committed? It was resolved in the Affirmative: Content 79, Not Content 16.

Dissentient,

1st, Because changing the Civil Constitution of *Scotland*, which the Act of Union reserved, and taking from the great Families in that Part of the Kingdom, without their Consent, and against their Will, their ancient Rights and Inheritances, to be purchased by the Publick, in this Time of Distress, at a great but uncertain Expence, appears to us, to be so extraordinary an Exertion of the Power of Parliament, as could only be justified by Necessity of State, or by some general, manifest, or urgent Utility to the Publick.

2dly, Because we apprehend this Bill not to be justified by any Necessity of State, since it is manifestly and avowedly ineffectual, if calculated for adding further Security to his Majesty's Government; because it is not so much as pretended that this Bill can have any Effect upon the Influence upon Clans, which arises from no legal Authority; and since from these legal Jurisdictions, subject to the Controul, and necessarily under the Direction of the King's Court in *Scotland*, Danger to Government is no more likely to arise, than from the Influence which Rank and Property may acquire in any other Part of his Majesty's Dominions.

3dly, Because Utility to the Subjects in that Part of the Kingdom, from this Bill is not apparent to us; since it is not imagined, that a real, a great and extensive Benefit should not be desired by the People of *Scotland*, when tendered to them; but on the contrary, should meet with strong Opposition, cold Acquiescence, or silent Disgust: and since no single Instance of Grievance has been alledged, but on the contrary, has been acknowledged that no bad Use has been made of this Part of the ancient civil Constitution of *Scotland*, which is intended by this Bill to abolish at once and for ever.

4thly, Because we do not conceive the Policy of making, without Necessity, at this Time by a permanent Law, so considerable an Alteration in Government; nor do we apprehend the Wisdom of purchasing an ineffectual and problematical Plan, by a certain but unknown Expence;

Pence; neither do we understand how it is consistent with Justice, to abolish the Right of the Parties concerned, without previously adjusting their Compensation; nor can we reconcile with our Duty to the Publick, the delegating to the Court of Session in Scotland the Power of fixing the Sums to be raised upon the People: A new Method of creating a new Load of Expence, in no Degree ascertained, or even suggested to Parliament.

5thly, Because we apprehend, by the Maxims of the Constitution of this Country, Influence in the Hands of the Crown is more to be feared from the Abuse of ministerial Power, especially in the Election of Members of Parliament, than when in the Hands of Nobility and Gentry, whose Rank and Property are naturally the Supports of a free Government; and we cannot conceive how the Liberty of Scotland will be preserved by this Bill, which (in our Opinions) manifestly tends to constitute, at this Juncture, a new Influence over all the Counties of North Britain, by throwing a great and dangerous Power into the Hands of Ministers; especially when it is avowed, that such an Alteration of Government may necessitate the Introduction of a military Force. A fatal Symptom! when it can be mentioned in a British Parliament, that a Measure avowedly ineffectual for the Safety of the Government, and evidently unnecessary for the Publick Utility, must probably be carried into Execution by military Force: which if allowed and not exerted, must produce an Influence of the most pernicious Kind; and if exerted, establishes a Military Government of the most dangerous Nature, because masked under the Form of Civil Government; a Practice tending, in either Case, to subvert the Constitution of this Country, and to which therefore we never can consent.

Oxford and Mortimer, Westmorland, Ferrers, Shaftsbury, Denbigh, Litchfield, Stanhope, Ward, Talbot, Beaufort.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

WE hear very often of the Barrenness and Poverty of Scotland, of the Disaffection, want of Industry, and want of Property amongst its Inhabitants: We also hear of great Willingness in the Government and Legislature to cure these Evils, and to remove these Mischiefs, by any Method that can be devised. Now in my poor Opinion, the only effectual Methods that ever can be found for this Purpose, are improving the Country, and employing the People; both of which, if I am not misinformed, are very practicable, in as much as there are very great Tracts of Country that lie absolutely waste, which might be cultivated; and many Thousands of People transport themselves annually, in search of a precarious Subsistence, into almost all the Climates under Heaven, that might themselves live very well, and contribute to render their Fellow Subjects rich and happy, if, instead of the Labours they run thro' abroad, they would be persuaded to take but half the Pains at home.

Whoever is at all acquainted with historical and political Literature, must know that Complaints of the same Sort were made for 100 Years together, perhaps I might be able to justify the Fact, if I said 200, with regard to Ireland; which of late Years is become so much changed for the better, that I doubt if any Thing of the like Nature is to be met with in History: And yet this is so far from having been done by harsh or violent Methods, that it has been performed among themselves, merely by giv-

ing the just Praises due to Patriotism, and such Encouragements as are necessary to change the Temper and Genius of a Nation, and to render Industry amiable, by adding a little to those Effects which she naturally produces. This is necessary in all Climates, to transplant Virtues as well as Fruits; for, if they are not soothed and cherished at first by a Warmth, which, tho' given by Art, is agreeable to Nature, they will want Force to bear; and then, out of Impatience, will be left to die, under a false Notion, that the Soil is not rich enough to nourish them. How low and weak the Linen Manufactory once was in Ireland, (which by the way was carried thither from Scotland) and how great an Height it is now, your intelligent Readers need not to be told. The same Cause, will, in most Countries, produce the same Effects; and if in North Britain the same Encouragement was given to Industry, that has been so wisely and generously bestowed in Ireland, no Doubt the Mountains of one would be found as tractable as the Bogs of the other, and England become so much the better for them both.

ANDREW ENGLISH,

The Speech of V-----s C-----ll, Esq; on occasion of the Motion to address the Crown, to erect a Monument to the Memory of Capt. Cornwall.

A Motion being made, May 28, for reading the Resolutions of the Committee for enquiring into the Cause of the Misfortune of his Majesty's Fleet in 1744, near Toulon, they were read accordingly; and Mr Carew, after the observing the Misconduct of several of the Commanders in that Action, and mentioning the Merit and Bravery of Capt. Cornwall, and how happy it would have been for the Nation, if his heroic Example had been followed,---moved, That a humble Address be presented to his Majesty, to desire that a Monument be erected, in Westminster-Abbey, to the Memory of Capt. James Cornwall, late Commander of his Majesty's Ship the Marlborough, who was slain while he bravely defended the said Ship; and to assure his Majesty this House will make good the Expence.

This Motion was seconded by Mr L-----telt---n, and thirded by Gen. Og-----rpe; who both spoke highly in praise of the said Captain: which gave occasion to the following handsome Return.

Mr SPEAKER,

IN my Situation I'm at a Loss how to conduct myself; ---*Tacuisse nocet, nocet esse locutum.*

I am under great Difficulties to speak, and I should be under greater to be silent; especially after what has fallen from a very honourable Triumvirate, concerning an unfortunate Relation of mine; who, could he be brought to Life again, would, I'm sure, think the bare Mention of his Name with Approbation, in this House, a sufficient Reward for his past Services to his King and Country. It may be decent, perhaps, for me to think so too, but may I not with equal Decency submit to their better Judgments, avowing at the same Time the Eloquence of my worthy Friends to be such, that their Elogies alone would be the most lasting Monument they could bestow: For, Sir, if they will suffer me, I will give you my Opinion of each of these Gentlemen.

I verily believe, that the first of them will be deliver'd down to Posterity as one of the most able and disinterested

SUPPLIES granted last Sessions of Parliament, &c.

145

Patriots, and, next to the Chair, the most useful Parliament-man that ever sat within these Walls. The second is justly allowed to be the greatest Orator of the present Age; and, what is almost peculiar to him, he is good as well as great. The Numbers that have been recommended to the King, in his high Station in the Treasury, or any of the great Offices, thus qualified, let others tell. I should stop;—but I cannot till I have attempted to do Justice to my deserving School-fellow, who thirdd this Motion; and if my poor Brother was as brave as he has painted him, whilst he lives, Sir, there's as brave a Man left behind him; and I well knew that his Character would emerge with the greater Lustre from the Trial to which it was lately put by those low, Military Minions of Fortune, who had no Way of raising their own Fame, but by trying to tear some of the Feathers out of his Pinions. But I will conclude, Sir, with returning them all my insignificant Tribute of Thanks, and a Promise ever to retain the Sense I now have of their generous Sentiments; humbly submitting their Motion to the Will and Pleasure of the House.

The Motion was agreed to, and the Resolution passed nem. con.

SUPPLIES granted last Session of PARLIAMENT.

		L.	s.	d.
Nov. 28. 1746.	For maintaining 40,000 Sea-men for 13 Lunar Months, at 4 l. a Man per Month	2080000	—	—
Decem. 5.	For maintaining 33030 Men for Guards, &c. in Great Britain for 1747	856066	19	2
—	For 15196 Men in Flanders for 1747.	372788	11	—
—	For the Forces in the Plantations Minorca, Gibraltar, &c. for 1747	343112	8	1½
Dec. 12.	To make good the Deficiency of the Duties applicable to the Civil List in the seven Years ending Midsummer, 1746	456733	16	3¼
—	For discharging a like Sum raised in pursuance of an Act passed the preceeding Session	500000	—	—
—	For the Ordnance for Land Service	284004	12	11
—	For the extraordinary Expence of ditto	193208	15	3
Jan. 14.	For the Ordinary of the Navy	196259	18	8
—	For Greenwich Hospital	10000	—	—
—	For Gosport Hospital	16000	—	—
—	For the Deficiency of the additional Stamp Duties	7978	8	4
—	For the Deficiency of the General Fund	10211	5	3¼
—	For the Deficiency of the Duties on Sweets	13910	—	5½
—	For a Year's Interest on a Million raised on the Salt Duties	35000	—	—
—	For the Deficiency of the additional Duties on Wines	49693	17	9½
Jan. 16.	For Freight of Transports in 1745	205728	9	9
—	For Victuals for Land Forces in 1745	66668	7	10
—	For the Deficiency on the Duty on Licences for retailing Spirituous Liquors	16670	11	1¼
—	For the Deficiency of the additional Duties on Wines imported	1421	11	2½
—	For the Deficiency of the Duties on Glass and Spirituous Liquors	58233	1	1
—	D ^o of the Half Subsidies of Tonnage and Poundage	85968	12	3¼
		5859659	6	7

Brought over	5859659	6	7
For the Deficiency of the Surplus of the Fund for Lottery 1714	38048	5	2½
For the Deficiency of the Grants for the Year 1746	135378	4	7
Jan. 21. Towards paying off the Debt of the Navy	1000000	—	—
Jan. 26. To the Queen of Hungary	433353	6	8
— To the King of Sardinia	300000	—	—
— To 18000 Hanoverian Troops	400000	—	—
— For Hanoverian Artillery	10000	—	—
Feb. 6. To the Elector of Cologne	24299	1	4
— To the Elector of Mentz	8620	—	—
— To the Elector of Bavaria	26846	11	9
— For General Officers, and Officers of Hospitals	48575	17	10
— For extraordinary Expences on account of the Rebellion, &c.	166198	18	4
— To the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel	161607	17	1½
— To reduced Officers	29914	15	10
— To Widows of reduced Officers	3948	—	—
— To replace 408 Horses lost in Flanders, &c.	6120	—	—
— For maintaining 11550 Marines for the Year 1747	206253	15	—
— For Westminster Bridge	30000	—	—
March 23. To his Majesty, upon Account, to enable him to carry on the War	500000	—	—
March 27. Allowances to the reduced Horse and Horse Guards	22267	—	5½
May 20. To Sir Joseph Jekyll's Executors	13582	9	2
	9325253	9	10½

WAYS and MEANS resolved on last Session for raising these SUPPLIES.

Dec. 3. 1746.	A Land Tax of 4 s. in the Pound, computed at near	2000000	—	—
Dec. 17.	Four Millions to be raised by transferable Annuities, at 4 per Cent. per ann. with a Premium of 10 per Cent.	4000000	—	—
Jan. 19.	The new Tax on Houses and Windows was resolved on as a Fund for these Annuities	—	—	—
Jan. 23.	The Tax on Coaches, &c. was resolved on, and to be charged with a Million, to be raised by Way of Lottery	1000000	—	—
Jan. 28.	What remained in the Exchequer of the additional Duties on Spirituous Liquors	112508	19	2
—	The Malt Tax, computed about	700000	—	—
March 25.	A Million to be taken from the Surpluses of the Sinking Fund	1000000	—	—
—	His Majesty enabled to raise by Loans or Exchequer Bills, to be charged on the Supplies of next Session	500000	—	—
April 6. 1747.	A Tax of 5 l per ann. on every Distiller within the Bills of Mortality, who shall take out a Licence to retail Spirituous Liquors; no Computation as yet made of the Amount	—	—	—
		9312508	9	2½

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

WHITEHALL, June 27.

This Afternoon a Messenger arrived from his Royal Highness the Duke, with Letters, dated from the Head Quarters at Heer, July 3. N. S. with the following Particulars.

ON the 1st Day of July, N. S. his Royal Highness the Duke proposed marching to take Possession of the Camp between Tongres and Bilsen; but upon observing that the Enemy march'd down in two large Columns from Tongres, with a Design, as it was thought, to get Possession of the Heights of Erdern and Millem, or to fall down upon the Head of our Columns which were marching from Gellik that Way, his Royal Highness ordered the Prince of Wolfenbuttle to take Possession of the Villages of Gros and Klein Spaw with the Infantry of the Cour de Reserve, and to place his Cavalry on the Right on a small Plain there was between that and the Grande Commanderie. His Royal Highness went to the Left to see if there was Time to form our Cavalry for the Reception of the Enemy; but before the Head of our Cavalry could come up, the Enemy had already formed three Lines of Cavalry upon the Heights of Erdern.

As we were no longer Masters of those Heights, we formed our Right at the Commanderie, occupying all the Heights and Villages in our Front as far as Kesselt, in a Line with Maestricht; and the Austrians formed a very considerable Flank back upon Bilsen from the Commanderie.

That whole Day we passed under Arms over-against each other, and lay all Night upon our Arms.

Next Morning, at Break of Day, the Enemy made several Counter-marches over-against us, and at Nine in the Morning we judged that they had no farther Design to attack us that Day; when soon after, Sir John Ligonier sent Lt Col. Forbes to acquaint his Royal Highness, that he imagined the Enemy was just going to attack us, or to endeavour to out-flank us, and cut us off from Maestricht: Upon which his Royal Highness went immediately to the Left, and desir'd the Marshal to put the Right instantly under Arms.

About an Hour after that his Royal Highness was arrived there, and had made his Dispositions, and placed his Batteries, the Enemy appear'd form'd in a deep Column, 12 Battalions a-breast, in order to attack a small Enclosure with about four or five small Houses in it, where we had four Battalions posted; and about that Village alone almost the Whole of the Action was, which lasted about four Hours, after it had been taken and retaken four Times; and when we had made ourselves Masters of it by the Assistance of our own detached Troops from the Right, the Line of Foot without the Village began to give way a little. They were however again put in Order.

His Royal Highness then went to form that Part of the Cavalry which had been in Disorder, but found himself cut off by some Squadrons of French Cavalry, which had broke in, and was obliged to retire to our Cavalry, who, by that Time, had charged and broke the Enemy's first Line, and afterwards, while his Royal Highness was with them, charged a second Time, and broke the Enemy again; but pursuing them too far, received a Fire from some Foot who lay behind the Hedges, which gave the French Cavalry Time to form again; and then they forced ours to retire.

In the mean time our Infantry retreated towards Maestricht, to the Place where we joined. His Royal Highness marched towards Lunakin with all the Cavalry, to favour the Retreat of the Dutch and the Right Wing; which was effected so successfully, that they lost nothing but some few Men by Cannon Shot.

Sir John Ligonier and Count Isfenbourg had the Misfortune to be taken in the last Attack that our Horse made. Our Loss is but very inconsiderable, in Comparison of that of the Enemy, whose Prisoners own above 8000 Men. We have about 700 Prisoners of theirs, and they have not so many of ours.

His Royal Highness gives the greatest Commendation of his Majesty's British and Electoral Troops, of which there was not a Squadron or a Battalion, which did not charge and beat the Enemy more than once.

We have lost no Colours; but the Greys, his Royal Highness, and Adlebsen's, have each lost a Standard; in Return, we have taken four Standards and four Colours. The Garrison of Maestricht is reinforced by two English, three Austrian, and five Dutch Battalions.

It was only our Left Wing, and some few Dutch, who were engaged with almost the Whole of the French Army.

List of the Officers, &c. of his Majesty's British Forces killed, &c. at the Action of Kistelt, July 2. 1747. N. S.

C A V A L R Y.

North British Dragoons Lt. Col. Macdougall; Captains Preston and Blair; Lt. Heron; Cornets Ogilvy, Herrington, Ballantain, and Brown, wounded. Lieutenants Wauchope and Douglas; Cornet Hunt; and Quarter Master Carlisle, missing. 112 private Men killed, 36 wounded; 134 Horses killed, 21 wounded. In all, 315 Men and Horses.

Rich's. Cornet and Adjutant Simpson, missing. 2 private Men killed, 8 wounded, 12 missing; 27 Horses missing. In all 50.

Roth's. Lt. Gordon, and Cornet Hay, killed. Lt. Armstrong, and Quarter Master Seaman, wounded. 1 Serjeant killed, 2 wounded; 2 Drummers wounded, and 2 missing; 81 private Men killed, 26 wounded; 98 Horses missing. In all, 216.

Cope's. Cornet Balmere, missing. 8 private Men wounded, 5 missing; 4 Horses killed, 4 wounded, and 12 missing. In all 34.

His Royal Highness the Duke's. Lt. Col. Lord Robert Sutton, wounded. Captains Otway, Hall, and Kirk; Lt. Kirk; Cornet Kenton; Quarter Masters Evans and Simpson, missing. 3 private Men killed, 12 wounded, and 63 missing; 27 Horses killed, 3 wounded, and 50 missing. In all 167.

Total of the Cavalry, — Officers, &c.	402.
Horses,	380.

I N F A N T R Y.

Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards. Five private Men killed, 32 wounded, and 37 missing. In all 74.

Second Battalion of the Third Regiment of Guards. Ensign Brown, killed; 1 Serjeant wounded; 7 private Men killed, 18 wounded, and 20 missing. In all 47.

Bufs. Capt. Hacker, and Ensign French, killed. Captains Crosby and Stoyte, Capt. Lt. Jocelyn, and Mr Mills, a Volunteer, wounded. 2 Serjeants wounded. 3 Drummers killed, and 2 wounded. 43 private Men killed, 81 wounded, and 26 missing. In all 162.

Wolfe's. Lt. Col. Martin, Major Lafacelle, Capt. Calderwood, Lt. Conwary, Ensigns Wilson, Webb, and Hamilton, wounded. Capt. Magot, killed. 2 Serjeants killed, and 3 wounded. 1 Drummer wounded. 9 private Men killed, 85 wounded, and 25 missing. In all 133.

Pulteney's. Lt. Haddock, killed. Capt. Stafford, and Ensigns Naylor and John Hollyday, wounded. 5 Serjeants wounded. 1 Drummer killed, and 2 wounded. 28 private Men killed, 76 wounded, and 57 missing. In all 173.

Major General Howard's. Lt. Col. Williams, Major Pettot, Capt. Masters, Lieutenants Goddard, Brown, Martin and Phillips, Ensigns Dobson and Fuller, wounded. 1 Serjeant killed, 2 wounded, and 2 missing. 2 Drummers wounded. 13 private Men killed, 121 wounded, and 28 missing. In all 178.

Scots Fusileers. Capt. Leslie, wounded. 1 Serjeant wounded. 7 private Men killed, 16 wounded, and 12 missing. In all 37.

Welsh Fusileers. Capt. Johnson, killed. Captains Fortescue, Izard, and Baldwin; Lieutenants Eyre, Rich, Gregge, Aday, Maclauchlan, Hewit, and Oakes, wounded. 3 Serjeants wounded, and 2 missing. 1 private Man killed, 34 wounded, and 185 missing. In all 241.

Craw-

Crawford's. Lt Knight, killed. Capt. Laurie, Lts Stephens and Gore, wounded. 4 Serjeants killed, 3 wounded, and 2 missing. 1 Drummer killed, 2 wounded. 26 private Men killed, 60 wounded, and 24 missing. In all 126.

Douglas's. Major Roper, killed. Lt Col. Ross, Capt. Fuller, Lts Rogers, Farquhar and Ross, wounded. 4 Serjeants and 1 Drummer wounded. 4 private Men killed, 62 wounded, and 13 missing. In all 90.

Johnson's. Lt Col. Lockhart, Major Lacey, Capt. Kerreil Lord Glasgow, Lts Gardner, Edmonstone and Cope, Ensigns Moneypenny, Francomb, and Morris, wounded. 4 Serjeants wounded. 12 private Men killed, 60 wounded, and 5 missing. In all 91.

Fleming's. Major Petrie and Lt Brodie, killed. Lt Colonel Jackson, Capts Morgan, Dod, Pechell and Gore, Lt Aikland, Ensigns Machan, Duncan, Elrington, Strong, and Pother, wounded, 2 Serjeants killed, and 3 wounded. 2 Drummers wounded, 22 private Men killed, 74 wounded, and 82 missing. In all 198.

Total of the Infantry 1550

N. B. Dejean's and Conways Regiments are not set down, they not having sent in their particular Loss.

ROYAL ARTILLERY.

Major Michelson, Lts Macleod, Farrington, Dexter, Stephens and Gogney, and Major of Brigade, (*Wolfe's*) wounded. Capt. Farquharson, and Lt Crawford, missing. 4 Serjeants, 7 Corporals, 17 Gunners, 45 Matrosses, and 1 Conductor, wounded. In all 53.

Total of the Officers and Men killed, wounded, and missing :

Cavalry,	—	402
Infantry,	—	1550
Artillery,	—	83

2035

P. S. An Account published by Authority, July 2. says, the Allies lost 4000 odd Hundred Men, and the French not less than 10,000, amongst which are reckoned four Lieutenant Generals; that the heavy Artillery of the Allies was brought off safe; and that the Loss of the small Cannon was owing to their Wheels being broke, or being too far advanced when the Retreat was begun.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman, who was in the Engagement at the Grand Prie, in Nova Scotia.

AFTER the Disaster that befell Duke d'Anville's Squadron last Year, the French Troops that had been collected from Canada, St John's, and such of the Inhabitants of Nova Scotia as had revolted and joined them, with about 200 Indians, retreated from the Siege of Annapolis-Royal to Minas.

This being the Place of their general Rendezvous, is very commodious for their Purpose, as it is in the Center of all the Settlements in the Province, is very populous and fruitful, containing about 1000 Families, and has always afforded a very large Supply of Provisions to the French at Louisburgh, before its Reduction; and, since the Commencement of the War, has seldom been without a Body of armed French and Indians, who have been always plentifully subsisted by the Inhabitants: There being no English Garrison within 30 Leagues of it, the Enemy have always commanded the Country to our great Prejudice, free from any Apprehensions of Danger, the Navigation of its River being too hazardous to admit Ships of Force very near the Town, by Reason of the Tide's ebbing near 60 Feet perpendicular in most of its Branches; and the Communication by Land to Annapolis Royal is so difficult, as to make it impracticable to march a Number of Forces there without the Enemies getting timely Intelligence for their Retreat. In this Place of Security they remained after their Disappointment, in Hopes of succeeding better in their Attempts another Year.

While they were in this Situation, it was determined at Boston

to detach 1500 Men, Part of the Force raised for the Expedition against Canada, with Orders to dispose of the Country, to seize on their Magazines, and prevent their carrying any new Projects into Execution, till some more effectual Measures could be taken to awe the Inhabitants, and secure the Province to his Majesty's Obedience.

It was late in the Year when this Resolution was formed; and we could not embark till November, when you are sensible the Weather growing very cold, the Rivers begin to freeze over, the Season is tempestuous, and the Strength of the Tides in the Bay of Fundy, renders an Enterprize of this Kind very difficult. Notwithstanding, we arrived safe at Annapolis Royal with about 600 Men; three Transports from Rhode Island were stranded on their Passage, Capt. Perkins and Company were shipwreck'd; one of the New Hampshire Vessels put back to New England, and another return'd here, after meeting with so much Ice as to hinder her proceeding up the Bay, besides several other Vessels with Stores, Provisions, &c. were froze up here, before a fair Wind presented for their Departure: So that we were able to muster 500 only at the Grand Prie in December, after one of the most fatiguing Marches that can be conceived, being obliged to travel 50 Miles up to the Knees in Mud and Water, with our Arms and 14 Days Provisions on our Backs, fording near 20 Rivers and Creeks before we recover'd the Town.

Here we found the Enemy had retreated some time before our Arrival, to Chiegnecto, a large Town at the Bottom of the Bay; from whence there is a short and easy Communication with the French on the Island of St John. Having quartered our Men in the compactest Part of the Town, by removing the Inhabitants to the adjacent Villages, our small Stock of Provisions being soon like to be expended, and the Weather too severe to admit of any Relief from Annapolis, we had Recourse to the Inhabitants for a daily Supply. By this our Distress being known to them, they lost no Time in apprizing the French and Indians at Chiegnecto, and at St John's Island, of our Situation.

As this Country is full of Rivers and Creeks, which were all froze over, and rendered passable, the Enemy, to the Number of 700, made a forced March of three Weeks from Chiegnecto, encouraged by the Information they had received; and unhappily for us arrived in a Storm of Snow that had continued about 30 Hours, and covered the Ground about four Feet. At this Juncture, by the Guidance of some of the Inhabitants, at Two in the Morning, Jan. 31. they made their Attack, by surrounding all the Officers Quarters, killing the Centinels, and rushing into the Houses, surprized us in our Beds, and before we had Time to put ourselves in a Posture of Defence, killed and wounded above 60 Men. However, we soon began to make a Resistance, repulsed them at several Houses, and continued fighting till Day-light; when, being able to distinguish our Men from the Enemy, we made a resolute Sally from our several Quarters, and forced our Way to the Main-guard, almost buried in Snow.

As the Stone House we had assembled our whole Force in, amounting to 350, was very small, and impossible to serve us long as a Place of Defence, we made an Attempt to regain our Vessels, with the small Remains of our Stores which the Enemy had possessed themselves of; but the Want of Snow Shoes convinced us it was impracticable, as we were soon plunged in the Snow, and our Arms rendered useless. The Enemy, being provided with them, had all the Advantage over us, as if they had fought on firm Ground.

About 12 o'Clock they sent in a Flag of Truce, requesting a Surgeon to dress Capt. Howe's Wounds, which were very dangerous, and proposed a Cessation of Arms till his Return, to which we agreed; and after, to a Cessation till Nine next Morning. In the mean Time, finding our Powder and Ball reduced to eight Charges a Man, our Bread sufficient for a Day only destitute of Fuel, and nigh fifty of our Number sick or wounded, we capitulated on the following Terms, viz.

2 E 2

To

To march out with Drums beating, Colours flying, with all our Arms, Accoutrements, Cloathing, and a Pound of Powder, and Ball proportionable, (of their procuring) with six Days Provision, to Annapolis Royal, engaging not to bear Arms at Minas nor Chiegnecto for six Months; and Yesterday we arrived here, after a very difficult March, and the severest Weather I ever felt. Col. Noble, who commanded us, was shot early in the Engagement, fighting in his Shirt; his Brother and three more Officers were killed, (two of them had been confined in their Beds for three Weeks in a Fever) about 60 Men killed, and 50 taken Prisoners, including five Officers. We left behind 50 sick and wounded, to be sent after us when they are able to march.

This Attempt of the Enemy plainly shews us how little Dependance is to be had on the Inhabitants of this Province, who have most of them either openly joined or secretly assisted the French during the whole Course of the War; and unless some vigorous Methods are taken to curb them, we risk the Loss of a Country of as much Consequence to us, and more to the French than Cape Breton, as it is full of able bodied Men, who wait for nothing but the Reduction of Annapolis Royal, to shew themselves the most zealous Subjects to the French King that he is Master of, their Heads being filled with the highest Ideas of the French Grandeur; and their Attachment to the Romish Faith, added to an inbred Aversion to every Thing that is English, makes them more difficult to deal with than our open Enemies.

It is to them we are indebted for our Misfortune; and to their Perfidy and Principles it is owing, that not a single Protestant Family has been settled in the Country during a 30 Year's Peace.

Annapolis Royal,
Feb. 10, 1747.

I am,
SIR, Yours, &c.

ARTICLES of the CHARGE exhibited against ARCH. STUART, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, by his Majesty's Advocate for Scotland; supported by 76 Witnesses, and several Writings, some of which were found in his Custody when taken, and one of them amongst Mr Maclaurin's Papers after his Death.

I. **W**HEREAS the Preservation of the City of Edinburgh from falling into the Hands of the Rebels was of great Importance to that City itself, and to Us and the Kingdom in general, and the Care of it especially incumbent on the Lord Provost for the Time being, and ought to have been looked after with the utmost Attention, Zeal and Vigour, in such an Exigency as when the Rebels got to the Southward of our Troops under Sir John Cope; of which Advices came to Edinburgh in the latter End of August 1745, from which there was Reason to fear that the taking of that City would be attempted by the Rebels, and to hope that our Army might soon after come to its Relief: Yet in these Circumstances the said Archibald Stuart, then chief Magistrate, and sole military Governor of that City, did nothing of his own Accord towards providing effectually for the Defence thereof: On the contrary, every Measure for that Purpose, proposed and press'd by the honest Zeal of the other Magistrates, Council, and Citizens, were thwarted and retarded, or absolutely refused and declined. In this Manner he receiv'd a Proposition made him in the latter End of August 1745, for raising a Regiment of 1000 Men, by voluntary Subscription, for Defence of the City; against which he formed Objections on account of the Expence, and affected Doubts concerning the Legality thereof.

II. He treated in like manner another Application made to him in September 1745, by a Number of Citizens, for Leave to associate themselves, under his chief Command, as Volunteers for the Defence of the City; and after his Objections to the Legality of that Measure were over-ruled, he would not suffer it to be published, that he heartily approved, but barely, that he acquiesced in that Measure; and yet his Aversion to it discover'd itself frequently, particularly by his rude Behaviour to those Vo-

lunteers, when he went to a publick Meeting of them in the New Church Isle of Edinburgh, to name their Captains.

III. Thro' his Misbehaviour, when certain Repairs of the City Walls, and other Works for making it defensible for some time against an Enemy who had no Artillery, and were very unskilful in making Sieges, had been proposed and advised, amongst others, by the now deceas'd and famous Mr Maclaurin, and were order'd by the Council to be made, the Execution whereof was chiefly incumbent on the Lord Provost, they were carried on very slowly and imperfectly, notwithstanding the frequent Complaints of the zealous Citizens; and as late as Sunday Sept 15, 1745, when the Rebels were come within a few Miles of Edinburgh, he refused to give Orders for loading the Cannon planted upon the City Walls, and to apply for some of the Sailors from on board one of our Ships of War, for managing those Cannon, when he could not otherwise be provided of fit Persons to act as Gunners.

IV. That he refused to follow several Propositions pressed by well affected Inhabitants, for the Defence of the City; such as, that the Train'd Bands, consisting of a promiscuous Number of Burgesses, whereof many were known to be disaffected, should be laid aside, as had been practised in 1715, and that Arms should only be trusted in the Hands of such as were known to be well affected; that a general Search for Arms should be made within the City; that a Number of the ablest bodied Men, of the Tradesmens Servants, should be armed for defending the City when it should be attacked, on the Encouragement of a Guinea to be given to each of them; towards defraying which the Volunteers offered to him to raise 500 l.

V. That he misbehaved in respect to the Succours that were brought from the Country near Edinburgh, of Numbers of well affected Subjects, under Gentlemen of well known Loyalty, who offered their Service to defend the City, without Reward, upon that dangerous Occasion; but these Offers were ill treated and coldly received by him: For Instance, he proposed to Sir Robert Dickson of Inveresk, who came to Edinburgh on Sept. 15. 1745, from Musselburgh, with 150 Volunteers, to offer their Service, that these Men should enlist themselves for three Months as Soldiers in the Edinburgh Regiment; which could be no otherwise received by these Volunteers than as an Insult and Discouragement to their Zeal; who, being Tradesmen or Husbandmen, did not design to leave their Occupations, and enlist as Soldiers for Hire.

VI. That on Sept. 16. 1745, he receiv'd a Message from the Camp of the Rebels, by Andrew Alves Writer to the Signet, importing, that Edinburgh would be ill treated if not speedily surrendered; being a Message to the same Effect with a Letter that Day from the Pretender's Son, addressed To the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Town Council, of Edinburgh: and yet he did not immediately commit Mr Alves to Prison, nor communicate the Receipt of that Letter to any other of our Officers.

VII. That the same Day he received a Petition from some Inhabitants who opposed the Defence of the City, insisting to have a general Meeting called of the principal Inhabitants, to consult what was proper to be done; and he accordingly held and presided in a Meeting in the New Church Isle that Day, upon the ringing of the Fire Bell; which was the appointed Signal for the Volunteers to repair to their Alarm Posts: In consequence of which few or none of these Volunteers were or could be present at that Meeting, in which there were Numbers of Persons of known Disaffection to the Government: And thus the general Cry was given for surrendering the City, notwithstanding it was well known the Rebels were ill armed, and he had been offered, in aid of the other Forces of the City, to send in 100 Dragoons, or as many as he should desire; but he refused to admit any of them, tho' he had requested such a Party by a Writing under his Hand, to Gen. Gues, but two Hours before.

VIII. At this Meeting the above Letter from the Pretender's Son

Son was delivered to him; and after dismissing the Meeting, he, with others of the Magistrates, &c. went to the Council Chamber, where he caused or suffered the said Letter to be publicly read, and moved or agreed that an Answer should be given to it; which Intercourse was the more criminal in him, that any Danger or Necessity that might be alledged, to avoid its being punishable as High Treason, was owing to his Backwardness to discharge his Duty.

IX. That all this while he refused or neglected, tho' frequently applied to, to give Orders to the Volunteers, who had been long standing on the Streets, how to dispose of themselves or their Arms; upon which they took and executed the Resolution of carrying their Arms to the Castle, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Rebels.

X. That Evening he refused or declined to give his Licence or Authority for a Party sent by Gen. Guest, or Gen. Preston, to remove or spike up the Cannon planted on the City Walls. About the same time he gave Orders to Capt. Dalziel, of the City Guard, to keep Guard that Night with the usual Compliment in peaceable Times; and about the same Time he gave Orders to the Parties of the Train'd Bands, who had been upon Guard at the several Gates of the City, to quit their Posts, and dispose of their Arms in Places where they must fall into the Hands of the Rebels as soon as they enter'd the City.

XI. The same Evening it was proposed in Council, where he presided, that the City's Arms, in Number 1200 Firelocks and Bayonets, should be lodged in the Castle, to prevent their falling into the Hands of the Rebels; but he refused or declined to give any Order for that Purpose, and the Arms were seized by the Rebels the Day following; who came to Edinburgh so imperfectly armed, that this Supply appears to have been one principal Cause of the Disaster that befel our Forces near Prestonpans on Sept. 21.

XII. By these Means it was violently suspected and believed, that he was secretly in the Interest of the Pretender; and the City fell into the Hands of the Rebels after a very suspicious Manner, by a Party of the Rebels entering the Netherbow Port early on Sept. 17. when it was guarded with nothing more than a Sergeant's Command of the City Guard, and was opened for a Hackney-coach to go out, which had just return'd from bringing back the second Deputation sent by the Provost, &c. to the Pretender's Son.

LIST OF WRITINGS to be produced for proving the above Charge against Mr Stuart.

1. Letter from the Pretender's Son, dated at his Camp, Sept. 16. 1745, addressed to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh.
2. Answer from the Pretender's Son to the first Deputation sent by the Magistrates and Council to his Camp.
3. Answer by ditto, to the second Deputation from ditto.
4. Representation by the Ministers of Edinburgh, to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council thereof, dated Sept. 6. 1745. in favour of the Design for putting the City in a proper Posture of Defence.
5. Petition and Address to the Lord Provost and Magistrates of Edinburgh, of certain Burgesses and Inhabitants of the City, offering to serve as Volunteers in Defence of the City, against the Rebels; with two Opinions of his Majesty's Advocate and Solicitor thereto annexed, dated Sept. 7. 1745.
6. Application from the Lord Provost of Edinburgh, and his Majesty's Advocate and Solicitor, to General Guest, on Sept. 16. 1745, for a Party of Dragoons to assist in Defence of the City.
7. Representation of the Committee of Volunteers, to Archibald Stuart, Lord Provost; without a Date, and unsigned, but found in his Custody when apprehended.
8. Representation to the Lord Provost, Magistrates, and Council of Edinburgh, of certain Inhabitants of the City thereto subscribing; which bears no Date, but will be proved to have

been presented to the Provost on Sept. 16. 1745, found in his Pocket when apprehended.

9. Journal of what passed, relating to the Defence of Edinburgh, from Monday Sept. 2. till Monday Sept. 16. in the Hand-writing of the now deceased Mr Colin Maclaurin, Professor of Mathematicks in the College of Edinburgh, and found amongst his Papers after his Death.

10. Examination of Archibald Stuart, Esq; Dec. 7. 1745, before a Committee of the Lords of the Privy Council.

WILL. GRANT.

Extract of a Pamphlet, intitled, A Dialogue between a Gentleman of London, Agent for two Court Candidates, and an honest Alderman of the Country Party. Pr. 1 s. 6 d.

Ald. **W**Hat can you say against annual Parliaments?

Gent. What Advantage do you propose by it?

Ald. That it would not be in the Power of a Minister to corrupt the Electors or Elected.

Gent. You think the Expence would be so great?

Ald. Certainly.

Gent. So much the worse for us, for we must find the Money to corrupt them; but, to confess the Truth, it would have no such Consequence. On the contrary, would you not be surpriz'd could I convince you that this plausible Scheme would of all others bid the fairest for putting Parliaments absolutely into the Hands of a Minister, and that without giving him any Trouble at all with the Electors, and not much more with the Elected.

Ald. This would surprize me indeed.

Gent. By what Right doth any Man sit in Parliament?

Ald. Why, by being elected by his Country.

Gent. You should rather say, by being returned elected; for, if the Person so returned had not a single good Vote, he would have a Right to sit there, and the other would be driven to his Petition. What then would be the Case, if a Minister could corrupt such a Number of Returning Officers as might, when joined to such of his Friends and Dependents as could be fairly elected, secure himself a safe Majority in the House at their first sitting? And may not this Majority be obtained with the greatest Ease, if we admit such universal Corruption as you complain of? The Persons necessary to be corrupted are neither considerable in Number nor Fortune. They are as liable to Corruption as any others; nay, Experience must convince us, that they have been corrupted in the most flagrant Manner. Now is it not certain, that before the Rights of ten Members could be adjusted, the Minister might have done his Business, and might send his Parliament about theirs?

Farther, tho' an annual Parliament might by such Methods become very dangerous to their Country, they would be very little formidable to the Minister. Long Parliaments have Opportunities to form Cabals, which have been often fatal to bad Ministers (and sometimes to good ones). It was principally owing to the short Date of Parliaments that they had formerly so little Weight in our Constitution. K. Charles I. or his wicked Ministers, seemed sensible of this, and were therefore willing to pursue the old Road; and it was the Long Parliament which, to their immortal Honour, preserved the Liberties of this Kingdom when they were really in Danger.

Ald. But the Triennial Bill, I apprehend, is unexceptionable; and this, perhaps, would equally secure us from the Danger of Corruption, with an annual Parliament.

Gent. Perhaps it might; but why should we imagine either would be less corruptible than that which is septennial? Do Men require so long Time to be corrupted? Look into the History of those Parliaments which have been suspected of undue Influence: Are the first Sessions of them less suspicious than the last?

Ald. It would not be worth a Minister's while to corrupt a Triennial Parliament.

Gent.

Gent. It must be evidently worth his while: For the Business of the Nation must be carried on in a Triennial Parliament, and the Minister may be destroyed by it.

Ald. It would not be worth the while of the Members to receive the Wages of Corruption.

Gent. This is altogether as strange a Doctrine. All Wages are in proportion to the Duration of the Service; and it is as good for the Labourer to receive his Hire for six Years under two Contracts as under one. If we allow that a Majority is necessary to screen a bad Minister, or to carry on his wicked Purposes; the only Question with him will be, can it be purchased or no? If the Members are above Corruption for three Years, so would they be for seven. It should seem indeed, according to the Rules of Traffick, that a Majority in the Triennial would be bought cheaper; but admit the contrary, they must be had by a wicked Minister, if possible, whatever be the Price; and they themselves will enable him to defray it.

Besides, do not Country Gentlemen already complain that they are undone by the Expence of an Election once in seven Years? How much more unable would they be to support this Contention once in three Years? So short a Period would hardly allow some Gentlemen Time to enflame the People, to invent Grievances, and sufficiently to circulate Falshoods against the King and his Administration.

A Septennial Parliament hath great Advantage over the other two: For if the Liberty of this Country wholly consists in that Share of Power which is lodged in the Representatives of the People, it follows, that by how much the higher this Power is, and by how much the more Weight it carries in the Scale of our Constitution, so much the higher and stronger is our Liberty. Now, to give this Body of our Representatives any Weight at all, some Degree of Duration is necessary; and the longer and more permanent this is, the greater will be their Power: as, on the contrary, a Body that is eternally fluctuating can have little Weight in a Scale of Power, where it is opposed to what is permanent and perpetual, as the other two Branches of our Constitution are known to be?

Ald. This Argument will go to substitute a perpetual instead of a septennial Parliament.

Gent. *Est modus in rebus*, my Friend; such a House of Commons would be no longer Representatives of the People; and it is easy to see in that Case where the Balance of Power would lie, and what would be the Consequence of it. As a perpetual Parliament would have more Power than a septennial; so hath, for the same Reason, the septennial over those for which you have contended. The perpetual would have too much, and the annual and triennial infinitely too little.

Ald. My Friends complain loudly of the Dissolution of the Parliament.

Gent. What, the same Men who are so angry at Parliaments continuing so long? But, is it the Power of the Crown they dispute, or the Expediency of the Measure?

Ald. As to the Power there can be no Question, for there are many Precedents of such a Dissolution.

Gent. Pardon me there; not of such Dissolutions. Many of our Kings have in Anger dissolved their Parliaments, often without any Intent of calling another for a considerable Period of Time, because these would not come into Court Measures, or give up some Points of their own which the Court disapproved; and such Dissolutions, I grant you, were dangerous Things, and just Grounds of Complaint. But for a King to dissolve a Parliament, which hath distinguished itself by eminent Zeal for his Service, and with which he hath never once disagreed; to abridge their Duration, and yet to dismiss them with Praises and Thanks, of this no Precedent can be found in our Annals.

Ald. What then is the Reason of so new a Proceeding?

Gent. The Reason is this: It is necessary at this Time that as well our Allies as our foreign Enemies should know the real Stability of the present Government, and that our King reigns

in the Hearts of his People, contrary to the malicious Suggestions of *Jacobites*, both at home and abroad. These have wickedly given out, that not only the present Administration, but even the present Royal Establishment, subsists only by a corrupt accidental Majority, in a Parliament almost expired; and that the People, when they should have it again in their Power, would chuse such Representatives as would subvert them both. Hence our foreign Friends are more timorous and jealous, and our Enemies more stubborn. To defeat these Misapprehensions in so dangerous a Season, his Majesty hath thought proper to appeal a Year earlier to the Voice of his People; depending on that Love and Fidelity of theirs, which he so eminently deserves; and well assured they will shew the World, that this Nation is not so mad or infatuated as some at home have wickedly represented it, or some abroad have foolishly believed it.

Pray contrast this Dissolution with the Prolongation of Parliament so much complained of in the late Reign. The only Reason assigned for it was, the Danger of going to elect a new Parliament the Year after a Rebellion, tho' we were then in Peace with all the World. A second Rebellion, and a more dangerous one than the former, is but just overcome; we are in War with *France* and *Spain*: yet instead of prolonging this Parliament beyond its usual Term upon that Account, his Majesty has thought fit to shorten the Term of it by a whole Year. So much more confidently doth he trust in the Loyalty and Affections of his People, than his Father's Administration imagined it safe for that Prince to do. The Reason is plain; the Royal Family were then new to the Nation, but now they are known to us; we have experienced their just and beneficent Government; and that Experience hath rooted in us a Love for the present Establishment, which no Arts of Sedition or Faction can shake. At the same time I will venture to say, this Act of Confidence will yet more strongly establish his Majesty in the Hearts of his People; for it is natural for them to love the more, the more they are trusted.

Ald. They say, it is done because there are some very bad Measures now on the Tapis, which this Dissolution foretells.

Gent. The Presumption is strong the other Way; since, if there were any such Measures in view, they would never venture to trust them to the Judgment of a new Parliament, instead of one in which they had so clear a Majority.

Ald. But is not this stealing a Parliament by Surprise?

Gent. I know but one Way of stealing a Parliament, which is by a great Number of false Returns. Now, to obtain them, the Sheriffs and Returning Officers must be so made as to be fit for the Purpose. Is that the Case this present Year? Look all over the Kingdom, and you will find it quite otherwise; which is the strongest Presumption, that nothing unfair is meant by the Court. And as to Surprise, did not all those who had a natural Interest in any County, City, or Corporation, begin making their Interest before it was known that the Parliament would be dissolved, as is always done the Year before a general Election. Faction indeed will have less Time to work in, the People will sooner return to their Morals and Senses, and the Reign of Drunkenness, Idleness, and other Enormities attending Elections, will be abridg'd. Country Gentlemen will save the Expence of treating their Boroughs or Counties a Twelve-month more. What of all this, I desire to know, can afford a reasonable Cause of Complaint?

ADVICE to ELECTORS.

CHUSE not a Fool. It is a Disgrace to you. And there is no Fool but has Sense enough to make a Knave.

Not a Man that has nothing to say for himself. It is not likely that he will have much to say for you.

Not a Drunkard. *There is more Hope of a Fool than of him.* The Fool may be directed by a wise Man: But the other advises only with his Bottle, and his Brother Sots over a Bottle.

No:

Not a mere Sportsman. Nature never designed him for a Senator. *All his Delight is in the Work of his Calling, and he shall not be found where Parables are spoken.* 'Tis odds but he will attend his Hounds better than the House, or give you Cause to wish he had.

Not a Man that pretends to more Honesty than the rest of the World. If he has it, he is a Fool for boasting of a Superiority, so useless and so hateful: If he has it not, (and 'tis an hundred to one but that's the Case) he is an Hypocrite, and a Knave, and means to cheat you.

Not a Man that is ruled by his Wife. You are to chuse Parliament Men, not Parliament Women.

Not the Man your Wife is for. Who knows what she hopes to get for your Vote? Who knows whether she has not been well paid before-hand? Besides, who would be thought to be govern'd by his Wife?

Not a Man that can't draw up a short Advertisement, to ask for Votes, without Nonsense or false Grammar. A Member of Parliament should be able to write Sense and *English*.

Country-Gentlemen are very apt to think that they have an Interest, as landed Men, contrary to the Interest of Trade, and to act accordingly. It is an inveterate Error, and, I fear, not curable, except by the Smart of Experience; for Reason, contrary to the Nature of all other Things, always goes for least where there is the greatest Scarcity of it. Chuse not such Men. Trade is always at Work for the Benefit of the Land; and without it your Land would not give you a Plumb Pudding.

Chuse contented Men, if you can find 'em. But, whatever you do, chuse not restless, turbulent, factious Men. They never did Good in any Government, in any Condition of it, nor never will. If Things are well, they make 'em ill; if ill, worse. The People of *Rome*, by chusing such Men their Tribunes, lost the Liberty they thought they were securing.

Chuse not Men who would make you believe that your Liberties are in Danger. The King and his Ministers know, and even these Men, tho' none of the wisest, know, that he could not attempt to destroy Liberty without certain and instantaneous Ruin to himself. His alter'd Friends, and unalterable Foes, would join against him with equal Animosity, and there would not be a Sword drawn in his Defence throughout the three Kingdoms. The Whigs will not be any Man's Slaves; and all who are that Way disposed are already engaged to another.

Chuse not a wrong Head. You'll have him expose himself and you, by impeaching the Subscribers to Infirmarys, for levying Money without Consent of Parliament, or some Nonsense or other, perhaps the very first Day of his sitting in the House. From every other living Creature you have some Chance of a right Vote some Time or other, but this contrarational Animal naturally takes every Thing by the wrong Handle: Nothing therefore ought to prevail with you to chuse one of this Sort.

Not a Man who does not love his Country.

Not a Man who loves the *French*. We are commanded to love our Enemies, but not our Country's Enemies.

Not a Man that rejoices at the Successes of the *French*, and the Defeat and Slaughter of his Countrymen. He may be a Patriot, but he cannot be a Lover of his Country.

Not a Man who always magnifies the Advantages gained by the *French*, and diminishes their Losses.

Not a Man who is credulous of every Thing that is good News for the *French*, or bad for us; but has no Faith the other Way. It is a sure Sign. We believe as we wish.

Not the Men the *French* King is for. If you happen not to know who they are, ask his Friends. If they won't tell you their Votes will

Not a Jacobite, if you are not a Jacobite yourself, because he is an Enemy; if you are, because he is a Friend. You know what he must swear before he can sit in the House; and who would have an Hand in sending a Friend to Hell?

Not a Man that does not care to say he is no Jacobite.

Not a Man who toasts Riddles.

Not a Man just come out of the Hands of a Jacobite Tutor.

Not a dishonest Man. And here it behoves you to be very circumspect. For if there be not above ten honest Men in an hundred (which is the most candid and charitable Computation I ever heard of) you run a dreadful Risk without Care, and Hypocrisy makes the greatest no more than necessary.

I was thinking of other Articles, when the last put me in Mind of the Smallness of our Stock, which, I am afraid, will scarce admit of more Exclusions.

REGULATIONS of the WINDOW TAX.

SOME Doubts concerning the Intention of the late Act for changing the Duty on Windows, being referred to the Attorney and Solicitor General, they have given their Opinion, "That all Offices and Out-houses, whether adjoining or not to the main House, which, from the Use of them are to be consider'd as part of the House, and necessary or convenient to the dwelling therein, such as Kitchen, Laundry, Wash-house, &c. are to be looked upon as part of the Dwelling-house; but that other Offices and Out-houses, as Malt-houses, Coach-houses, &c. ought not to be charged, unless they have Lodging-rooms in them.

That the Windows in Houses, inhabited by Persons who, by reason of their Poverty, are exempted from Taxes to the Church and Poor, containing ten Windows or Lights, are chargeable.

That every Set of Chambers in a Stair case in the Inns of Court is to be charged separately as a distinct Edifice.

That *Wales* and *Berwick*, tho' not particularly mentioned, are within the Intent of this Act, part of *England*, and the Houses there subject to the Two Shilling Tax.

N. B. *The Word England by a subsequent Act is declared to include Wales and Berwick, in all former and future Acts.*

That Windows which are usually shut up, and only used to receive in Goods, Fuel, or the like, are not chargeable.

That in many Dwelling Houses in Market Towns, Windows in a Frame the full Length of long Shops, excepting a Space for the Door, which sometimes is placed in the Middle of such Window; and Windows made over such Doors, the Partitions between such Window and Door being less than 12 Inches in breadth, can be charged but as one Window only.

That Hospitals, Poor Houses, Work Houses, Infirmarys, &c. are not chargeable with this Duty.

The RESOLVE.
Tune, Gently stir and blow the Fire.

I.

*Let grave Fools indulge their Spleen;
Love, nor Wine, their Spirits cheer;
Ever in a gloomy Dream,
Sour and rigid all the Year;
Let sullen Rules the sullen sway,
Give me my Glass * and Chloë gay.*

II.

*Since that Life is but a Span,
Ev'ry Inch I will enjoy;
Melancholy, pale and wan,
Cancer like does Health destroy;
But resy Mirth yields Joys elate,
And adds no Mirth a longer Date.
See the avaricious Fool
Starve amidst his golden Store!
Joy nor Bliss can reach his Soul,
Sordid Cares his Peace devour;
From Avarice and Envy free,
Nor Pomp, nor Wealth are Snare to me.*

IV.

*Gen'rous Thoughts shall with me dwell,
Ever faithful to my Friend,
Reluctant to revenge an Ill,
Ev'n on those that most offend.*

* A Glass to cherish and exhilarate;
nothing of Intemperance is meant.

*Thus I'm resolv'd thro' Life to move,
In Friendship, Gaiety, and Love.*

Penrith, May 19.

J. W.

The PRAYER.
- AN IMITATION.

Address'd to Miss F--- G--- R.

*Defend, ye Powers divine, my Heart
From lawless Joys and Smiles;
From impious Love, or nicer Art,
Which Honour chaste beguiles.*

*From faithless Vows, from awful Tears,
That do to Pity move;
From keen Desire, from softening Tears,
These Springs which foster Love.*

*Shou'd rowing Passions make me blind,
Still Virtue be my Guide;
Or if frail Nature seems declin'd,
Just Reason shew thy Pride.*

*My Heart whose Flames unseen, yet pure,
Let every Virtue aid;
For he who thinks himself secure,
May soonest be dismay'd.*

Dean, near Edinb. June 30.

E P I.

EPITAPH on A—NY H—N,
Woodmonger and Miner.

W^hom equal to Mankind, false Hopes deceive,
Who sought in Life, what Death alone could give,
Content without Alloy, the chymick Stone,
By thousands coveted, obtain'd by none.
Nature and Art for this his Pow'r obey,
Here falls the lofty Oak, there Rocks give way,
And now the lab'ring Vessel clears the Sea.
But Earth and Seas afford a poor Supply,
The Mine's exhausted, and the Floods are dry;
The Labour how immense! how low the Gains!
The Soul still restless, and the Thirst remains.
Deluded Man, in Life to hope for good!
Pursue a Shadow, and embrace a Cloud.
But grateful Death, when Life's dull Scenes are past,
Gives what he sought, and crowns the Wish at last.
Inclined in Oaken-urn, in Earth's deep Shade,
Here now the Miner's awful Dust is laid,
Whilst the glad Ghost to Paradise convey'd,
Whitehaven.

FIRE, WATER, WOMEN.

Vander Bruin revers'd. By a LADY.

F^{ire}, Water, Women, are Man's Ruin,
Says that old doating, Dutchman, BRUIN:†
But what Phlegmatick Humour bred
Such Frantick Notions in his Head?
Ascribing thus Life's baleful Woes
To Causes whence each Blessing flows.
Fire! the blest genial Light of Day,
Pure in itself without Alloy;
Reliever of the burthen'd Earth,
To pregnant Nature giving Birth.
Gold by its Power is brighter made,
And takes fresh Lustre from its Aid;
The human Savage this improves,
And warms and softens till he loves:
Who could endure the biting Pain
Of tardy Saturn's frigid Reign,
Did this kind Element not cheer,
And soothe the Rigour of the Year?
But when an haughty Tyrant grown
It aims to rule beyond its Throne,
Its rival—Water, like a Sage,
Repels the Torrent of its Rage.
Thee, crystal Flood! thee purling Stream!
How oft the Poet's chosen Theme!
You slake the Lab'rer's parching Thirst,
When by hot Cancer's Influence curst;
His glowing Breast in you he laves,
And cools in your refreshing Waves:
Youth's Goddess, Hebe! calls for thee,
Meet social of her Darling Tea;
Composers too of nuptial Strife,
Restoring Peace to Man and Wife;
Sir Knight thy blest Effects admir'd,
And prov'd the Good by the inspir'd.‡
For Woman next I plead, old Man,
Woman! thy Life! thy Soul! O Man,
In Eden plac'd, yet wretched State!
Till Heav'n in Pity form'd a Mate;
Thou'st the Gift, of all bellow'd,
Thy primal, and thy chiefest Good,
In ev'ry Grace and Beauty drest,
To win, and charm a social Breast.

Then, sage Mynheer, this Truth confess,
That hence springs human Happiness;
That Fire, and Water, and the Fair,
Are Claimants both of Thanks and Care:
And not by Fate as Evils sent,
But Life's kind Aids and Blessings meant.

BIDDY BELLAIR.

COCK-FIGHTING.

W^here *Dudford's Walks with vary'd Beauty
shine,
And some are pleas'd with bowling, some with Wine,

† See Prior's Poems.

‡ Alluding to a Story, in the Tatler, of the good
Effects of a Lady's holding cold Water in her Mouth.* A Gentleman's Seat, about a Mile from Birm-
ingham, fitted up for the Reception of Company, in i-
mitation of Vaux-hall Gardens,

Behold a gen'rous Train of Cocks repair,
To vie for Glory in the Toils of War:
Each Hero busies to conquer or to die;
What mighty Hearts in little Bosoms lie!
Come, Hogarth, thou whose Art can best declare,
What Forms, what Features human Passions wear;
Come, with a Painter's philosophick Sight,
Survey the circling Judges of the Fight.
Touch'd with the Sport of Death, while ev'ry Heart
Springs to the changing Face, exert thy Art;
Mix with the Smiles of Cruelty at Pain
Whate'er looks anxious in the Lust of Gain;
And say, can ought that's gen'rous, just, or kind,
Beneath this Aspect, lurk within the Mind?
Is lust of Blood or Treasure Vice in all,
Abhor'd alike on whomsoever it fall?
Are mighty States, and Gamblers still the same?
And War itself a Cock-fight, and a Game?
Are Sieges, Battles, Triumphs, little Things;
And Armies only the Game-cocks of Kings?
Which fight, in Freedom's Cause, still blindly bold,
By battles only, and the Main for Gold?

The crested Bird, whose Voice awakes the Morn,
Whose Plumage streaks of radiant Gold adorn,
Proud of his Birth, on fair Salopia's Plain,
Stalks round, and scowls Defiance and Disdain.
Not fiercer looks the proud Helvetians wear,
Tho' Thunder slumbers in the Arms they bear:
Nor Thracia's fierce Sons, a warlike Race!
Display more Prowess, or more martial Grace.
But, lo! another comes, renown'd for Might,
Renown'd for Courage, and provokes the Fight.
Yet what, alas! avails his furious Mein,
His ruddy Neck, and Breast of varied Green?
Soon thro' his Brain the Fee's bright Weapon flies,
Eternal Darkness shades his swimming Eyes;
Prostrate he falls, and, quiv'ring, spurns the Ground,
While Life indignant issues from the Wound.
Unhappy Hero, had thy humbler Life
Deny'd thee Fame by Deeds of martial Strife,
Still hadst thou crow'd, for future Pleasures spar'd,
Th' exulting Monarch of a Farmer's Yard.

Like Fate, alas! too soon th' illustrious prove,
The Great by Hatred fall, the Fair by Love;
The Wife, the Good, can scarce preserve a Name,
Expung'd by Envy from the Rolls of Fame.
Peace and Oblivion still thro' Life secure,
In friendly Grooms, the Simple, Homely, Poor.
And who would wish to bask in Glory's Ray,
To buy with Peace the Laurel or the Bay?
What tho' the Wreath defy the Light'ning's Fire,
The Bard and Hero in the Storm expire.
Be Rest and Innocence my humbler Lot,
Scarce known thro' Life, and after Death forgot.

THE JOURNEY OF LIFE.

An ALLEGORICK ELEGY in the Manner of
Sir WALTER RALEIGH.

By J—C—Esq;

W^hILE thro' Life's thorny Road I go,
I will not want Companions too:
A dreary Journey, and alone,
Would be alas! too troublesome.
But Company that's choice and good,
Makes Trouble hardly understood:
For Toil divided seems to be
No Toil, but a Felicity.
Therefore will I Companions take,
As well for Ease as Safety's sake:
Fair Truth shall serve me for a Guide;
Justice shall never leave my Side.
Integrity, my trusty Guard,
Nor will I Caution quite discard:
Experience shall my Tutor be,
Nor will I wiser seem than he:
Discretion all my Thoughts shall weigh,
And Modesty my Words convey:
Soft Innocence protect my Sleep,
And Clarity my Purse shall keep.
Thus, thro' this Wilderness I'll stray,
Nor ever fear to lose my Way.
The Sages I sometimes will see,
Be sometimes with the Muses free;
With guiltless Mirth an Hour beguile,
Or with free spoken Satire smile;

With Meditation often walk,
Or with sweet Melancholy talk:
With these Companions dear I'll sport,
Nor heed the Journey, long or short;
So Health supply the Doctor's Place,
And for a Chaplain, I've God's Grace.

For the MONUMENT of Lady Lyttleton.
Having employ'd the short Term assign'd to her here, in
the uniform Practice of Religion and Virtue.

M^Ade to engage all Hearts, and charm all Eyes,
Tho' meek magnanimous, tho' witty and
Polite, as all her Life in Courts had been,
Yet good, as she the World had never seen;
The noble Fire of an exalted Mind,
With gentlest Female Tendernefs combin'd:
Her Speech was the melodious Voice of Love,
Her Song the warbling of the vernal Grove;
Her Eloquence was sweeter than her Song,
Soft as her Heart, and as her Reason strong;
Her Form each Beauty of her Mind exprest,
Her Mind was Virtue, by the Graces drest.

To T. C—R—W, Esq; on his Motion carried
for erecting a Monument to the Memory of
the brave Capt. CORNWALL.

O^H! born to shew, in this degenerate Age,
Some Virtue still keeps ling'ring on our Stage,
Whose Truth no foul Desertions can disgrace,
And much too honest e'er to be in Place;
How grossly they do scan thy Patriot Scheme!
Who think Reward thy Motion's only Aim?
Some Punishment, you judg'd the Wretches due,
Whose private Piques the publick Weal o'erthrow:
But finding publick Justice all too weak,
Her virtuous Vengeance on her Head to wreak,
Resolv'd, at least, obliquely to hand down
Their Guilt, though grafted on a just Renown;
A Monument you vote, as Virtue's Tribute,
Which shrewdly hints the Contrast of a Gibbet.

A PANEYGRICK on the FAIR-SEX.

A^ND art thou then, dear lovely Creature,
Only a fair Defect of Nature?
Your Sex does she delight to arm
Only with ev'ry outward Charm?
That all your Care and Art you place
In setting off a lovely Face?
Has she no single Charm consign'd,
No Grace to beautify the Mind?
That thus the Setting you esteem,
And quite neglect th' unpolish'd Gem?
What tho' those lovely Cheeks may show
As Marble smooth, as white as Snow,
And in those Beds of Snow there glows
(Nature's sweet Paint) a lovelier Rose?
Yet Time will spoil the fairest Flow'r,
And tell me what is Beauty more?
Is there no Charm then that can last
When all this short-liv'd Bloom is past?
Nothing to sooth the Heart-felt Care
In thinking of what once we were?
Or is there aught can charm us more
Than conscious Beauty did before?

Virtue and Wisdom, heav'nly Pair,
O teach me now to warm my Fair!
Teach me to make her Bosom glow
With ardent Love, bright Maids, for you,
Rightly to act, O give her Skill,
And to that Knowledge join a Will.
Give her above her Sex to soar,
And scorn the Trifles they adore;
Good-natur'd Wit, and humble Merit,
An easy, tho' a lively Spirit.
A Mind, another's Woes to feel,
A generous Heart those Woes to heal,
Nor let her Virtues give her Pride
Another's Foibles to deride;
But she to them for ever blind,
And only to her own unkind.
The loveliest Earth that e'er was seen,
Adorn with all that's Heaven within.
Yet whilst you use your chiefest Art,
Dear Maid, new Graces to impart

To those which now your Mind adorn,
Not quite your outward Beauties scorn.
For Men of Sense alike despise
The dress-out Fool, or fluttish Wife.
Still mind that lovely Shape and Air,
Still let those Ringlets of thy Hair
Thus negligently-graceful flow
Around that Neck of polish'd Snow;
And ev'ry Grace your Lover sees
Preserve, and heighten, if you please.
Teach from each Charm your Darts to fly,
And point the Light'nings of your Eye;
Yet be another Thought consign'd
To polish and inform your Mind.
On this employ your chief Respect,
And study This nor That Neglect.
This to improve the Pen I take,
And trifling Verses fondly make;
And Precepts with Example join,
To point and to enforce the Line.
Indifferent quite to other's Praise,
But blest, if you approve my Lays.
First then, and most beware of Love;
For soon too soon its Power you'll prove.
Honey will always gather Flies,
And Fops will bask it in your Eyes,
And titled Fools be ever near
To whisper Nonsense in your Ear;
Like Gnats that fly around the Flame,
Nor hurt the Splendor of your Fame:
Unpitied tho' themselves expire,
Buzzing too near the radiant Fire.
But, Oh! beware the Man of Sense,
Hark to his Voice on no Pretence:
For when his Tongue defends to feign,
And counterfeit the tender Pain,
Ah! what can then poor Woman do?
Who can escape, when such pursue?
He'er the Flowers flies like the Bee,
Kisses each scented Plant and Tree,
Till one he singles from the Bow'r,
And robs, and then he fakes the Flow'r.
The ravish'd Flow'r hangs down its Head,
And mourns its Charms, and Treasure fled.
Guard then, ye Fair, your tender Hearts,
For Men have Tongues, and Love has Darts.
How does the Youth your Charms admire,
E'er yet your Breasts confess the Fire!
But that once gain'd away he goes,
And perjur'd leaves you to your Woes.
Whilst you depriv'd of all Relief,
Sit like the Statue of some Grief,
With flowing Eyes, dishevel'd Hair,
And, deaf to Patience, eye Despair.

"Ah! whether flies my trembling Dear?
"What does my lovely *Stella* fear?
"As coy as fair, she like some Fawn
"Skims panting o'er the level Lawn;
"Through Woods and pathless Hills she roams,
"Till to her anxious Dam she comes.
"And flying fears the rustling Trees
"Which murmur to the whisp'ring Breeze,
"And trembles at the shiv'ring Vines,
"Whilst ev'ry Leaf its Terrors joins.
"Ah! turn and see, too tim'rous Maid,
"By what vain Fears thy Breast's betray'd.
"Nor Tyger fierce, nor Lion I,
"No cruel Beast of Prey you fly.
"With full-blown Beauties, ripe for Man,
"Whoever to her Mother ran?
"Come, *Stella*, come, forsake her Arms,
"And give to rapt'rous Love thy Charms."

Thus sung Sir *Charles*, nor sung in vain,
Stella rewards his tender Pain.
And for a Month enraptur'd prov'd
How sweet to love, and be lov'd.
Then see, and O ye Nymphs beware,
The Brute discards the ruin'd Fair;
Throws, like a pois'nous Weed, away
The Flow'r that charm'd him for a Day.

There was a Thing, as Poets feign,
Call'd Modesty in *Saturn's* Reign;
But when the saw new Vices rise,
Blushing she fought her native Skies.
Maid since improving more and more,
Now smile at what they blush'd before.

I own for this a greater Shame
Should brand the careless Parent's Name.
Dress, Pleasure, Gaiety, and Show,
Is all they teach, and all they know.
For ever bent on these, 'tis well
If one in ten know how to spell.
Why does she not inspire her Youth
With Love of Virtue and of Truth?
Open th' Ideas of her Mind?
And bid her Thoughts fear unconfin'd?
And teach her little Heart to glow
The more she knows, the more to know?
Till perfect shines her tender Spirit
Fit Comfort for a Man of Merit.
The Mother once with Precept sage
Inform'd her Daughter's tender Age,
And by Example show'd the thought,
Just were the Precepts that she taught.
Now each new Pleasure draws along
The wither'd Old, and sprightly Young,
The Devil twining round the Root,
First seizes that, and then the Fruit.
Thus bred in Hurry and in Noise,
How can the taste domestick Joys?
And thoughtless, gay, and insincere,
And here, and there, and ev'ry where,
How in herself Soul-charming blend
The Wife, the Mistress, and the Friend?
'Tis hence such Crowds by Wedlock curs'd,
Thy Pray'r, *Pygmalion*, have revers'd;
For as you fondly pray'd for Life
To make the sculptur'd Stone a Wife,
The Marry'd speak a diff'rent Tone,
And wish their Wives were turn'd to Stone.

O! Wisdom! deign celestial Fair,
To make my Charmer's Mind thy Care!
O! never call'd upon in vain,
Descend with all thy heav'nly Train;
Religious Thought, white Innocence,
Mild Temper, and soft Diffidence,
Submissive Sweetness, chaste Reserve,
Flying the Praises they deserve;
And Virtue bright, and Knowledge meek,
And Modesty with blushing Cheek,
Good-nature smiling, Sense refin'd,
Soft Heart, chaste Soul, and spotless Mind.

To H—— when *Chloris* lends an Ear,
And turns from you because sincere,
Say, *Damon*, don't you plainly see
How prevalent is Flattery?
He sings her Charms, you sigh your Love,
Mind who will most successful prove.
Who feels least Pain, and has most Art,
Is surest of a Woman's Heart.

Melinda, won't your Foibles do?
But must you aim at ours too?
O! leave to Men the Gaming Trade,
Too rough a Folly for a Maid.
Why grows it then so much you Care
That *Sundays* now no Sabbaths are?
It is not that the Thing is wrong,
For that none ever minded long;
A Vice it is, a damn'd one may be.
But what is that to many a Lady?
A stronger Reason you may find,
The only one most Women mind;
Believe me, 'tis a real Case,
It certainly will spoil your Face.
For could you but behold the Passions
That every little Loss occasions,
How the Heart flutters, the Blood boils,
The starting Tear, tho' hid with Smiles,
The wrinkled Brow, each lovely Feature
Distorted to another Creature,
You'd think of this e'er yet too late,
And save your Face, and your Estate.

O! could I justly smooth my Lays,
And like their Charms their Virtues praise!
That Theme true Pleasure would create;
But Censure is a Task I hate.

But where's the Maid whose Converse sweet,
Can yield the Mind a heav'nly Treat?
Who, whilst th' enraptur'd Soul is hung
Upon the Musick of her Tongue,
With Honey-flowing Lips can move
The Heart, the Mind, the Soul to Love?

From whose dear Voice Persuasion flows,
Who wears a Meaning in her Eyes,
Whose love-lieft Locks and Charms we find
But Emanations of her Mind;
Like Stars whose Beams strike the Sight,
Whilst 'Tis the Heav'n that give 'em Light;
That Mind she studies how to arm
With every Love-attracting Charm,
Till perfect form'd, it shines replete
With Sense submissive, Temper sweet,
Each melting Way, each gentle Art,
And all that Tenderness of Heart
That makes the hardest Breast obey,
And wins th' enraptur'd Soul away.
Constant to Charms like these we prove,
And Reason is the Root of Love.
For hence the loving loved Wife
Can sweeten ev'ry Care of Life,
Can soothe each Trouble that annoys,
Or by partaking mine our Joys.

How few with such Perfections shine!
Yet, *Delia*, all these Charms are thine.
My Angel! in my Soul thy Throne,
And with thy Blessing blend thy own.
For none the Passion that I feel can tell,
None can conceive, for None have lov'd so well.

F A N C Y.

FANCY, thou my sly Theme,
Sleeping, waking, still a Dream,
Ever wand'ring from thy Home,
Pleas'd like Eriant Knight to roam,
Wild encounter'g Monster, Elf,
Each created by himself.
Thou, the power who prompted on
T' such Fears *La Mureba's* Don,
Or inspir'd *Cervantes's* train
Quixote and his Arms to feign;
Thou, who teachest Bards to climb
Fam'd *Parnassus's* Top sublime;
Give me of the sacred Fount,
Give me *Pegasus* to mount;
Nor thy Aid invoc'd refuse,
Thou my *Phæbus*, thou my *Muse*:
Thine is my devoted Lay,
Bold thy Empire to display.

Early in our infant Soul
Thou bear'st Rule without Controul,
E'er the Novice Reason knows,
As a Judge, to interpose;
When the Nurse Ideas vain
Fixes on the tender Brain,
Goblins, Imps, enchanted Grounds,
Witches Gambols, Fairy Rounds;
Still, as we in Years advance,
Thou improv'st the Magick Trance,
Verg'd on Manhood, now the Boy
Quits each former childish Toy,
Leaves off building Paper Houses,
And new Games with Cards espouses;
Then, with Golden Dreams elate,
Gives to Fortune his Estate.

Youthful *Strephon* views a Lefs,
Fancy, thro' thy flatter'ing Glass;
Gods, what Features! what an Air!
Sure no mortal Nymph so fair;
Cupid's wanton in her Eyes,
And with *Venus's* self she vies;
Yet by *Venus* is not grac'd,
Nor her *Cestus* binds her Waist;
Thou, O *Fancy*, mak'st her shine,
Thine each Grace, the *Cestus* thine.

After various Whims we run,
These pursue what others shun.
Hark, *Adonis* wakes the Morn,
Shouting to his Hounds and Horn:
Him the Tumult of the Chase
More delights than Love's Embrace,
While in Myrtle Groves a one
Slighted Beauty makes her Moan.

Many a Change from *Fancy* springs,
Strange as those th' *Ovid* sings.
Wedded *Zelus*, jealous grown,
Thinks *Adonis's* Change his own.
View we, *Pope*, thy Realm of Spleen,
There are living Tea-pots seen,

" Bent one Arm and one held out,
 " That the Handle, this the Spout ;
 " Jars there sigh, a Pipkin walks,
 " There a learned Goose-pye talks ;
 " Men conceive as *Fancy* works,
 " Maids turn'd Bottles call for Corks.

Sons of *Eusepius*, know
 What to *Fancy*'s Power ye owe.
Chloe's vapour'd (fancy'd ill)
 Doctor, haile and show your Skill ;
Fancy gives the Patient Ease,
Fancy earns the Doctor Fees.

See the Antiquarian Porc
 Raptur'd on his Medal Store,
 Canker'd Brass, long hid in Dust,
 Valued more the more its Rust ;
 In his Eye one *Osbo* shines
 More than modern Mints of Coins.
 After him the Miser view,
 He's the Slave of *Fancy* too ;
 Him delights to have and hold
 Idle Heaps of treasure'd Gold,
 Which no Benefit produce ;
 They're but Medals, out of Use.

Thou, O *Fancy*, provest vain
 What Philosophers maintain ;
 That Effects of different Kind
 From one Cause we never find.
 Hope and Fear from *Fancy* flow,
 Author of our Bliss and Woe.

Pure Religion you invade,
 From her Fane expell the Maid,
 While the superstitious Crew
 Sacrifice alone to you.

Ignis fatuus of the Mind,
Fancy, thou dost Reason blind ;
 Then no Wonder if we stray,
 When our Guide has lost his Way.

The RESURRECTION.

PART III. [See p. 101, and 129.]

ARGUMENT. *A Description of Hell.*—*Speech of the Damn'd.*—*A Reflection upon it, in an Address to Sinners upon Earth.*—*A Description of Heaven, and their Employments there ; with which the Poem concludes.*

lucis egenus
 Tartarus, horridus eructans faucibus æstu,
 sedesque quietæ :
 Quas neque concutunt venti, neque nubila nimbis
 Adspargunt, neque nix acri concreta pruina
 Cana cadens violat : semperque innubilis æther
 Integrit, & large diffuso lumine ridet. LUCRET.

LET now, once more, the Muse the Scene pursue
 And endless Scenes of Bliss or Torment view,
 Eternal Depths ! and Seas without a Shore !
 Where Bliss runs smooth, or fiery Billows roar !
 With chilling Horror view the Depths below,
 And trace the Gulph of everlasting Woe.
 Regions of Sorrow ! doleful Shades ! where Peace,
 And all its balmy Comforts, ever cease !
 No Bound controul's th' unwearied Space, but Hell,
 Endless as those dire Pains that in it dwell ;
 No rosy Morn does its kind Dawn display ;
 Nor Sun auspicious glads the opening Day :
 Nought there but dreary Desolation's found,
 Intolerable Anguish stalks around.
 Wide flames the burning Bottom of the Pool,
 And fiery Seas of fuming Sulphur roll.
 Here flames a Furnace, there the rattling Chain
 Confines a Wretch to everlasting Pain.
 These, these the Regions, where the *Bad* must dwell,
 Their Bliss, their Heaven on Earth, exchanged for
 Hell.

Each recollected Pleasure makes them smart,
 And every Transport stabs them to the Heart.
 Speechless and fixt in all the Depth of Woe,
 What mingling Torments in their Bosom glow !
 Where'er they throw their baleful Eyes around,
 Flames roar tremendous, rattling Chains resound.
 Flames—greedy to devour, and chains to close
 In endless Circuits of eternal Woes,
 Welt'ring in Wreaths of everlasting Fire,
 Rack'd are their Souls, nor can their Souls expire,

Ten Thousand Thousand Years the Torment flows,
 And with flesh Force the fiery Furnace glows.
 In every Soul a fiery Deluge reigns,
 And mid'ning Fevers revel in their Veins.
 Rack'd with Remorse ! what Millions would they
 give

For one Day more, one Trial more to live.
 By Tears, and Groans, and never ceasing Care,
 By all the pious Violence of Prayer,
 To bid their Souls in tender Meltings flow,
 For Scenes of by-past Sin, and present Woe ;
 Deep Anguish !—But too late they now repent,
 Too late bemoan their Sins, and Life mispent !

Gnashing the Teeth, and rattling of the Chain,
 Are all the Musick, to the Damn'd, in Pain.
 Without, the Sheets of flaming Sulphur roll,
 Within, Damnation flashes on the Soul ;
 Damnation, which Almighty Wrath inspires,
 Demons inflict, and Conscience feeds the Fires.
 Thought ! giddy Thought, recoiling, backward flows,
 And leaves unfinished their excessive Woes.
 Shrieks ! doleful Shrieks ! and Groans are heard
 around.

And Plaints in these, or Words like these, resound.

" Almighty Father ! Heav'n's eternal Sire !
 " O hear my Prayer, from boiling Seas of Fire.
 " Oh ! must my Soul, that Soul thou didst inspire !
 " And warm'd with sacred Seeds of heavenly Fire !
 " Must it be doom'd to Scenes of endless Pain,
 " To roil in Flames, and wrestle with its Chain ;
 " With Fires malignant, ever to engage,
 " Powerful to bear ; and satisfy their Rage ?

" When thousand Times, ten Thousand Years
 are run,
 " Oh must my Sorrows still be but begun !
 " Why didst thou speak me into Misery,
 " And bid me wretched, when thou bidst me be ?
 " Why didst thou curse me with a second Frame,
 " Rais'd from the Grave, to everlasting Pain ?

" Dread Sire ! I've sinn'd, 'tis just I feel thine
 Ire,
 " And breathe my Groans in agonizing Fire :
 " But can't an Age of Misery atone,
 " For a few Years of Sin, so swiftly gone ?
 " But oh ! these Pangs ! oh, must they never end ?
 " Still, still endure ! and Thought's last Verge
 transcend ?

" For ever ! oh ! for ever must I dwell,
 " In all these dreadful Agonies of Hell ?

" But if in vain, I wish my Pangs may cease,
 " Then grant at least, one Hour, one Moment's
 Ease !
 " One Drop of Water to allay this Pain,
 " This mad'ning Fever in each boiling Vein !"
 Thus they with fervent Prayer, to grant, implore
 That they, or all their Torments, be no more.
 In vain ! o'erwhelm'd in Seas of fell Despair,
 Excessive Agonies their Bosoms tear !

Say, couldst thou, Caitif ! brave Almighty Ire,
 And lie content, in everlasting Fire ?
 With Fiends eternal, ever couldst thou dwell,
 With all the damn'd, despairing Souls in Hell ?
 Bear all the Woe, that centers in the Load
 Of Wrath Almighty, and an injur'd God ?
 All this, say, couldst thou bear ?—and vastly more
 Than Reason can, or human Thought explore ?
 No sure !—each Sense with wild Amazement's
 fraught,

And thy Blood shivers at the distant Thought.
 Must it be so ?—and shall the fading Toy,
 The fleeting Dream of false deluding Joy :
 The Flash of Pleasure lasting for a Day,
 Shall these, to endless Rounds of Woe betray ?
 For these, deluded Fool, your Soul resign
 To Flames, to Devils, and to Hell consign ?
 The Hour, the fatal Hour shall ha'ning come,
 That shall for Ages fix the fatal Doom.
 But Words are vain to fright ; the Wretch will find
 Hell's truer Image pictur'd in his Mind.

These Pangs excessive, let the Wicked view,
 Trace ev'ry Groan, and every Shriek pursue ?
 Behold the racking Pain, the twinging Smart,
 The bleeding Anguish of the tortur'd Heart !

Tremendous as they are : these Tortures view,
 Then think ye *Bad*, this Hell is made for you ;
 For you the fiery Chain, and Furnace glow,
 And all the tort'ring Ministers of Woe.

But now emergent from the Depths below,
 Muse leave these gloomy Shades and Realms of Woe :
 To Heaven's bright Court direct the gladden'd Wing,
 And heavenly Glories all enraptur'd sing :
 With vast Delight, o'er the bright Mansions roam,
 And raptur'd, hail the ever blessed Home.
 How pure ! how glorious all ! and how divine !
 How lovely where th' immortal Court does shine
 For tho' thro' all the undivided God,
 Thro' vast Immensity diffus'd—Abroad,
 Thro' Air, and Earth, and Seas, and the wide Ball,
 The Universal Presence swells o'er All.
 Yet here *Jehovah* all his Pomp displays,
 And pours his Glory, one unclouded Blaze ;
 Here keeps his Court, superior and alone,
 And Suns and Worlds the Pavement of his Throne.

No more the Sun's faint Rays the Day adorn,
 Nor Evening Cynthia swells her Silver Horn :
 No more the Day and Night alternate reign,
 Nor Darkness spread o'er Heav'n her deep Domain :
 But God himself shall shine eternal Day,
 And each blest Soul drink an immortal Ray.

Oh ! say ye Seraphs, frequent in his Sight,
 What Flows you feel, of ever fresh Delight !
 For, who but you, can tell these Joys Abroad,
 Felt from the blissful Vision of the God ?
 How does his Presence, cloudless, calm, impart,
 And smile eternal Joy on every Heart !
 To him, inaptur'd, all th' immortal Choir
 Stretch the full Note, and strike the sounding Lyre.
 From Age to Age, the grateful Lay prolong,
 And in rich Comfort swell th' immortal Song :
 Bid vast Immensity his Praises sound,
 And wond'ring Worlds thro' all their Spheres re-
 found.

While thus they pour their Souls in ev'ry Lay,
 Some roam Abroad and tread the milky Way ;
 Wand'ring thro' all the Mazes of the Sky,
 And, where no Thought can reach, unbounded fly.
 Admire the Wonders of th' Eternal Round,
 And Suns and Worlds profusely flung around ;
 Thro' all the vast Magnificence explore,
 Infinite Depths ; and Seas without a Shore !
 Some, wrapt in Wonder, silently admire
 Th' Almighty's Works warm'd with celestial Fire ;
 Others, retir'd by Contemplation's Eye,
 Into the Depths of Fate intently pry :
 At once look thro' the whole, the great Design !
 And see th' Almighty's Hand in ev'ry Line ;
 Resolve of Providence, the secret Maze !
 And trace the pathless Wonders of his Ways ;
 See to what Point the artful Windings tend,
 And where the regular Disorders end.
 At once the Mists, which now surround us fly,
 And Truth's fair Fields, unbounded, fill the Eye :
 Congenial Ardour ev'ry Breast inspires,
 And glows, refin'd, with Friendship's purest Fires ;
 While Saints and Seraphs mingle Flame with Flame,
 Mutual each Transport, and each Wish the same.
 There Truth and Innocence for ever spring,
 And Peace still hov'ring, spreads her candid Wing :
 The Streams of Life from Springs perennial roll,
 And pours the Floods of Bliss on ev'ry Soul ;
 Pleasures ! that with Increase of Ages grow,
 As Rivers roll, and widen as they flow !
 Wide as their Wish, and spotless as their Mind,
 Unmix'd as God, and as Heav'n's Fires refin'd !
 Eternal !—there th' audacious Thought restrain,
 Nor pry thro' all the boundless Gulphs in vain ;
 Search back-past Records, all the Periods scan,
 Since first shone forth the Sun, and Time began :
 To these add Thousand Thousand Ages more,
 Till lab'ring *Fancy* sinks, and Thought can grasp
 no more.

Heap Age on Age, and when the Period's run,
 A whole Eternity is but begun.

But why this Toil, to swell the tuneful Strain,
 In Words, at best, but elegantly vain ?
 Immortal Joys o'erpower a mortal Breast
 Too great, till felt, by Words to be express'd.

Extract of a Pamphlet, intituled, *A Proposal for increasing the Strength of the BRITISH NAVY, &c.* by Martin Robins, Esq; F. R. S. Price 1 s. confirm'd by a French Manuscript taken on board the Mars Man of War, and delivered to the Author by Admiral Anfon.

IN distant Cannonading the Resistance of the Air to Cannon Bullets, when they are fired with their usual Allotment of Powder, is so extremely great, that the Distance they range to at an Elevation, is more regulated by the Degree of this Resistance than by the Velocity they receive from the Powder; and the larger Bullets being less resisted in proportion to their Weight than the smaller, the Distance to which these larger Bullets fly with the same Proportion of Powder, exceeds the Flight of the smaller ones, almost in the Proportion of their Diameters: So that a 32 lb. Shot, for Instance, being somewhat more than six Inches in Diameter, and a 9 lb. but four Inches, the 32 lb. Shot will fly near half as far again as that of 9 lb. if both Pieces are so elevated as to range to the furthest Distance possible.

The most important Advantage of heavy Bullets is, that, with the same Velocity, they break out Holes in all solid Bodies in a greater Proportion than their Weight; that is, for Instance, a 24 lb. Shot will, with the same Velocity, break out a Hole in any Wall, Rampart, or solid Beam, in which it lodges, above eight Times larger than will be made by a 3 lb. Shot; for its Diameter being double, it will make a superficial Fracture above four Times as great as the Three Pounder, and it will penetrate to more than twice the Depth. By this Means the firmest Walls of Masonry are easily cut thro' their whole Substance by heavy Shot, which could never be effected by those of a smaller Calibre; and in Ships the strongest Beams and Masts are hereby fractured, which a very great Number of small Bullets would scarcely injure.

To this Advantage there must be added, that of carrying the Weight of their Bullet in Grape or Lead Shot, and thereby annoying the Enemy more effectually than could be done by ten times the Number of small Pieces.

Those entrusted with the Care of the *British* Navy have always endeavoured to arm all Vessels with the largest Cannon they could safely bear; and, within these last hundred Years great Improvements have been made, by reducing the Weight of many of the Species of Cannon, and thereby enabling the same Ships to carry Guns of a larger Bore; and very lately the Six Pounders in some of the smaller Ships have been changed for Nine Pounders of a lighter Fabrick than usual.

The Importance then of allotting to all Ships the largest Cannon they can with Safety bear, being granted, it remains to shew on what Foundation a Change is proposed to be made in the Fabrick of all Pieces from the Twenty four Pounders downwards; whereby all the Guns from the present Eighteen Pounders downwards, may be changed for others of the same or less Weight, but of a larger Bore. This Proposition turns on the following Considerations.

The Species of Cannon proper for each Ship is limited by the Weight of the Pieces; and when the Charge and the Effort of the Bullet are assigned, this Weight in each Species is or ought to be determined by the following Circumstances: That they shall not be in danger of bursting; that they shall not heat too much in frequent firing; and that they shall not recoil too boisterously. All this is to be done by a proper Quantity of Metal properly disposed; and when the Pieces are secured from these Accidents, all Addition of Metal is not only useless but hurtful.

Now what Dimensions and Weight of Metal are more than sufficient for this Purpose, we may learn from the present Practice of the Navy in the Fabrick of the Thirty-two Pounders, the heaviest Guns in common Use. These are made to weigh from 52 to 53 C. wt. that is somewhat less than a hundred and two thirds for each Pound of Bullet.

From this the Author concludes, that any smaller Piece, made

upon the same Model, and having their Weight proportioned in the same Manner to the Weight of their Bullet, will fully answer all the Purposes recited above. And he founds his Opinions on these Principles: 1st, That the Strength of Iron, or of any other Metal, is in proportion to its Substance; so that, for Instance, where it has half the Substance it has half the Strength. 2^{dly}, That the Force of different Quantities of Powder fired in Spaces which they respectively fill, is not exactly in the Proportion of those Quantities, but the lesser Quantity has in proportion the least Force; that is, for Instance, the Force of 1 lb. of Powder, in like Circumstances, is less than half the Force of 2 lb.

The Author's Scheme then for augmenting the Force of the present Sea Batteries, is no more than this plain Principle, that all Ship Guns should be cast on the Model of the Thirty two Pounders, measuring by the Diameter of the respective Bullets; so that for each Pound of Bullet there should be allowed one Hundred and two Thirds of Metal only.

The Advantages of this Scheme will appear by the following Comparison of the Weight of the present Pieces, with their Weight proposed by this new Fabrick.

Pieces.	Weight now in Hund.	Ditto by new Fabrick
24	48 to 46	40
18	41 to 39	30
12	34 to 31	20
9	29 to 26	15
6	24 to 18	10

Hence then it appears, that the Twenty-four Pounders will be eased of six or eight hundred of useless Metal; and that, instead of those of an inferior Calibre now used, much larger ones of the same Weight may be borne; especially when it is remembered, that this Computation exceeds even the present Proportion of the Thirty two Pounders: so that from the above projected Eighteen Pounders, for Instance, two or three Hundred may be safely taken.

The Changes then proposed by the Author are these:

Pounders.	Hundreds.	Pounders.	Hundreds.
For 6	of 24 and 18,	New 12	of 20
9	29 and 26,	18	28
12	34 and 31,	18	28
18	41 and 39,	24	40

The Nine Pounders lately cast being still lighter than what is here represented, they may perhaps be only transformed into Twelve Pounders; but this will be a very great Addition of Strength, and the Twelve Pounders thus borne will be considerably lighter than the smallest Nine Pounders now in use.

Many Objections will be made to the present Proposal; but as they will equally hold against the Use of the Thirty-two Pounders, that alone will be an Answer.

If it should be said, that the new Fabrick here proposed must have the present Allowance of Powder (which in the smaller Pieces is half the Weight of the Ball) diminished, and that it must be reduced to the Rate of the Thirty-two Pounders, which is only $\frac{1}{6}$ of the Weight of the Ball; it is answered, that if the Powder in all Ship Cannon whatever, was still farther reduced to $\frac{1}{3}$ of the Weight of the Ball, or even less, it would be a considerable Advantage, not only by the saving of Ammunition, but by keeping the Guns cooler and quieter, and at the same Time more effectually injuring the Vessels of the Enemy*; for with the present Allowance of Powder the Guns

2 F 2 are

* The Change proposed here, of reducing the Quantity of Powder in all Ship Guns to one Third of the Weight of the Bullet, has for some Time past been practised by the *French* in a much severer Service, where the increasing the Velocity of the Bullet could not at any Time diminish its Effect. The Service I mean is, battering in Breach: for I learn from the forementioned *French* Manuscript, that of late Years all their Breaches, in the different Sieges they have undertaken, have been made with this very Charge; that is, their Twenty-four Pounders have been loaded with eight Pounds of Powder, and they have found, that tho' the Penetration of the Bullet is less with this Charge than with a larger one, yet the other Conveniences attending this smaller Charge, are more than sufficient to balance that Particular.

are heated, and their Tackle and Furniture strained, and this only to render the Bullet less efficacious, than it would prove, if impelled by a smaller Charge. Indeed in battering of Walls, which are not to be penetrated by a single Shot from any Piece whatever, the Velocity of the Bullet, how much soever augmented, still produces a proportionable Effect, by augmenting the Depth to which it penetrates: But the Sides of the strongest Ship, and the greater Part of her Timbers are of a limited Thickness, insufficient to stop the Generality of Cannon Bullets, fired at a reasonable Distance, even with a less Charge than is here proposed. And it is Matter of Experiment, that a Bullet, which can but just pass thro' a Piece of Timber, and loses almost all its Motion thereby, has a much better Chance of rending and fracturing it, than if it passed thro' it with a much greater Velocity.

That a better Judgment may be made of the Reasonableness of this, the Author thinks proper to add, (and he believes future Experience will not contradict him) that a Twelve Pounder, as here proposed, which is one of the smallest Pieces at present under Consideration, when charged with $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Weight of the Bullet in Powder, will penetrate a Beam of the best seasoned, toughest Oak, to more than 20 Inches Depth; and if, instead of one solid Beam, there are a Number of small ones, or of Planks laid together; then allowing for the rending and tearing, frequent in such Cases, he doubts not, but it will often go thro' near double that Thickness, and this any where within 100 Yards Distance; that is, any where within that Distance which the most experienced Officers have recommended for naval Engagements. In the same Distance, a Bullet from the Twelve Pounders now in Use, charged with half the Weight of Powder, will penetrate about $\frac{1}{2}$ Part deeper: But if the Efforts of each Piece are compared together at 500 Yards Distance, the Differences of their Forces will not be considerable.

From the Trials the Author has made, he is well satisfied a much greater Reduction of Weight, than he here proposes, might safely take place; and that $\frac{1}{3}$, or even $\frac{1}{2}$ of the Weight of the Bullet in Powder, if properly disposed, is abundantly sufficient for every Species of Ship Guns †.

Dr HALE'S EXPERIMENTS and OBSERVATIONS on
TAR-WATER, continued from p. 135.

III.

BUT having procured four several Quantities of *Norway* or *Svedisch* Tar, which was not so stiff, but more soft and oily than the Tars mentioned in Number 3. and which were esteemed by the Dealers in Tar to be very good for the common Purposes of Tar; I found much less Tar in the Tar-waters made with these, viz. only between five and 15 Grains; and that whether the Water were made by stirring four Minutes, or by dropping the same Tar five several Times on the same Water, thro' the before-mentioned Strainer; so that the Strainer was of little Use, to lessen the Quantities of Tar, in these Kinds

† This Opinion is not advanced at Random. I have myself procured to be cast a Four Pounder of Iron, weighing about 2 C. wt. which is not one Third of the Weight here proposed: As likewise two others, one of about 3 C. wt. and the other about 4 C. That of 3 C. wt. being fired with 12 oz. of common Powder, went thro', at the same Time, two Planks of very sound Oak, of four Inches thick each, and a Beam of the same 14 Inches thick, being in all 22 Inches, and afterwards buried itself in a Bank of Earth. And this it likewise did on a second Repetition, when it broke off a Piece of the Beam of a Quarter of an Hundred Weight, and drove it to above ten Yards Distance. The first and second of these Pieces, on repeated Trials, burst; but the last, of 4 C. wt. continues still entire, and is, I conceive, as serviceable a Field piece as any whatever, notwithstanding its Lightness; for, with 9 oz. of Powder, it throws its Bullet point blank, as it is called, 300 Yards. And it will bear proving with twice or three Times its proper Charge. Indeed the other two, which were lighter, did not fail, I conceive, from a want of sufficient Substance, but from a particular Mistake in their Fabrick. However, the heaviest of them is but about a Quarter of the Weight they are generally made of; and consequently, if capable of proper Service, might, in particular Emergencies, be of infinite Use.

of Tar waters; tho' of Use, the better to adjust the several Degrees of Strength desired: And also of considerable Use, in abating the Quantities of Tar, in the Tar waters made both of the stiff Tars, and also of the coarse *American* Tar, as appears by comparing the Events of each Manner of Preparation in Numb. 3. and 4. where it was found that the Tar Water made with the stiff Tar by stirring, had, in a Pint of it, 44 Grains of *Residuum*; and by dropping, 18 Grains. The coarse *American* stiff Tar had 28 Grains by stirring, and but six by dropping. But it was observable, when the Tar dropped on the Water thro' the Strainer, that the Quantity of Oil which separated from two of these thinner Tars, as it floated on the Surface of the Water, hindered the dropping Tar from sinking into the Water: For which Reason it was needful, from Time to Time, to put the swimming Oil and Tar gently bye with a Stick, and make it sink: But the Oil of the other Tars did not prevent their sinking down to the Bottom of the Water. Some of these Tars dropped very well thro' Holes, which were one eighth of an Inch in Diameter, without being forced thro' with the Plug.

9. 'Tis probable, that the greater Degree of Oilyness of these thinner Tars may prevent, in some Measure, the grosser Tar from incorporating with the Water in stirring. And perhaps, on the same Account, they may likewise have something less of what is called the Acid Spirit: for the Water made with old, stiff, less unctuous Tar, and with stiff *Norway* Tar, seems to taste sensibly stronger of the Acid Spirit, than that made with thinner, more unctuous Tar; on which Account the stiffer would be preferable, were it not, that it communicates too much of its grosser Parts also to the Water; which yet is in a good Measure prevented by the Strainer, as was found in Numb. 5. The Water made with the thinner Tar tastes much stronger of Soot, or Smoke, than that made with the stiff Tars. These stiffer Tars may probably be the latter Runnings of Tar in burning, for the last are so stiff as to be Pitch: so that the first Runnings, which come off with a small Degree of Fire, may probably therefore approach nearer to the Nature of Turpentine than the latter; and the Smoke being less burnt, gives the stronger Taste.

10. Some of the more volatile Parts doubtless fly off in making Tar; for, as Dr *Boerhaave* observes, the subtile ethereal Oil of Turpentine rises with a Heat equal to less than Half the Heat of boiling Water; which is of so very penetrating a Nature, that being anointed on the Surface of the Body, it will soon give a Violet Smell to the Urine; but Drinkers of Tar Water inform me, that it does not give a Violet, but tar-rish Smell to the Urine.

IV.

11. When we consider, that in burning Wood close covered up, either to make Charcoal or Tar, a considerable Quantity of the essential Salt is turned, by the Action of Fire, into fixed alkaline Salt; it seems not improbable, that a considerable Part of whatever Virtue Tar-water has, may be owing not only to the subtile, volatile Acid of the Tar, but also to a fixed alkaline Salt, intimately united with the Oil of the Tar, and making thereby a penetrating, deterfive Soap, in the same manner as *Tachenius's* Salt is made, by burning Rosemary in a covered Vessel; whereby the fixed Salt and Oil are intimately united, and thereby become a mild, alkaline, saponaceous Substance; which, as Dr *Boerhaave* observes, will mix well with the Humours of the Body. And may not even the subtile, volatile Salt, by the same Means, be united with the subtile Oil, and thereby become a very penetrating, deterfive, and attenuating volatile Soap?

V.

12. I filtrated these several Tar-waters, thro' filtering Paper; yet no Tar, nor oily Substance, remained in the Paper, not even of that Tar Water, which had no less than ninety-three Grains in a Pint of it, Numb. 4. nor were the filtering Papers when dry, any more inflammable, where the Tar had passed

passed, than in other Parts, which had not touched the Tar-water. Nor was the filtering Paper of the thinner Tar at all discoloured, tho' that of the stiff was as if smoked. Hence we see how intimately and minutely the Tar is mixed with the Water. No Wonder then, since Water conveys so much Tar thro' the Filter, that it should also be a Vehicle to convey great Quantities of Tar into the Blood, as well as the Medicinal Virtue also into the finest and remotest Vessels of the Body, in the same Manner that the Virtues of Mineral Waters are conveyed. Now Tar thus minutely divided, and blended in a great Quantity of Water, will be much less heating, than a like Quantity of Tar taken by itself, as is evident from many the like Instances.

13. And as Tar is thus incorporated into the Water by stirring, so is the Water also thereby mixed with the Tar, so as to increase its Bulk very considerably. There is also a Water which separates from Tar, some Time after it is made, and that in such Quantity as to lie three or four Inches deep on the Tar. This Water, which is so strongly impregnated with the acid Spirit, as to ferment with Chalk, is drank by the *Americans*, as a Cure of some of their Maladies.

14. I observed that a Quart of Water, which had half a Pint of Tar stirred in it for four Minutes, was sensibly stronger than two Quarts of Water made with a Pint of Tar stirred as long a Time. And there is good Reason why it should be so: for though a Pound of Sugar or Salt, by dissolving thoroughly, will make a double Quantity of Water, just as sweet or salt, as half a Pound will half that Quantity of Water; yet as a large Quantity of so thick and unctuous a Substance as Tar is, cannot, by equal Times of stirring, be so thoroughly stirred as a lesser Quantity can; so neither can its double Quantity of Water have so strong a Tincture of the Tar as the smaller Quantity of Water: but in the dropping Way, the Strength will be in proportion to the repeated Numbers of Droppings.

15. As Tar, by stirring, becomes of a lighter brown Colour, so it will recover its darker Colour by standing; and that soon, if warmed.

16. In these Evaporations of Tar-water, Care must be taken to watch when the Sediment begins to have a Syrup-like Thickness, and then to cease the Evaporation, else no certain Estimate can be made of the Quantity of Tar; because a great Part of it would be lost by continuing the Heat.

VI.

17. As Tar and Turpentine are Juices of the same kinds of Trees, only procured in a different Manner, (the Turpentine being drawn off by Notches cut in the Fir-trees while standing; but Tar is procured by laying Fir-wood in great Heaps, and burning it, while covered, with Sods or Turfs, which causes the Tar to run out at the Bottom of the Oven, as it is called, in the same Manner that Sap flows from Heaps of common Wood, while burning into Charcoal:) And as Tar-water differs much from Tar taken in the gross, so may Turpentine water also differ from Turpentine: I thought it therefore not improper to repeat the same Experiments on Turpentine as on Tar.

18. But as there is a wide Difference between the mild, native, essential Salts of Vegetables, and the same Salts, which, when they have undergone the Torture of Fire, are become very caustick; so there may probably be a considerable Difference in the Medicinal Virtues of Tar and Turpentine Waters.

19. I made several Turpentine-waters, both by stirring and dropping, with the same Proportion of Turpentine and Water, as of Tar and Water; and found, that by stirring four Minutes, it had a too offensive, bitterish, and peculiar Turpentine Taste.

20. I stirred the same half-pint of Turpentine, in twelve different Quarts of Water; toward the latter Stirrings, the Turpentine grew less and less unctuous, so as to adhere but little to

the Stirring-stick; nor was it disposed to sink in the Water so much as at first, being more spongy by much Stirring; and it became almost as white as Paint of White Lead. The latter of the twelve Stirrings were gradually milder, and much less bitter than the former; the Water was very little discoloured thereby.

21. The first and strongest of these Waters passed thro' the filtering Paper, without leaving any visible Turpentine; nor was that Part of the Paper, thro' which it passed, more inflammable when dry, than the other Part; yet, on evaporating away a Pint of this Water, there remained six Grains of gross Turpentine; and three Grains in a like Quantity of the Twelfth Water.

22. When a like Quantity of Turpentine was dropped in very slender Threads, thrice on the same Water, thro' a Strainer, whose Holes were $\frac{1}{8}$ of an Inch in Diameter, it had a disagreeable Taste of Turpentine; and yet there remained but two Grains of Turpentine on the Evaporation of a Pint of it.

23. But on only once dropping of the Turpentine, it had a mild, balsamick Taste, which was not disagreeable: Tho', with *Venice* Turpentine, which is drawn from the Larch tree, it had a stronger and more disagreeable Taste. There was a thin Oil, which separated on the Surface of the Water from the *Venice* Turpentine. And as this Oil made the Turpentine float upon the Water, it was therefore requisite from Time to Time, gently to make them sink with a Stick, that the dropping Turpentine might touch the Water: But there was no thinner Oil separated from the common Turpentine in dropping on the Water, as there does from some Tars, whose more subtle Oil is separated from them by the Heat of Fire, in making the Tar.

VII.

24. As these Tar and Turpentine Waters were made with sweet Rain-water, in which there were Water Gnats (for the Waters still continue to produce innumerable flying Creatures, in conformity to the great Command, at the first Institution of Nature); so it was very observable, that these Water-Gnats, and other small Insects, died, the first in six or eight Hours, the latter in 30 or 40 Hours, in Tar-water; yet neither of them were killed in the strongest Turpentine-water that I made; but continued brisk and lively for several Weeks: A probable Argument, that there is but little gross Turpentine incorporated in the Water; for Turpentine kills Insects.

25. Tho' the Degree of Fire which Tar undergoes in making, has made it thus destructive of the Lives of those small, tender Animals, yet we cannot thence infer, that Tar water is pernicious to Mankind; for the most caustick *American* Tar may be best in some Cases; there being several powerful and safe Medicines, which have undergone the most intense Degrees of Fire, and are consequently become thereby so much the more caustick, so as instantly to kill such little Animals; an Instance of this, is Salt of Wormwood. Thus also all kinds of fermented, distilled, spirituous Liquors, which are rendered so caustick, by the Heat of Fire which they undergo in Distillation, that they will instantly kill such Insects, yet have not the like Effect on Men: tho' happy were it for Mankind it were so; for that would effectually deter them from that destructive Pest, which, by its caustick burning Quality, however disguised with agreeable Flavours, and the plausible Name of Cordials, gradually destroys the Vitals, and thereby prematurely quenching the Lamp of Life, precipitates into their Graves vast Multitudes daily and yearly all over the World. How valuable a *Panacea* would Tar water be, if it were as effectual a Remedy in preserving, as the other is in destroying Lives! Were it possible in the Nature of Things, that there could be such a Thing as a *Panacea*, in the vulgar Sense of the Word, it was never more wanted than in the present Age, to counter-act that great Bane of Mankind. But the present precarious and more uncertain State of Health and Life, are better suited to our degenerate State, in order to restrain from farther Degeneracy, than such a sure

Re-

Resource for Recovery of Health would be. Yet how eagerly do Mankind catch at every Semblance of a *Panacea*, in hopes to prolong the present Life; tho' but too neglectful of that truly salutary Water of Life, which kind Providence tenders us, in order to extend Life thro' a happy Eternity!

VIII.

26. I made also the like Experiments with *Barbadoes Tar*; this being a *Petroleum*, or Mineral Tar, which issues out of the Earth with Water, from whose Surface it is scummed; and therefore a very different Thing from the above mentioned Tar of Fir trees. I stirred three Spoonfuls of it for four Minutes, both in a Quart of cold and hot Water. The Taste of both these Waters was soft, mild, and not disagreeable; that made with hot Water was something the stronger tasted. It will not curdle Milk, nor kill little Water Insects. Being filtrated, it leaves no inflammable Matter in the filtering Paper, tho' the Paper is a little discoloured. On Evaporation of a Pint of the Water, the more subtle volatile Parts flying away with the Heat, there remained five Grains of a thin spread, water-colour'd, transparent Substance, of a pungent saline Taste, which would not ferment with Spirit of Nitre. I am informed that some in *Dublin* have drank this instead of the other Tar Water.

27. Dr *Meighan*, in his Treatise of the Nature, and very powerful Efficacy of *Bareges Waters*, in the *Pyrenian Mountains*, both by bathing and drinking, finding that their Virtue consisted in a *Petroleum*, with which they are richly impregnated, proposes, for the Benefit of those who cannot go to *Bareges*, the impregnating Water with *Petroleum*, for the like Purposes, as a substitute Remedy, where we cannot imitate the Perfection of Nature's Preparation.

28. We have seen in the Course of these Experiments, the Quantity of Tar that there is in Tar-Water; and the great Difference of that Quantity, made with different Kinds of Tar, and different Degrees of stirring. Now, since, notwithstanding these Quantities of Tar, and the Additional more subtle volatile Oil, which flies off in Evaporation, it has yet undoubtedly proved an efficacious Remedy in many Cases and Instances; it may hence be reasonably concluded, that the Medicinal Virtue of the Water does not reside solely in the Acid, but partly also in the unctuous oily Parts, which are so temper'd by the Acid, as in some Cases to prevent their heating too much. But whereas in some Cases, it is observed by Physicians, to be too inflammatory, it is probable that heating Quality may in some Degree be abated, by making Tar water with the Strainer above mentioned, without stirring; thereby to divest the Water of a good Quantity of its grosser, tarrish Particles, and yet retain whatever Powers it may have to do Good.

But this may be done much better by the following Methods proposed by the Ingenious Dr *Reid*

It is hoped, that the Light given by these Researches may be of Use in skilful Hands, for regulating and adapting the due Proportions of the acid, and the Principles, to different Cases and Constitutions. This is the proper Province of the Physician, which I am no ways qualified to meddle in.

[To be continued.]

Continuation of an Attempt towards shewing, that the HEREDITARY JURISDICTIONS and OPPRESSIVE TENURES in SCOTLAND, not only may, but ought to be abolished by PARLIAMENT. [See p. 90, and 125.]

THE third Objection is, That Counties Palatine and Lords of Manors in *England* have higher Jurisdictions, Powers, and Privileges, than the Hereditary Justiciars, Sheriffs, Lords of Regality, or Barons in *Scotland*; consequently there is the same Reason for abolishing the former as the latter; and therefore to abolish the latter, while the former are left entire inviolated, is making a Distinction between the Subjects of *Scotland*

and *England*, which deserved to be, and cannot fail of being resented by the People of *Scotland*, because it seems to be a treating of them with Contempt; from whence it is inferred, that this Measure may more probably be the Cause of a new Rebellion, than a proper Means for preventing any future Rebellion.

If it were true, that Counties Palatine, &c. in *England*, had higher Jurisdictions than belongs to any of the Hereditary Justiciars, &c. in *Scotland*, it could be no Argument against what is now proposed to be done with regard to *Scotland*: It would only be an Argument for another Bill of the same Nature with regard to *England*; and if this should be neglected, surely the People of *Scotland*, at least those not possessed of any Hereditary Jurisdictions, could not take it amiss, that the Parliament of *Britain* shewed more Regard to their Liberties, than to the Liberties of the People of *England*. But the Misfortune of this Objection is, that the Fact upon which it is founded is far from being true. There is no Part of *England* or *Wales* where the Plaintiff, if he pleases, may not bring his Action in the King's Courts at *Westminster Hall*, and have it tried by the King's Judges in their Circuits: And the happy Circumstances of the People of *England* are such, that they are able to support the Expence. Whereas in some Parts of *Scotland*, the People are disabled by Law, and in most Parts the Majority of the People are disabled by the Narrowness of their Circumstances, from seeking Redress in the King's Courts at *Edinburgh*. Even those who might support the Expence, are frightened from it, by the great Power which their Hereditary Judge has in other respects over their Estates. For Example, the Vassal of an Hereditary Sheriff, or Lord of Regality, might perhaps be able to support the Expence of a Suit before the Lords of Session at *Edinburgh*; but he dares not bring his Action there, or appeal from the Court of his Hereditary Judge, because of that Judge's being likewise the Superior of his Land Estate, and as such, enabled to subject him to various sorts of Oppression: and the Misfortune is, that these Lords of Regalities, or Hereditary Judges, are generally the Superiors, or Lords Paramount, of all or most of the Lands within their Jurisdictions.

From this it is plain, that Hereditary Jurisdictions must be more dangerous, and may be more oppressive in *Scotland*, than they can ever be in *England*; and therefore there is not the same Reason for abolishing the latter. But I am really surprised to hear it said, that there are in *England* any such Hereditary Jurisdictions as those now existing in *Scotland*. As to Palatinates, there is not so much as one now vested hereditarily in the Family of any Subject. There is but one Hereditary Sheriffship, meaning that of *Westmoreland*; and as to the Manor Courts, their Power is so circumscribed by the Courts in *Westminster Hall*, the County Courts, the Sessions of the Justice of the Peace, &c. that no Man within the Purview of any of them, can be liable to the least Oppression, were it never so much in the Will of the Judge or Judges thereof to oppress: for I must observe, that in the Manor Court, called the *Court Baron by Common Law*, the Freeholders are the Judges; so by Means of that Court the Lord of the Manor has no sort of Jurisdiction vested personally in him; and as to the *Court Baron by Custom*, its Jurisdiction extends only to Copyholders, who are supposed by Law to be a Part of the Lord's Family; therefore in this Court he is the sole Judge: but even here his Jurisdiction is so circumscribed, that he cannot oppress or decide unjustly, because of the many Methods provided by Law for redressing the Injured, and because the Person injured is generally able to support the Expence of suing for Redress; or if he should not, he may probably find some neighbouring Gentleman or Lawyer to patronize his Complaint: Whereas, in *Scotland*, or some Parts of it at least, no such friendly Neighbour can be found perhaps in a whole County, by reason of their being all Vassals to, or some Way under the Rod of the Oppressor.

Thus it must appear, that there is not the same Reason for

abolishing the Hereditary Jurisdictions still remaining in *England*, that there is for abolishing those in *Scotland*; and if there were, it could not, as I have said, be made Use of as an Argument for not abolishing the latter; nor can the abolishing the latter, without abolishing at the same Time the former, be taken amiss or complained of by any one in *Scotland*, but such as are possessed of those Hereditary Jurisdictions, or such as are influenced by them. No Man in his right Senses but would chuse to have his Cause tried by a Judge appointed by the Crown, rather than by a Judge appointed by any neighbouring Lord or Gentleman, who may very probably have a particular Interest in having the Affair determined against him: No Man in his right Senses but would chuse to live in a District, where he, or some of his Family, may have a Chance to be the chief Magistrate, rather than in a District where the chief Magistracy is vested hereditarily in some neighbouring Lord or Gentleman. Therefore, if any Clamour has been raised among the People of *Scotland*, if any Petitions should be presented to Parliament against the Bill, by those who are subject to such Jurisdictions, it will be a strong Argument in favour of the Bill; because it will be a manifest Proof of the great Power these Hereditary Judges have thereby acquired over the People subject to their Jurisdiction, and consequently a Proof of what I set out with, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions will always furnish Fuel for Rebellions; for if an Hereditary Judge can prevail with Men to clamour and petition against what is so evidently calculated for their Advantage, surely he may prevail with them to join with him in a Rebellion, when there are the least Hopes of Success.

This Argument will become still more cogent, if no Petitions in favour of the Bill should come up from the People of any of those Counties or Districts that are subject to these Hereditary Jurisdictions. If this should be the Case, it will be a most convincing Proof of the slavish Subjection those People are under, and will be an Argument with every generous Mind for insisting upon their being delivered from that Subjection. Can we suppose that a Gentleman, whose Estate lies within a Regality, has no Dependence upon the Lord of that Regality? Can we suppose that any Man of Spirit would desire to have a Dependence upon his Fellow Subject? Therefore, when his Case is under the Consideration of Parliament, when Petitions are presented against setting him free, and great Pains taken to represent such a Regulation as unpopular; if he does not petition for being set free, if he is not joined by all those in the same Circumstances, it must proceed from something that deserves the Name of Slavery rather than Dependence. It may be said, 'tis true, that were the Regality dissolved, his Estate must lie within some County; so that his Dependence would only be transferred from the Lord of Regality to the Sheriff, and he may rather chuse to continue his Dependence on the former, than have it transferred to the latter: but if the Sheriffship of the County be vested in the Crown, no Man can make such a Choice, because he has an equal Chance of being appointed Sheriff of the County, and thereby acquiring the Dependence of others, instead of being subject to any himself.

This equal Chance which every Gentleman has of being appointed, or of having some of his Family appointed Sheriff of the County, must convince every Man who has an Estate within any Hereditary Jurisdiction, that it is his Interest to have all such Jurisdictions abolished; and if they do not all petition in favour of a Bill for that Purpose, if any of them petition against such a Bill, it must proceed from their Dread of a Power which no Subject ought to have over another.

The next Objection, and the last I shall take Notice of, is not so much an Objection against abolishing the Hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, as it is an Objection against restoring them to the Crown; for it is said, that by so doing we shall increase the Power of the Crown, which is already greater than can well be thought consistent with our Constitution. As to

this I must grant, that I heartily wish to see a true Publick Spirit more generally prevalent among the People; for then it would be proper to restore to them some of those Rights and Privileges they have been deprived of, particularly that of chusing their Sheriffs and their Conservators or Justices of the Peace; but till this happens, the Power of appointing Sheriffs, &c. must continue where it is; and I wish we may not be forced by that selfish and venal Spirit which prevails, to increase rather than diminish the Power of the Crown. That too great a Power in the Crown is inconsistent with our Constitution, I shall readily admit; but it is still more inconsistent with our Constitution, and may be attended with more fatal Consequences, to vest, or continue too great a Power in the Family of any Subject; because it will expose us to all those Evils under which this Nation groaned for Ages after the Conquest; Evils which *Germany* now groans under, and which may bring on a Dissolution of that august and powerful Body. We must take the best Care we can to prevent our being made Slaves by the Crown; but at the same Time we ought to take Care, that no Part of the People shall be, or continue to be the Slaves of any Fellow Subject, lest they should join with the Crown in establishing a general Slavery, in order to get free from the particular one they find themselves subjected to.

It is certainly of dangerous Consequence to the free Choice of Members of Parliament in any County, to have the Nomination of the Sheriff vested in the Crown; but it is of more dangerous Consequence to have that Office vested hereditarily in the Family of any particular Subject; because the latter will always have more Inducements to commit Iniquity, than the Nominee of the Crown can ever have. Besides, the Crown, as to its Nomination, is under some Restraint, because it generally chuses one of three recommended by the Judges; whereas an Hereditary Sheriff is under no Restraint as to the Nomination of his Deputy, and in many Cases cannot be made to answer for his Misdeeds.

Therefore these Jurisdictions may be, and indeed must be vested in the Crown, and must there remain, till it be found necessary to make some general and new Regulation for the Appointment of Sheriffs and other inferior Magistrates over the whole United Kingdom.

It is also said, that the abolishing of the Hereditary Jurisdictions supposes, that the Proprietors have made a bad Use of them; and yet no Proof of this has been so much as attempted. A short Answer to this is, that no such Thing is supposed, either in the Preamble, or any other Part of the Bill. It is not the bad Use that has been made, but the bad Use that may be made of these Jurisdictions, and the publick Inconveniences that naturally result from them, that is suggested as the Cause of their being abolished. They are not to be abolished by way of Punishment upon the Proprietors, but for the Publick Good that must accrue from extending the Influence, Benefit, and Protection of the King's Laws and Courts of Justice to all his Majesty's Subjects in *Scotland*. The Bill is not therefore founded upon Facts, but upon the general Nature of Things; and consequently there was not the least Occasion for any Proofs.

Another Objection is, that these Hereditary Jurisdictions are the most honourable Birthright of those possessed of them, therefore they cannot in Honour accept of any Price or Satisfaction for them. As to what a Man may think a Point of Honour, there is no arguing; and therefore, if any of these Gentlemen should think, that he cannot in Honour accept of a Price for his Hereditary Jurisdiction, the Publick must take it without a Price. But I think there is no Point of Honour more universally allowed, than that a Man is obliged to part with any Thing, even Life itself, when it becomes necessary for promoting the Good of his Country; and the Legislature is surely the best Judge of what is necessary for this Purpose. A Nobleman's Palace or his Park is as much his Birthright as any Hereditary Jurisdiction he can be possessed of; yet both he may

be compelled by the Legislature to part with, for making a River navigable, or for any other publick Benefit. In such Cases, the more freely he parts with his Property, the more readily he accepts of the Satisfaction offered by the Publick, the more honourably, in my Opinion, he acts. Strong and well fortified Castles were formerly the Birthright of many of our Nobility, and were certainly as honourable a Birthright as any Man could be possessed of: These were afterwards deemed to be inconsistent with the Publick Tranquility; therefore the Proprietors were dispossessed by Henry II. and all the Castles demolished, except a few which the King kept in his own Hands; and yet I never heard that any one of our Nobility at that Time thought his Honour concerned in defending his Birthright, or in refusing the Satisfaction offered him by that wise and great King.

In short no Man's Honour can suffer by complying with what is deemed for the Good of his Country. No disinterested Man will say so; and therefore I am apt to suppose, that the contrary Opinion was first suggested by some one of those Under Agents, who, without the Privy of his Lord, made Use of his Power to squeeze unjust Perquisites from those who have the Misfortune to be under his Hereditary Jurisdiction.

I hope I have now shewn, that the abolishing of the Hereditary Jurisdictions and oppressive Tenures in Scotland, must tend to prevent Insurrections, and to promote Trade, Manufactures, and Fisheries, among the People there; and that this may be done by an Act of the British Parliament, upon giving a reasonable Price to those who have a Property in these Jurisdictions and Tenures, without any Breach of Justice, or any Infringement upon the Articles of the Union: And I likewise hope, that I have fully answered every material Objection that has been, or can be made, against this Measure. I cannot expect that what I have said, or can say, will convince those who are personally interested in the Question, or those who have an immediate Dependence upon them; but what I have said, will, I hope, have some Weight with the rest of the People in Scotland. It is for them I write, and to them I must recommend a candid and impartial Examination of the Argument, without allowing themselves to be imposed on by the specious Pretences of those, who have unluckily a particular Interest in opposing what seems calculated for the general Interest of their Country.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

ONE of the fashionable Impieties of the present Age, is, a Contempt of such divine Truths as Man's Reason could not have discovered; and when discovered by God, Man's Reason cannot thoroughly comprehend. Tho' all the Works of God are mysterious, and Man so to himself; tho' all that He has done, and what He is, exceed our deepest Penetration, and escape our nicest philosophical Researches: yet vain Men spurn at what He has said, deify their depraved Reason, and will not allow themselves to be taught by infinite Wisdom. A Deist will readily agree to the Belief an eternal Spirit, omnipotent, omnipresent; he never so much as hesitates, he believes it sincerely as his own Existence, talks and disputes, wrangles and writes about it. But is not *Eternal* pregnant with Mystery? Does the Deist thoroughly comprehend it? No; by no Means. But still he believes God is so. Is not *Omnipotent* impossible to be comprehended by a finite Understanding? Is it not inconceivable how a pure Spirit, a Being that has no Relation to Body, without Parts, without Passions, should, by a Volition, bespeak all Things into Existence? Say, Ye, and they are! How can these Things be, or after what Manner this omnipotent Mind exerted his inherent effective Power, the Deist does not pretend to say. But he firmly believes that God is so; tho' it is a Mystery.

Is not the divine Omnipotence incomprehensible? Is not our

Reason lost in the Contemplation of it? Wonderful! that the Creator Spirit should be present, like an universal Thought, thro' all his Works; that the divine, eternal One, should be intimately united to all intellectual, and, at the same Time, essentially pervade all material Natures! All the Deists in the Universe cannot unfold this, this certain Truth, this real Mystery. Yet they believe it.

Deists believe Mysteries; that's certain. But what sort of Mysteries are they? Such as they can discover by the mere Dint of natural Reason; or, in their own Phrase, the Principles of natural Religion. But ask them what they think of some Truths which their Reason could not have found out, or discovered? such as our blessed Saviour's Incarnation; his divine Personality in two distinct Natures; the three personal Relations and incommunicable Properties of the adorable Trinity, with other Principles of the Christian System: they will presently tell you, that we have nothing to do with them; Reason cannot make them out, and therefore they are not to be believed.

But allow me to tell you, in the Spirit of Meekness, that ye are vastly inconsistent, ye Deists and Men of Reason. Ye play fast and loose, say and unsay in an Instant. Ye firmly believe (I hope so of you however) that the supreme Being is *Eternal*. There is a great Mystery in that Idea; I know that you allow it. Ye believe God to be *omnipotent* and *omnipresent*; tho' these are incomprehensible Perfections, and fraught with Mystery; that you grant too. Why then do not ye as firmly believe what your God says with respect to some Truths of divine Revelation, as what your Reason discovers with respect to others in Natural Religion? I leave it to yourselves to determine, whether you do not believe as great Mysteries in the Ideas of *Eternal*, *Omnipotent*, and *Omnipresent*, as there are in all the Bible. Deist, I know thou believest Mysteries. Thou must either believe them, or take Sanctuary from these Avenues of Reason, in downright Atheism. We have as much Reason, as firm Grounds to believe divine Revelation, as to own the Existence of God. Our System has God on its Side; its Mysteries are pregnant with Love and Mercy; its Duties are calculated to improve our Natures, and to qualify us to live happy, to die easy and sedate, in the sure and certain Hope of a glorious Resurrection, to Joys pure as their Author, and lasting as their Souls!

EUSEBIUS.

Extract of a Pamphlet, intitled, A PHYSICAL DISSERTATION ON DROWNING. By a Physician. Continued from p. 121.

DR Brubier, an eminent Physician of Paris, well known to the learned World, and highly esteemed for his Knowledge in his Profession, about three Years ago published a Treatise on the *Uncertain Signs of Death*, tending to prove, that many People are interred before they are really dead; and that there are frequent Instances of Persons who have lived many Days without Respiration, or any other apparent Signs of Life. This Doctrine he establishes by many incontestible Histories of People who have actually survived their Funerals, and liv'd many Years after they had been buried, upon a Supposition that they were actually dead. Hence he very judiciously infers, that 'tis not only imprudent, but inhuman, to suffer the Interment of our Friends and Relations, before we are convinced from the most evident Marks, that they are certainly and irrecoverably dead; or till such Time as the Beginning of Putrefaction convinces us, that no Hopes remain of a Revival.

In Confirmation of this, many Examples might be found in our own Country; and no doubt it happens much more frequently, than is generally imagined; especially in hysterical Women, in those who have contracted a Habit of drinking spirituous Liquors to excess, but particularly in these who have been guilty (for so I cannot forbear calling it) of taking frequent Doses of Opium, or its Preparations, so as to render Life in-

insupportable without them; of which there are too many Instances.

Dr *Brubier*, in 1745, published Proposals for the Regulation of Funerals, and the Prevention of such calamitous Disasters; which he endeavours to have confirm'd by the Legislature: For, says he, how many Women weary of their Husbands, and Husbands weary of their Wives; Children who have either a real or imaginary Reason to be dissatisfied with their Parents; and covetous and necessitous Heirs, who have long waited for the happy Moment which was to have put them in Possession of an opulent Fortune, may not abuse the Liberty the Law affords them of burying their Friends at the End of 24 Hours; at which Time they may, possibly, be really alive, and capable of a Recovery. And, to prove this Regulation the more necessary, he relates the following Histories.

A Woman about 80 Years old, being taken for dead, was about to be laid out as such, when a Person, who had perus'd his Treatise, oppos'd the Design. Next Morning the Woman was found recover'd from her profound Syncope; which, considering the intense Cold of the Season, had probably prov'd a real Cause of her Death, had she been taken out of her Bed.

It is also sufficiently known, that Cardinal *Spinosa*, first Minister to the King of Spain, being supposed dead, and committed to a Surgeon in order to be embalm'd, thrust away the Hand which conducted the fatal Instrument, which put a real End to his Life: But notwithstanding this Accident, the barbarous Surgeon proceeded to finish the Operation.

The memorable Accident which befel the *Swiss Diver* is so well attested, and accompanied with such a peculiar Train of Circumstances, that it cannot fail to make the most lively Impressions upon every Person capable of the smallest Degree of Reflection. As Necessity lays a Foundation for Industry, which frequently cannot be employ'd but in a manner which is either prejudicial to Health, or fatal to Life; so this adventurous Man followed the Business of plunging into the Water, and searching those Holes in which he imagined the larger and better sort of Fishes were lodg'd. Accordingly, being employ'd, as Dr *Brubier* relates the Story, to furnish a Dish of Fish for a Company, who intended to regale themselves with a fine Dinner, he cheerfully undertook the Task. His Employers, in the mean Time, accompanied him to the Brink of the River, and seeing him plunge into the Water, retir'd, not in the least doubting but he would keep his Word. The *Swiss*, however, happening not to bring the Fish at the Hour appointed, the Company, when the Afternoon was pretty far advanced, went to the Banks of the River, to know the Reason of their Disappointment. As the Cloaths of the Diver lay on the River Side, so they soon suspected his deplorable Fate; and accordingly order'd him to be search'd for with Hooks, in the Place into which they had seen him plunge. The Efforts for this Purpose were not in vain; for he was at last found, and taken out of the Water, tho' wounded in several Parts.

As this unfortunate Man had been under Water for nine Hours, so the Curate of the Place, whose Profession call'd for some Care of a Person in such a Situation, had a mind that he should be forthwith interr'd; and he had been infallibly committed to the Grave, had not the celebrated Mr *Egley*, a Member of the Royal Academy of *Inscriptions*, who observ'd a kind of Ebullition in the Water discharg'd from his Mouth, positively affirm'd that he was not dead. For that Gentleman justly ascrib'd this Ebullition to the languid and imperceptible Remains of Respiration.

This Conduct of Mr *Egley*, however uncommon, yet made so deep an Impression upon the Spectators, that they carried the unfortunate Diver into an adjacent House, where having laid him out at full Length, they compress'd his Abdomen, in order to procure a Discharge of the Water he had swallow'd. By this Means having in three Quarters of an Hour evacuated a considerable Quantity of Water, he mov'd one of his Legs;

a Circumstance which sufficiently evinc'd that he still retain'd some faint Remains of Life. For this Reason he was, by Mr *Egley's* Orders, wrap'd up in warm Sheets, and gradually restored to a natural Heat. Then being laid in a warm Bed, and his Life becoming gradually more conspicuous, a liberal Venesection was made, which was succeeded by a Sigh, then by a slight Knowledge of what had befallen him, and soon after by a total Restitution of Health; and tho' Gratitude is rarely to be met with in the Breasts of the Vulgar, yet this important Service, ever after touch'd the Heart of the *Swiss*, with the highest and most lively Sense of the Obligations he lay under to Mr *Egley*.

The celebrated *Pechlinus* has wrote the History of a Woman, who remained under Water for three whole Days, and was happily restored to Life.

This Fact was so notorious, that the learned *Telasius*, Library-keeper to the King of Sweden, and in whose Time the Woman was still alive, gave the following Certificate of it, which is still kept in the Archives of the *Acad. Natur. Curios.*

There lately was in Dalia, commonly called Wormsland, a Woman of the Name of Margaret Laridotter, who having the Misfortune to be thrice drown'd, remain'd the first Time, she being then young, for three whole Days under Water, but the two other Times had more speedy Relief afforded her. She died in 1672, in the 75th Year of her Age.

TELASIUS.

Certain Insects pass the whole Winter in *Chrysalides*, or considerably hard Pellicules, without discovering the smallest Signs of Life, tho' 'tis certain they are not dead, since a small Degree of Heat only is requisite to produce their last Metamorphosis. The Reason of this apparent Death, is the Cold of the Atmosphere, so inspissating their Fluids, as that they can only circulate in a faint and languid Manner, round an highly minute and small Center. The Degree of Fluidity which they retain, is however so considerable, that a more intense Cold than we perceive on the Earth, is incapable of totally coagulating them, as is sufficiently evinc'd by the curious Experiments of Mr *Reaumur*.

This Phenomenon is not only observ'd in the *Chrysalides* of Insects, but the *Seminal Principle* is also preserv'd free from Coagulation, and without discovering the smallest Sign of Life, in Eggs, which may be consider'd as the *Chrysalides*, or Pellicules of Animals, whose Life is perceptible. Aquatick Insects also plunge themselves into the Mud, where they remain without Motion, till the Spring; which holds equally true of Frogs and Toads, according to *Valentinus*, in *Dissert. Epistol.* 4. The like happens to some terrestrial Insects; for Mr *Reaumur* has by Experiment and Observation sufficiently evinc'd, that Ants, during the whole Winter, remain apparently dead, till the Approach of the Spring.

A third and more powerful collateral Proof of this Doctrine is drawn from the Consideration of some Animals, whose Blood is warm, and circulates in the same Manner with that of the Human Species; since in these also the Circulation and Respiration are suppress'd during the Winter, but return in the Spring.

Thus of Swallows it may be said, that during one Half of the Year they are dead, and the other alive. *Olaus Magnus*, and *Scheffer*, in a Letter wrote to *Herulius*, affirm, that in some northerly Countries, it is very common for Fishermen to find in the Water large Clusters of Swallows, which in the Beginning of the Autumn had thus piled themselves up. These Authors also inform us, that some Species of Swallows spontaneously seek a Refuge in the Waters; others take their Flight to foreign Climates; others conceal themselves in the Holes of old and decay'd Buildings, in the Sand, and in their own Nests; and that others, finding a Decay of Strength in their Passage to other Countries, plunge themselves into the Sea, where they remain till the genial Spring rouses their latent Principle of Life and Motion.

There is one Thing more to be observed, as a necessary subsequent to equitable Elections, (*viz.*) that it was very ill Policy, as well as Partial and Unjust, to grant to some Parts of the Community, Rights, Properties, Privileges, and Powers, which the greater and better Part of the Common wealth are not allowed. And as those Privileges are made very ill Use of, they are of very ill Consequence, to those on whom they are conferred, as well as to others that suffer by them.

It is necessary indeed that large Towns should have more Magistrates, and some with greater Powers, than in the small Towns and Villages, and some to be Justices of the Peace. But the impolitick Use they generally make of their Powers, impoverishes the Towns, by restraining useful Hands of Men from being Inhabitants, without paying a great Sum for their Freedom; which makes Houses stand empty in such Towns, and many fall down for want of Inhabitants: Whilst Towns that admit all useful Strangers to live with them freely, do daily increase in Numbers and Wealth. And all that Towns Corporate get for granting Freedoms, or by Elections, does not increase their Riches, but sinks them into Poverty, by the Stagnation of Trade, whilst free Towns daily increase in Numbers and Wealth. For Instance, *Birmingham* has now three times more People, and ten Times more Trade and Wealth, than it had 50 Years ago; and the same may be said of *Manchester*, *Sheffield*, *Whitehaven*, *Sunderland*, and some clothing Towns. And some Towns Corporate are so wise, as to encourage all useful Hands that will come to inhabit with them freely, and increase in Numbers and Wealth by so doing.

But generally their narrow Conceptions of Things in Corporations, fixes them in a wrong Maxim, *viz.* we will not let Foreigners (as they call all that are born out of their Liberties) come in to eat our Bread, and starve our Children; when it is evident they starve themselves, and their Children, by prohibiting Foreigners to live in their Towns; only a Mayor or Bailiff gets some Pounds to their own Pockets by it. But what they get in the Penny they loose in the Pound, or what they get in the Pound, they loose *per Cent.* But the best Policy is to have but one Law for all the Kingdom, as God commanded. *Exodus xii. 49.*

And as Towns corporate are poor by keeping out Strangers, and free Towns grow rich by receiving them, to inhabit with them, it is the same with respect to the whole Kingdom. — The Aborigines in *England* were comparatively few and poor, and seem to be but one Degree from Brute Animals, — till the *Romans* greatly increased them, and taught them to live like Men. They taught them Culture and Trade, and made Roads fit for Communication and Commerce. The first Inhabitants were a Mixture of *Phœnicians* and *Græcians*, and the *Roman Army* was compos'd of Men of all Nations, many of whom became settled Inhabitants in *England*; then the *Saxons*, *Danes*, and *Normans* successively were Inhabitants.

In *Queen Elizabeth's* Reign, the *Walloons* brought the Woollen Manufactures into *England*, and great Numbers settled in *Norwich*, *Norfolk*, *Colchester*, *Canterbury*, and other Parts; and many Thousands of *French* came to *London*, and other Parts of the Country, in the Reign of *King Charles II.* By all which *England* has gradually increased in Numbers and Wealth; and will continue to do so, if we are wise enough to admit of a general Naturalization, with reasonable Exceptions and Limitations. We have spare Lands enough to receive them, and they will bring Hands sufficient to cultivate them, and Mouths to eat the Product thereof: So by increasing our Numbers and Wealth, we shall increase Trade and Navigation; which will enable us to protect ourselves from Enemies, and prevent their encroaching upon our Foreign Territories, by making them more populous with part of our naturaliz'd People, or, with home born Subjects.

And as we are a mixed People, aggregated from all Parts of the World, what Pretence have we to exclude Foreigners from being naturalized, and becoming one People with us.

Great Part of the Forests, and Chases, would enrich the King, and relieve the Civil List, if they were turn'd into Farms. And if a good Price was given for all common Grounds, it would enable Farmers to put their Children to a better Sort of Living, than in a lazy Employ of tending a Cow, or a few Sheep, as now is the unhappy Case of many People.

P. S. One Thing more is necessary to compleat the whole Scheme, and that is, the Qualification of Members, as to their natural Capacity, Age, Knowledge of publick Affairs, and due Experience. The Grand Council of a Kingdom should be compos'd of grave Aldermen, of good natural Capacities, Knowledge, and Experience in publick Affairs, and old enough to have their Thoughts taken off all youthful Vices, Sports and Games, and fixed upon Ways and Means to increase and establish the publick Prosperity, in which every Man's true Interest is concerned and secured; and such only are fit to consult in making good Laws, and correcting or abrogating bad ones.

How then can it be consistent with the Honour and good Policy of a Kingdom, or with the Dignity of a Senate, or of Patriot Seniors, to admit of ignorant jejune Pupils, to vote with them in making Laws, before they know how to obey the Laws, and before they have well learn'd how to manage their Horses, Dogs, Hawks, and Fishing Tackle; on which all their Thoughts are fix'd in publick, or on other fashionable juvenile Gaities, not so innocent. — [*The Author means Persons of 21.*]

It is not agreeable to the Wisdom and Honour of a Kingdom, to have such for Senators, nor to Gods Ordinance, *Deut. i. 13.* Chuse you Men that are known to you, to be wise and understanding, as the only Way to have equitable and good Laws made: *Chap. 4. 8.*

And the sad Effects of having young and ignorant Novices empower'd, is sensibly felt, and is described in *Isa. iii. 1. to 5.* as being Oppressors of the People, — either thro' Pride and Wantonness, or want of Skill and good Policy.

Of too great a Number of such Men, the *Parliamentum Insanum* at *Oxford*, the 14th of *Hen. III.* and the *Parlamentum Indotum* at *Conventry*, 6th of *Hen. IV.* seem to have been.

And how should it be otherwise, if Boroughs are suffered to chuse Men that they never saw, nor heard of, till they come or send Money to bribe them to betray and divide the United Interest of both King and Country, to the Damage, Insecurity, and Intranquility of both?

Lord Burleigh's Maxim, That *England* can never be undone but by a Parliament, was almost verify'd in the endless Parliament begun in 1641, but sunk into Oblivion; in which were many honest Men, but they were over-powered by a few designing Knaves, joined with many young Members that were their Dupes, and voted in every Thing, as they dictated to them; as will ever be the Case if allowed to sit in the Senate.

They may see, hear, and learn, but not be allowed to vote till they are Veterans in good Policy.

On June 17. the Royal Assent was given to the following Acts.

1. **F**OR granting to his Majesty one Million out of the Sinking Fund, and to enable his Majesty to raise a further Sum of 500,000 l. by Loans on Exchequer Bills: 2. For taking away the Heritable Jurisdictions in Scotland, and for making Satisfaction to the Proprietors thereof: 3. For taking away the Tenure of Lands by Wardholding in Scotland, and for making Satisfaction to the Superiors by a Feu Rent to be paid by the Vassals for the same: 4. To enforce the Execution of the Act, for granting several Duties upon Houses, Windows or Lights: 5. To empower the Distillers within the Bills of Mortality to take out Licences at 5 l. each, for retailing spirituous Liquors: 6. For Relief of such loyal Subjects in Scotland, whose Title Deeds and Writings were destroyed in the late Rebellion: 7. To prevent the Return of such Rebels as have been, or shall be pardoned, on Condition of Transportation, and to hinder their

their going into the Enemies Country: 8. For allowing Persons impeached of High Treason, to make their full Defence by Counsil: 9. For vesting the forfeited Estates of certain Traitors in his Majesty: 10. For the Ease of Sheriffs, with regard to the Return of Process: 11. For the better adjusting Servants Wages, and for regulating such Servants: 12. For the Relief of maimed and disabled Seamen, and the Widows and Children of such as shall lose their Lives in the Merchant's Service: 13. To extend an Act for naturalizing Foreign Protestants in America, to such as scruple to take an Oath: 14. To indemnify Persons who have omitted to register their Letters of Attorney, appointing them Agents for Prizes: 15. For enlarging the Time appointed for the Use of Highland Cloaths to such as are not landed Men: 16. For a general Pardon to all Persons of Treasons, &c. except 59 Persons therein named: 17. To enable his Majesty to allow to the Residuary Legatees of Sir Joseph Jekyll, late Master of the Rolls, deceased, Part of the Legacy given by his Will to the Use of the sinking Fund: 18. For repairing the High Road leading from the Town of Stockton upon Tees to Darlington, and from thence thro' Winston to Barnard Castle in the same County: 19. For the better Preservation and Improvement of the River Wear, and Port and Haven of Sunderland, in the County of Durham: 20. For repairing the Road leading from Catherick Bridge, in the County of York, to Yarm in the said County, and from thence to Stockton in the County of Durham, and from thence thro' Sedgefield in the said County of Durham, to the City of Durham.

His Majesty's most gracious Speech to both Houses of Parliament, on June 17.

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

Nothing could have been more acceptable to Me, than the Zeal and Dispatch with which you have gone thro' the Publick Business during the Course of this Session. The Care and Attention you have shewn to extinguish any Remains of the late Rebellion, and to strengthen the Foundation of Our future Tranquillity by new Provisions, as well for restoring the proper Authority of the Government in North Britain, as for better securing the Liberties of the People there, cannot fail to have the most beneficial Consequences.

The great Efforts you have made for carrying on the War in a vigorous Manner, have shewn you not to be less attentive to our Foreign than to Our Domestick Interests. They have given Spirit to My Allies, and enabled Me, in Conjunction with them, to bring a numerous and powerful Army early into the Field, and to maintain strong Squadrons at Sea, for the Protection and Defence of our Trade and Possessions, the Annoyance of our Enemies, and for supporting and enforcing the Operations of My Allies in Italy. The Invasion made by France upon the Territories of the States General of the United Provinces, has had a different Effect from what Our Enemies promised themselves from it. The voluntary and speedy Succour which I sent on that Occasion, was received with the utmost Joy, and has been of great Use; and the States have thereupon, not only resolved on a great Augmentation of their Forces, which is actually making, but have taken such Steps as must convince Our Enemies, how determined they are vigorously to support their own Independence, and the Interests of the Common Cause. I have the peculiar Satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Union between Great Britain and the Republick, so necessary for both Nations, was never more cordial, or better established, than it is at present.

The signal Success which, by the Blessing of God, has already attended My Fleet, has happily disappointed some very pernicious Projects of our Enemies, and given a considerable Blow to their Naval Strength, as well as to their Commerce; which will be the most probable Means of reducing them to Reason. This is the great Object which I have at Heart; the sole View of all My

Measures being to put an End to the Calamities of War, by a safe and honourable Peace.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I must acknowledge in a particular Manner the Zeal and Application with which you have raised the necessary Supplies for the Service of the current Year; and your Readiness in making good the Deficiency of the Civil List Funds, arising from the unavoidable Consequences of War, is a fresh Instance of that Regard and Affection which I have always experienced from you. To be able to effectuate all this immediately, after the suppressing of an unnatural and expensive Rebellion, and under the Burdens of War, must set the Strength and Credit of the Nation in the highest Light, and secure to the Crown of Great Britain that Weight and Respect, both with its Friends and Enemies, which justly belong to it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

After the Examples of Justice, which have been found necessary, I have with Pleasure taken the very first Opportunity of doing what is more agreeable to My own Inclination, the passing an Act of Grace. The good Effect I promise Myself from hence is, to heal in some Measure those Wounds which have been made, and re-establish the Quiet of the Kingdom; since by this Act, the Generality of those who have been deluded from their Duty will find themselves restored to Security, and to the Protection of those Laws which they had endeavoured to subvert. A just Sense of this early Mercy will, I hope, induce them to make such Returns of Loyalty and Gratitude, as so strong an Obligation requires.

As this Parliament would necessarily determine in a short Time, and as nothing will give so much Weight and Credit to our Affairs Abroad in the present Conjunction, as to shew the Dependence I have upon the Affections of My People. I have judged it expedient speedily to call a new Parliament: But I should think myself inexcusable, if I parted with this, without Publickly returning you My Thanks for the many eminent Instances you have given Me of your inviolable Fidelity and Attachment to My Person and Government, and your unshaken Adherence to the true Interest of your Country, and the Protestant Succession in My Family. By the divine Blessing, and your vigorous Assistance, I have been enabled to crush and defeat the most audacious Attempt that has ever been made to overturn the present Establishment, and at the same Time to furnish that Support to Our ancient and natural Allies which has already disappointed some of the most dangerous Views of Ambition, with which Our Enemies began the War. Such extraordinary Merit, as it will always be gratefully remembered by Me, must endear the Memory of this Parliament to Posterity. From such Demonstrations of the Loyalty and Affection of My faithful Subjects, I do with the utmost Satisfaction repose Myself upon them, and do not in the least doubt of receiving new Proofs of the same good Disposition in the Choice of their Representatives.

I have nothing so much at Heart, as the Preservation of the Civil and Religious Rights of My People, and the Maintenance of the true Greatness and Prosperity of this Nation. From these Principles I will never deviate, and in these Principles every true Briton will concur. Let this appear by your Conduct in the present Conjunction; and let no false Arts or Misrepresentations take Place to interrupt, or weaken that Confidence and Harmony between Me and My People, which have been, and ever will be, productive of such happy Effects.

Then the Lord Chancellor, by His Majesty's Command, said,

My Lords, and Gentlemen,

It is His Majesty's Royal Will and Pleasure, that this Parliament be prorogued to Thursday the Ninth Day of July next, to be then here held; and this Parliament is accordingly prorogued to Thursday the Ninth Day of July next.

The

The PROCLAMATION for dissolving the present Parliament, and declaring the Calling of another.

GEORGE R.

WHEREAS We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of our Privy Council, to dissolve this present Parliament, which now stands prorogued to Thursday the 9th Day of July next; We do for that End publish this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby dissolve the said Parliament accordingly: And the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and the Knights, Citizens, and Burgeses, and the Commissioners for Shires and Burghs of the House of Commons, are discharged from their Meeting and Attendance on Thursday the said 9th Day of July

next. And we being desirous and resolved, as soon as may be, to meet our People, and have their Advice in Parliament, do hereby make known to all our Loving Subjects, our Royal Will and Pleasure to call a new Parliament: and do hereby further declare, that, with the Advice of our Privy Council, We have this Day given Orders to our Chancellor of Great Britain, to issue out Writs in due Form, for calling a new Parliament; which Writs are to bear Teste on Monday the 22d Day of this inst. June, and to be returnable on Thursday the 13th Day of August next. Given at our Court at Kensington the 18th Day of June, 1747, in the 21st Year of our Reign.

GOD save the KING.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

JOURNAL of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, May 18. THE Treaties subsisting between the Ottoman Porte and the Russian Empire were renewed on the 25th of April. And last Saturday

the Imperial Minister sign'd an Instrument with those of the Porte, for renewing, and rendering perpetual the Treaty of Belgrade.

Turin, May 20. We have Advices from Nice; that the Bomb Battery which the French had erected on the Point of Land that faces the Fort and Habitations in the Islands of St Marguerite, and from which they have fired between 12 and 1500 Shells, has done so much Damage, and so effectually ruined both, that the Garrison has been obliged to quit them and to encamp.

June 10. On the 3d inst. before Break of Day, the French, to the Number of 42 Battalions, passed the Var: They marched immediately to Nice; which being of no Manner of Defence, Baron Leutrum abandoned it; and as the Enemy were greatly superior to him, he directed his Retreat without Loss of Time, and in very good Order, towards Ventimiglia. There were several Skirmishes between the Enemy's Grenadiers and ours who formed the Rear Guard, even in the Town of Nice; in which two or three of our Officers were taken, and some Equipages lost, and a French Lieutenant was made Prisoner. We have since had Advice, that Baron Leutrum, with the 25 Imperial and Piedmontese Battalions, was got to Monton. By the several Advices we daily receive from the Frontiers of Dauphine, we are informed, that the French and Spaniards, who already have immense Magazines at Barcelonetta, and in the Valley of Quaras, are now taken up in bringing their Cannon, Mortars, and Warlike Stores, towards those Parts; all which will be covered by a Body of 25,000 Men, actually marching thither, and with which M. Belleisle proposes to undertake several Diversions at the same Time.

June 18. In the Night between the 13th and 14th inst. C. Schulemberg, after having settled every Thing necessary for the Attack of the Suburb of Bisagno, which it was generally thought would not be secured without much Slaughter, had marched thither with 15,000 Men. The Enemy had raised 7 Redoubts to cover that important Post; but as they were all but one filled with Genoese Militia, there was but one (in which was a Body of Spanish and French Swifs, under Marquis Taubin, a Major General) that made any Resistance. The others were all abandoned without firing a Shot, as the Imperialists advanced to attack them. In forcing that which the regular Troops defended, and in which the greatest Part of the Enemy's Detachment was killed or taken, C. Schulemberg had but 14 Men killed, and between 30 and 40 Officers wounded. M. Taubin was carried off by some of his People sorely wounded. We have six of the Enemy's Officers, three of them Captains, Prisoners. By this Success the Imperialists now extend their Troops to the Eastward of Genoa, from the Mountains to the Sea Shore, and not only straiten the Town considerably themselves, by cutting off the Communication with the Riviera di Levante, and all the Supplies the Genoese draw by Land from thence, and the States of Lucca and Tuscany, but also enable our Ships to do as much by Sea, by lying them close in to the Shore.

Venice, May 31. On the 15th inst. the Head Quarters of Gen. Schulemberg were removed to Bonarota, opposite to which was a Mountain in Possession of the Genoese, within Cannon Shot of the exterior Fortifications of Genoa. On the 20th, an Hour before Day, the Austrians attacked it in several Columns, and soon dislodged the Enemy from it, who made but a very slender Resistance; the Loss was very inconsiderable on both Sides. The next Day, the 21st, the Genoese resolved to make an Attempt to recover the Post, and made a Sally with 6000 Men, composed of all sorts of People, regular Troops, Peasants, Citizens, Fryars, and Laqueys; they attacked the Austrians with great Fury in several Places: The Affair lasted near four Hours, when at last the Genoese were repulsed and obliged to retire into the City, with the Loss of some hundreds killed, amongst whom was M. la Faye, the Colonel that commanded the French Detachment. The Genoese Adjutant-General, Grimaldi, was taken Prisoner, with an Officer and 50 private Men. The Possession of this Mountain is very advantageous to the Austrians, and necessary for transporting their Artillery to Sestri. Since the Junction of the Piedmontese, Voltri is retaken, sacked, and burnt, in Punishment of the Treachery committed by the Genoese; who, after surrendering the Town by Capitulation, and giving Hostages, had again taken up Arms and driven out the

Austrians. They are now entirely Masters of the Riviera di Ponente, and have a free Communication with Savona.

Leghorn, June 12. Letters from Rome of the 3d inst. mention, that the Neapolitan Troops were in Motion towards that City; others of a fresher Date take Notice of the first Column being arrived at Monte Rotondo.

Haague, June 8. The Islands of Honorat and St Marguerite have surrendered, and the Garrisons are Prisoners. M. Van Hoy is arrived here.

June 15. The News of Mr Anson's Success has so much affected the French Stocks, that they fell from the 9th to the 12th inst. near Ten per Cent. Twenty thousand Men are at Work in digging a Canal between Mechlin and Louvain, which 'tis thought will be completed this Week. The Desertion continues to be very great among the French Troops; and 'tis said that the Glanders have destroyed a great Number of their Horses. Mr Mann sign'd Yesterday the Treaty with the States General for the Hessian Troops.

June 20. The Paris Letters of the 16th bring Advice, that the French Army under M. Belleisle passed the Var on the 3d. They found but 40 Men and two Officers in Nice: Montalban held out but from Three in the Morning till Five at Night, the 5th. The next Day the Attack of Villafraanca was begun, and as the Grand Prior was advanced to attack it by Sea with his armed Vessels, it was thought that it could not hold out long: The Garrison of Montalban consisted of but 100 Men and two Officers. The Allies were retired to Ventimiglia, where they are fortifying themselves. They had blown up a Pass, which will cost the French a great deal of Time and Labour to make practicable. The States General published, last Saturday, a Placart, containing a kind of Embargo on all Dutch Ships, which are forbid sailing, unless they give up to the Admiralty one Man in three of their whole Crew, at the Choice of their respective Colleges in whose Jurisdiction they are fitted out. All fishing Smacks, Ships intended for the great Fishery, and that of Herrings, and those of the East India Company, as well as all foreign Vessels, are expressly excepted, and permitted to sail without Restriction. This Order is to subsist till the Fleet that is fitting out has its full Complement of Men; those who shall disobey, to forfeit both Ship and Cargo, or the Value thereof. The last Letters from Paris mention the entire Destruction of the City of Lima by an Earthquake.

June 27. We hear by Letters from France of this Day, that an Embargo has been laid on all the Dutch Ships in their Ports, but that it was only to continue a few Days. Both Armies are in Motion towards Maestricht, which Place the French openly threaten to besiege.

Head Quarters at Herenthout, June 20. The Lycanians, supported by some regular Foot, attacked, the 17th in the Morning, the Enemy's Rear Guard: They killed about 60, wounded 100, and took as many Prisoners: This Attack alarmed the Enemy so much, that they abandoned at once all the Posts about the Demar, which they were in Possession of; and, among others, that of Hallen on the River.

June 23. A Detachment of Gen. Trips's Corps had a very smart Skirmish the 19th inst. with a Detachment of the Enemy, near the Convent of Rosendahl: The French having, for some Time past, detached every Night 7 or 800 Volunteers, who pass'd the Dyle, and put themselves in Ambuscade to surprise our Patroles, which used to reconnoitre the Pont de Walem, General Trips detached on the 19th 1000 irregular Foot, and 400 Hussars, under General Calnokey, to attack them; which they did in the following Manner:

The usual Patrole was ordered to advance towards the Enemy's Ambuscades to draw them out; which done, they were immediately to retire back upon the rest of the Detachment, who were concealed. The Attack began by the French, who pursued our Patroles with fix'd Bayonets, till they came upon our Infantry, who were supported by the Grenadier Company of Trenck's Pandours, and the Flanks covered by the Hussars. These advanced immediately upon the Enemy with so much Fury, that after a small Resistance they abandoned their advantageous Post, and, throwing down their Arms, fled with great Precipitation to the Redoubt at the Walem. The Enemy had above 200 Men killed, and, amongst the Officers, a Colonel of the Swifs, besides a Lieutenant, a Volunteer, a Serjeant, Corporal, and 20 Men, made Prisoners. On our Side, we had seven Men killed, and 20 wounded, a Captain of the Lycanians, one of the Pandours, and an Aid de Camp of Gen. Trips killed, and one Captain wounded. The Enemy has entirely abandoned the Post at Rosendahl.

[See the Accounts by Authority of the Battle of Kiffelt, on July 2. p. 146.]

From other PAPERS and LETTERS.

Madrid, May 29. A Vessel is arrived at Vigo from Vera Cruz, with Dispatches from the Governor of that Place, informing the King of the Disaster that has befallen Lima, Capital of the Kingdom of Peru. That rich and superb City is no more. The 28th of October last, at half an Hour after Ten at Night, it was overthrown by so dreadful an Earthquake, that no Vestiges of Palace, Church, College, or House remain; and all the Treasures of that magnificent City have been buried in its Ruins: They reckon them above 1500 Inhabitants lost in this Calamity, as there were so many missing which they could not get account of. Besides the Palaces and Houses, 74 Churches, 14 Monasteries, and 15 Hospitals are vanished; and we are assured that the Jewels, and the Vessels of Gold and Silver lost on this Occasion, amount to a Sum almost incredible. During this terrible Catastrophe of Lima, the Town of Callao, a Sea Port within two Leagues of that City, where the King's Tribunal of the Indies was kept, was swallowed up by the Sea; and the Hurricane that helped forward this Disaster was so violent, that several Vessels which rode at Anchor in the Port were afterwards found on dry Land several Leagues up the Country. The Sea has filled up the Place where the Town stood, (which was the best Part in Peru) and all the Inhabitants, who were computed at between 6 and 7000, have perished, except about 200 Sailors and Fishermen, who were thrown with their Vessels upon Land, half dead with Fatigue and the Terror of the Storm. Their Majesties and all the Court, as well as the Nation in general, are deeply affected with this dismal News, there being few Families of Note but what had Friends or Relations in that Country. The Loss the King has sustained by this Event is irreparable, both in regard to the Settlements, and the vast Treasure which the Crown had laid up there during the War, and which was not to be brought to Europe till after a Peace. We expect a more ample Account of this Accident from the Viceroy of Peru, or from his Successor.

Lima, the Capital of Peru, has been twice before almost destroyed by Earthquakes; the first Time in 1586, and the last in October 1687. The latter of these Shocks was so dreadful, that Wafer, who felt it 150 Leagues at Sea, affirms, that it frighten'd the whole Ship's Company, who thought they had struck on a Rock, and were convinced of the contrary only by foundering. The Water was at that Time mixed with Sand, tho' no Bottom could be found, and the Ships on the Coast were driven Leagues over the Land, as is related to have been the Case in October last.

This City was built by Pizarro, the Conqueror of Peru, in 1534. It stood 12. 30. South Latitude, was surrounded with a Wall, fortified with Bastions, and exceeding populous. The Plain around it is fruitful in Corn, Wine, Oil, Sugar, Flax, and Fruits. It was distant from the Sea about six Miles. It was about four Miles in Length, and about two in Breadth; had a Square, with Piazzas in the Centre, where all the principal Streets were terminated, and the Palaces of the Viceroy and the Archbishop, with all the publick Offices were situated. The Air, considering the Climate, is moderately temperate, and is healthful in general.

Extract of a Letter from a Piedmontese Colonel, dated Sestri de Ponente, May 15.

On the 14th twelve Piedmontese Battalions pursued their Rout to Voltri. We found the Roads full of the Inhabitants of that Place, who were so terrified as to abandon their Houses. We recovered them from their Terrors, and engaged most of them to return back with us. Being arrived at Voltri, we perceived the Marks of the Plunder which this Place had undergone. The Houses were abandoned, all the Windows broke, and within all the Household Goods were shattered to Pieces; the Cellars were open, and the Heads of the Casks of the Wine and Oil were knocked out. In short, the Troops had left nothing that was portable. We enquired what might be the Reason of this Usage, and were told, that an Austrian Detachment having, about a Fortnight before, presented itself before this Town, the Heads of the Community submitted, and promised, as well for themselves as the other Inhabitants, to remain quiet; upon which they had no more than 80 Men left to quarter upon them. Some Days after, under Pretence of Exactions committed by this Detachment, the Inhabitants of Voltri, who had been joined by 800 Peasants, fell upon these 80 Men, and massacred them without Exception. As soon as this News was brought to the Austrians, it raised such an Animosity, that a large Detachment of Croats, followed by several hundred Soldiers, took, with the greatest Impetuosity, the Road to Voltri, where the Inhabitants made some Resistance, but to no Purpose; the greatest Part fled, and the rest were defeated: After which this Place was plundered. From thence we went to Sestri di Ponente, which was as ill treated as Voltri; for the Austrians had only revenged themselves for the Death of several of their Companions, who had been treated most barbarously at this Place, and some of them buried alive. Monte Cbio has just undergone the same Fate with Voltri and Sestri. This Community immediately submitted to Gen. St. Andre, who only left a small Detachment with them, and treated them very humanely; but they expecting Succours, which failed them, revolted against this Detachment; but the Austrians being succoured in Time, put all the Peasants to the Sword, plundered the Town, and set it on Fire.

Extract of a Letter from a Merchant at Rotterdam to his Correspondent at Yarmouth, June 18.

I here send you as remarkable a Piece of News as perhaps ever happened in the Memory of Man.—The Fanny Galley arrived at this Place last Night, from the Master of which I had an Account, that the said Galley had been chased eleven Hours by a large French Privateer; that the Fanny being an excellent Sailor, did not make the best of his Way from the said Privateer, but only kept at such a Distance as would secure her Safety, by which Means she decoyed the Privateer to follow her on the Flats, (the Galley drawing very little Water)

where the Frenchman beat to Pieces. They made many Signals of Distress, but as the Galley had only nine Hands on board, Capt. Blakeley, the Commander, was fearful of going to preserve any of the People: However, the French put off two of their Boats, one of which, being overloaded, sunk about two Minutes after their leaving their Ship; the other, with eleven Men and two Women, got safe to the Galley, and one of the Women, to Capt. Blakeley's great Surprise, proved to be his Wife; who had been taken four Days before in a Collier, bound from Sunderland to Rotterdam, where she was going to meet her Husband, as she had been inform'd of his being soon to be at that Place, by Capt. Linaker of the Swallow.—Mrs Blakeley says, she was extremely well used by the French; that the French Captain run one of the Foremast Men thro' the Body, because he offered to take her Cloak from her; that the Ship she was taken in was sent into Dunkirk the Day after she was taken, for which Place the Privateer was to have sailed in two or three Days to have refitted, if this Misfortune had not prevented her.—Capt. Blakeley uses the Prisoners with the utmost Humanity; but says, they must have every Soul perished, if he had not seen his Wife in the Boat with them, their Boat being very leaky, and his Vessel too poorly mann'd, to receive them with Safety.—The Privateer belonged to Dunkirk, mounted 12 Carriage and 20 Swivel Guns, and had 103 Men on board, all of which perished, except those received by the Galley, among whom was the French Captain, two Lieutenants, and the Boatswain.

L O N D O N.

We learn from Petersburg, that the Czarina has given Orders to the College of Commerce, to draw up proper Regulations for such Foreigners as shall desire to establish themselves in the Russian Dominions; and is resolved to grant Lands, Pensions, and Privileges, to such useful and industrious Persons as shall be willing to repair thither, and reside in the Provinces, provided they comply with those Regulations: And it is also said that Liberty will be given them to retire at any Time after three Years, with their Effects, where ever they shall think fit.

They write from Stockholm, that the High Court of Justice had passed Sentence of Death on an English Physician, Mr Blackwell, for a Conspiracy; which was, that his Heart be taken out of his Body and burnt, that his Head be severed from his Body, and placed on a Pole near the Gallows, and his Body be quarter'd.

A terrible Earthquake has lately happened at Foligno, Norcia, &c. in Naples, which ruined several Houses, and killed divers Persons.

According to Accounts from Genoa, they have been lately reinforced with several Bodies of French Troops.

Her Imperial Majesty having actually confiscated all the Capital belonging to the Genoeze in the Bank of Vienna, amounting in the whole to 1,423,347 Florins, she has been at the same Time pleas'd to declare, that if any Persons have Pretensions or Draughts upon those Sums, they shall have three Months allowed to make good their Demands.

In a new Parliament the following Officers will be excluded from Seats, by Virtue of an Act passed in the first Session of L—d C—t's Ministry, viz. the seven Commissioners of the Revenue in Ireland, the seven Commissioners of the Victualling Office, the Clerk of the Pells, and all the Deputies, inferior Officers, and Clerks of those Commissions, and of the Treasury, Exchequer, Pells, Admiralty, Secretaries of State, and Paymaster of the Forces (two or three only excepted) together with the major part of the Establishment of Minorca and Gibraltar.

We hear Orders have been given, that all Captains, Lieutenants, Boat-swains, Gunners, Carpenters, Purfers, Surgeons, and Chaplains of his Majesty's Ships of War, shall, for the future, receive one Year's Pay every Year, if so much be due to them; and in case either of them die, or are turned over to another Ship, their Wages, for themselves and Servants, will be immediately paid; and this in consideration that many of them have great Families, and are obliged to take up Money at large Interest to support them, on account of the great Arrears generally owing them by the Government.

By a late Order, the following Marines are to be established on board the several Ships undermentioned, viz.

Guns.	Marines.	Guns.	Marines.
Ships of 100	100	Ships of 50	60
90	100	40	50
80	80	20	30
70	70	Sloops	20
60	60		

June 5. Was tried before the Lord Chief Justice Willes, in the Court of Common Pleas, an Action of Damages, brought by Miss Davis of Castle-yard, Holborn, against the Rev. Dr Wilson, Vicar of Newark, for the Breach of a Promise of Marriage; when the Jury gave a Verdict of 7000 l. for the Plaintiff.

June 6. Sir Peter Warren, with the following Fleet under his Command, passed by Plymouth, viz. the Prince George of 90 Guns, the Devonshire of 66, the Yarmouth of 70, the Edinburgh of 70, the Monmouth of 70, the Defiance of 60, the Nottingham of 60, the Windsor of 60, the Pembroke of 60, the Princess Louisa of 60, the Portland of 50, the Faulkland of 50, the Gloucester of 50, the Advice of 50, the Ambuscade of 40, the Scarborough of 20, the Vulcan Sloop, the Viper Sloop, and seven Men of War off Cape Ortugal are to join him.

On the 19th and 20th all the Rebel Prisoners who had been Evidences, were discharged from Mess. Ward, Carrington, &c. and a Sum of Money was given to each to carry them to their respective Homes.

It is said, that the Excise on Beer and Ale, from Midsummer, 1746, to Midsummer, 1747, amounts to upwards of 1,220,000 l. which is upwards of 100,000 l. more than ever was raised on that Duty in one Year.

His Majesty having received certain Advice that the Plague is broke out in West Barbary, has given Orders for all Ships coming from that Coast to perform Quarantine.

June 24. Was held a General Court of the East India Company, in which the Chairman acquainted them with what Advice the Court of Directors had received relating to the taking of Fort St George by the French; and that the Loss of the Company sustained thereby amounts to 180,000 l. Sterl. and that they were ignorant as to the said Fort being ransomed by their Governor, any otherwise than by what was written from France: Upon which the Court resolved, that no Ransom for that, or any other Place which the Enemy might take from the Company, should be ratified, without the previous Approbation of a General Court.

[See an Account of an Engagement at the Grand Prie in Nova Scotia, p. 147.]

The Oath the Freeholders are obliged to take, if required, against Bribery and Corruption, viz.

I A B do swear (or being a Quaker, do solemnly affirm) I have not received, or had, by myself, or any Person in Trust for me, or for my Use and Benefit, directly or indirectly, any Sum or Sums of Money, Office, Place, or Employment, Gift, or Reward, or Security for any Money, Office or Employment, or Gift, in order to give my Vote at this Election; and that I have not before been polled at this Election.

Extract of a Letter from Norwich, dated May 24.

A Fish of a prodigious Size was last Week taken off Robin Hood's Bay, which the Curious are at a Loss to find a Name for. It has a Head like a Goat, a Tail like a Greyhound, only two Feet, not unlike those of an Ox, but somewhat shorter, and webbed like a Duck. It is as large as a middling Horse; it eats any Fish, drinks Salt Water, and is likely to live.

From the YORK COURANT, June 9.

We are sorry to present the Publick with the following Piece of News; but it is of too great Consequence to be concealed. The infectious Distemper among the horned Cattle has actually reached this County; and last Week a Farmer of Finningley, near Doncaster, buried five Cows, who died with all the regular Symptoms of it.

Persons excepted by Name, in the Act for a general Pardon.

Charles Earl of Traquair; Alexander Earl of Kelly; Robert Maccarty, filling himself Earl of Clancarty; Sir James Stuart of Goodtrees, Bart. Sir John Douglas, Bart. Sir James Harrington, Bart. Sir James Campbell, Bart. of Auchinbreck; Sir William Dunbar of Durn; Sir Alexander Bannerman of Elrick, Bart. Archibald Stuart, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh; Peter Bewie, Doctor of Physick; Thomas Blair of Glasclune; Alexander Blair, Writer in Edinburgh; Peter Byers, of Tonley; James Carnagie, of Boysack; Charles Cunningham, of Kinninmond; William Cunningham, jun. of Pittilly; Roderick Chisholme, of Cromar in Strathglass; Alexander Cameron of Dungallon; William Drummond, of Boxbaldie; William Drummond, of Callendar; James Fraser, of Foyers; Simon Fraser, of Avonchacloy; John Fraser, of Macgillivray; Hugh Fraser, Son to Alexander Fraser of Leat Clan; James Farquharson of Balmurell; John Fullerton, of Dudwick, jun. John Dow, Fraser, of Littleearth; John Fraser, of Brezwick, late Steward to Lord Lovat; Thomas Fraser, of Gartuleg; Alexander Garrioch, of Marge; Arthur Gordon, of Carnouffe; George Gordon, of Hallhead; John Gordon of Abacbie; James Gordon of Gobardie; Francis Gordon, of Kilmardine Mill; Robert Gordon, jun. of Logie; James Gordon, of Glaslunum; Robert Graham, of Gavick; Patrick Grant of Glenmoriston; John Graham of Kilmardine; David Hunter of Burside; John Haldane, of Lanerk; Alexander Haldane, Son to the said John; Andrew Hay, jun. of Ranos; Alexander Irvine, of Drum; George Kelly; James Lewis, late Postmaster of Falkirk; Cole, otherwise Col. Macdonald of Barrisdale; Gregor Macgregor, otherwise James Grene, otherwise Grabame, of Glengyle; Malcolm Macleod, of Raja; Archibald Menzies of Seyan, otherwise Shien; Gilbert Menzies, jun. of Pittfiddle; Thomas Mercer, Merchant in Aberdeen; William Moir, of Lomay; James Moir, in Stoneycroft; Aeneas, otherwise Angus Macdonald, late Banker at Paris; James Macdonald, Brother to Kinlochmoidart; John Murray, late Clerk of the Customs at Alloa; Donald Macdonald of Inveroy; John Macdonald, the elder, of Glengary; Alexander Macdonald, of Glenco; Robert Murray of Glencarnoch; Thomas Ogilvie, of East Mill; Alexander Ogilvie of Aberis; Thomas Ogilvie, of Gaul, Merchant in Dundee; John Riddle, of Grange; David Robertson of Easter Bleaton; George Robertson, of Foskelly; James Robertson, of Blairfetty; Alexander Robertson, of Stronwan; Duncan Robertson, of Drummaebean; Donald Smith, Merchant in Aberdeen; David Smith, of Inveramsay; Daniel Spalding, of Aspernolly; James Stirling of Craigbarnet; Charles Stuart of Ballachellan; David Stuart of Kynochin; Robert Stuart of Killiharry; John Turner, jun. of Turnerball; Alexander Thomson of Fochfield; David Tulloch, of Pughtown, otherwise Bughtown; William Yaughan, jun. of Courtfield, in the County of Monmouth; Andrew Wauchope, of Niddrie, Esq; Alexander White, jun. of Ardlehill.

DELIVER'D. The Queen of the Two Sicilies, of a Prince.

MARRIAGES. On June 9. Thomas Gordon, Esq; one of the Commissioners of the Wine Licences, (well known by his Writings and Translations near 30 Years past) to Mrs Trenchard, a Fortune of 1000 l. per annum, Widow of the famous Mr Trenchard, who was concerned with Mr Gordon in the Independent Whig and Cato's Letters.---On June 13. N. S. the Princess Maria Josepha, third Daughter of the King of Poland, to the Elector of Bavaria.

DEATHS. The young Prince Christian, Prince Royal of Denmark.---Lord Charles Scot, Son to the Duke of Buccleugh.---The Rev. Dr Denne, Archdeacon of Rochester, Rector of Lambeth and St Leonard, and Son-in-law to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

CIVIL and MILITARY PREFERMENTS, according to the London Gazette.

George Anson, Esq; of Soberton, in the County of Southampton, made a Baronet of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Lord Anson, Baron of Soberton in the said County of Southampton.---Henry Pelham, George Littleton, Henry Legge, John Campbell, and George Grenville, Esqrs. Commissioners for executing the Office of Treasurer of the Exchequer.---The Duke of Bedford, the Earl of Sandwich, Lord Beauclerk, Lord Anson, Viscount Barrington, Lord Duncannon, and Welbore Ellis, Esq; Lords of the Admiralty.---Richard Hall, Wm Davis, James Wallace, John Russell, Esqrs. and Sir Francis Eyles, Bart. Commissioners of the Navy.---John Selwyn, Esq; sen. Paymaster of the Marines.---Sir Philip Meadows, and Lord Ivischefer, Comptroller of the Accounts of the Army.---Rear-Admiral Warren, Knight of the Bath.---Sir Jacob Bouverie, of Longford, in the County of Wilts, a Baron and Viscount of Great Britain, by the Title of Lord Longford, Baron of Longford.---Sir Henry Liddle, of Ravensworth Castle, in the County of Durham, Bart. a Baron of Great Britain, by the Title of Lord Ravensworth, Baron Ravensworth in the said County.---Anthony Duncombe, of Barford, in the County of Wilts, Esq; a Baron of Great Britain, by the Title of Lord Feversham, Baron of Downton in the said County.

Do from other Papers. Capt. Winchcombe, made Commander of the Princess Mary Man of War.---Capt. Steward, Commander of the Prince Henry, newly launched.---Lieut. Midwinter, who commanded the Defiance after the Death of Capt. Grenville, in the late Engagement off Finisterre, Captain of his Majesty's Sloop the Weazle.---The Marquis of Lothian, President of the Police in Scotland, in room of the Earl of Sutherland.---The Earl of Marchmont, Lord Register there, in room of the Marquis of Lothian.---Dr Clifffen, Physician to the Army in Flanders.---Lieut. Gen. James Ld Tyrally, Governor of Minorca.---William Britow, Esq; a Commissioner of the Revenue and Excise in Ireland.

SHIPS taken from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS by the BRITISH.

A French Privateer, of 12 Guns and 40 Men, brought into Yarmouth by the Hazard Sloop of War, Capt. Grant.---A French Privateer of Force, carried into Jamaica by one of our Men of War.---A large Spanish Register Ship, and three Privateers, carried into Gibraltar by two Privateers.---A French Row Boat Privateer, the Anna Catharina, from Amsterdam for Roan, the Princess Royal of Amsterdam, from Rochelle for Hamburg, and the Fortune, Nourdie, from Bourdeaux for Rotterdam, all brought into Dover by the Albion Privateer, Capt. Kennet.---The Jolly, late the Celia, of Bristol, and the Six Sisters, for Martinico, with a Dutch Ship laden with Grain on account of the French, brought into Topham by a Privateer of that Place.---The St Pedro Privateer, of St Sebastians, taken by the Defiance Man of War, and burnt.---A Vessel of 80 Tons, and another of 40, both laden with Iron and Sweet-meats, sent into Jersey by the Charming Nancy Privateer, Capt. Winter.---Two Privateers, one of 26, and the other of 24 Guns, both taken by a Man of War.---The Adventure Privateer, of 6 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, brought into Plymouth by the Surprise Man of War.---The Three Sisters from Port L'Orient, brought into Plymouth by the Otter Sloop.---A Ship carried into Mahone by the Constantine, Reed, from Zant.---The Passport of 12 Carriage Guns, and the Bosque of 8 Carriage Guns, both French Privateers, brought into Plymouth by the Monmouth, Capt. Harrison, and the Portland, Stevens.---A small French Privateer, of 6 Swivel Guns and 18 Men, brought into Portland by the Surprise, Capt. Web.---A Ship laden with Wheat, carried into Madeira by the London and Garland Privateers.---A large Dutch Ship, laden with Naval Stores for France, brought into Plymouth by the Hampshire Man of War, one of Adm Warren's Squadron.---A Ship from Bourdeaux, also brought into Plymouth by the Speedwell Sloop of War.---The Virgin Mary, brought into Dartmouth by the Duke of Cumberland Privateer.---A French Privateer of two Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and 31 Men, brought into Spithead by the Flamborough Man of War.---A Dutch Ship, with 150 Hogsheads of Tobacco on board, French Property, brought into Falmouth by the Sandwich Privateer.---A French Ship of 20 Guns, from Martinico, and a French Cutter, taken by the Kent Man of War. The Cutter had Dispatches on board, by which they learn'd, that the Fleet from St Domingo was soon expected in Europe.---The Mary Anne, a French Privateer, of six Carriage Guns and eight Swivels, and 80 Men, brought into Portsmouth by the Jamaica Sloop of War, Capt. Arbuthnot.---The Lady Clara, for Roan, and the Roan Merchant, for Dunkirk, both carried into Dover by the Privateers of that Port.---A Dutch Ship from Cadiz to Dunkirk, having on board some French and Spanish Passengers, one of whom had 24,000 l. in Specie, and some Plate, laden with Oil, Wine, and Spanish Wooll, taken by the Hound Sloop of War. Twenty thousand Pounds Worth of her Cargo is condemned, being the Property of French Merchants, the rest was Dutch; so that there is upwards of 44,000 l. a legal Prize. She was detained till the 29th ult. in the Morning, and then discharged; when she sailed from the Downs in Company with the Hound Sloop and Capt. Mitchell's Privateer, and was afterwards taken by the said Privateer, in Sight of the Hound Sloop, and is since condemned.---A Ship from Bourdeaux to Hamburg, with Wine and Brandy, by the Prince of Orange Privateer.---The Volunteer Privateer of Granville, of four Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and the Count Le Mark Privateer of Bologne, of six Carriage and twelve Swivel Guns, both taken by the Otter Sloop of War.---The Hope of Amsterdam, from Riga

to Brest, with Hemp, brought into Falmouth by the Gallant Privateer, Capt. Harley, of Bristol.---The Louisa Ulrica, from Hamburg, with Bale Goods for Malaga, brought into Dover by the King George and Prince of Orange Privateers.---An Advice Boat, bound to Chebuctow, taken by the Mermaid Sloop of War. She had an Account on board, that a Squadron under M. Jonquire was coming to that Place, and afterwards to attack Cape Breton or Annapolis Royal.

D^o according to the London Gazette. The Revenge, a French Privateer, of 22 Guns, Nine Pounders, and 230 Men, sent into Portsmouth by the Maidstone Man of War, Capt. Keppel.---The Charon Privateer of Dunkirk, of 10 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 85 Men, brought into Yarmouth by the Fortune Sloop of War, Capt. Jekyll.---A Ship and a Brigantine, laden with Warlike Stores, being two of the Convoy that escaped Admiral Anson on the 3d of May, brought into Lisbon by the Shoreham Man of War, one of the Ships of the said Admiral's Squadron.---The l'Huise of Cherbourg, with two Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 32 Men, sent into Weymouth by the Vulture Sloop of War.---On June 20. six Men of War, and two Fire-ships, under Capt. Fox, dist. from Cape Ortugal 146 Leagues, fell in with the St Domingo Fleet, consisting of 170 Sail, under Convoy of four Men of War. Our Squadron chased them the whole Day, but could not gain upon the French; however, about five at Night the Convoy left the Fleet, without making any Signal by Gun or Light. Next Day our Ships took several, particularly Capt. Haddock, eight. Most of our Squadron are return'd into Port with their Prizes, amounting to 30 Sail; and several other Men of War are gone in quest of the Remainder of the Fleet.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The Double Revenge Privateer, Capt. Page, of Guernsey, of four Guns and 30 Men, carried into Havre.---The Anne, Janverine, from Jersey for Newfoundland, carried into St Malo's.---The Charming Peggy, Moreton, from Perth for London, carried into Dunkirk.---The Sarah and Anne, Hubbard, from London for the Leeward Islands, carried into St Malo's.---The Hibernia, Ryan, from London, for Newcastle and Boston, carried into Calais. The Spy Privateer, of Bristol, Capt. Burford, carried into St Malo's by a Frigate of 26 Guns.---The Charming Peggy, Iron, from Carolina for Bristol, carried into Bilbao. Two other Ships, one with Pilchards, and the other with Butter, both taken by the same Privateer.---The Phenix, Clark, from Montserrat, for London, carried into Guardaloupe.---The Mary, Anderson, from London for Barbadoes.---Capt. Barril, from St Andrews for Dantzick, taken by two Privateers in the North Seas. The first took him, and he was ransomed; and the second plundered him of every Thing that was left by the first, and for which she had paid Ransom.---The John Gally, Croftswaite, from Philadelphia for Carolina, carried into St Augustine.---The Barracuta, Burne, from Jamaica to London, carried into Bayonne.---The Rachael, Miller, from Carolina for London.---A Coaster, Capt. Seymore, taken off Carolina by a French Privateer; who had also taken the Sloop Mary, Daniel Hutchinson, Master, from Providence for New York.---The ---, Richie, from Norway, taken on that Coast by a Privateer of 22 Guns and 300 Men, but ransomed.---The Margaret, Randal, from Bergen for Shitwell, taken on the Coast of Norway, but ransomed.---The Edward and Mary, Young, from Gottenburg for North Bergen, and the Porto Bello, Sharp, from Ipswich for Rotterdam, also ransomed.---The Boston Merchant, Bruce, from Boston for London; a Ship laden with Iron from the Baltick; and two Virginia Men, one with 400 Hogsheads of Tobacco, and the other, the Gordon, Allen, for London, with 320 Men, are all carried into North Bergen.---The Hope, Lamb, from Dublin for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.---The Sarah and Elizabeth, Dove, for Holland from Carolina, carried into Brest.---Seven Ships from Holland from Lynne, taken by the French.---The Mermaids, Crips, from Norway for London, ransomed for 175 l.---The Spy Privateer of Bristol, carried into St Malo's by a Privateer of 26 Guns.---The Dobson, Hearne, and the ---, Harlton, from Ipswich for Rotterdam; the first ransomed for 180, and the last for 300 l.---The Pretty Peggy of Frazerburgh, carried into Bergen.---A Ship from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, with 969 Chests of Quicksilver, and a large Quantity of dry Goods and Liquors, brought into Jamaica by the Enterprize Man of War: She is thought to be the richest Prize carried in there this War.---The Ship of Capt. Wright, from Scotland for Gottenburgh, and the Catherine, Capt. ---, for Londonderry from Philadelphia, and a Brigantine, for Yarmouth from Milford, taken by the French, and ransomed.---The Ship of Capt. George Wardroper, for Gottenburgh, taken by the Genevive of Dunkirk, of 20 Guns, off the Maze, and ransomed for 250 l.---The Indian Queen, Capt. Reed, which has been so long amissing, and supposed to be lost, was carried into Porto Rico by a French Privateer in January last.---The Molly, Craig, and the Blossom, Ranken, both of Irvine, and the Mary and Jean, How, of Saltcoats, all taken by a French Privateer near Zetland, but ransomed.---The John and Mary, Slingsby Sheldon, by the Marshal Saxe Privateer, off the Naze of Norway, taken for 250 l.---The Bledenburgh, Looksmen, from Virginia to Liverpool, with 473 Hogsheads of Tobacco, carried into Bilbao.---The Nancy, Harris, from Boston to the Leeward Islands, by a Privateer belonging to Guardaloupe.---The Ogden, Tristram, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, with 370 Slaves, taken by a Spanish Privateer, after an obstinate Resistance. The Spaniards were so irritated with their Bravery, that when they came on board they murdered both Whites and Blacks: But the Prize soon after sunk, and the Murderers all perished, except one Man, five Boys, and nine Negroes.

BANKRUPTS. John Stretch of St Paul's, Covent Garden, Linen Draper.---Edward Horseman, of Wolverhampton, Baker.---Thomas Probin, of

Birmingham, Gunsmith.---James Mackar, of Bow, Middlesex, Dealer.---Roger Johnson, of Dunstable, Draper.---Samuel Woodcock, of Horton, Dealer.---William Lodge, of Bristol, Merchant.---William Harvest, of Chiswick, Brewer.---George Heath, of St Martin's in the Fields, Frazier. Thomas Hutchinson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant.---Robert Avis, jun. of London, Factor.---Francis Cooper, of Bishopsgate-street, Hosier.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from May 26. to June 23.

Chriftned	{ Males 532 }	1020	Buried	{ Mal. 804 }	1650
	{ Fem. 488 }			{ Fem. 846 }	

NEW BOOKS

THE Heathenish Rejection of Christianity in the first Ages considered, by T. Comber, A. B.

Letters and Dissertations on Religion, Part 1st, 1s.

A Dissertation on the 13th and 14th Verses of the 11th Chapter of the Revelations, 6d.

Objections to a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, Critical Notes on some Passages of Scripture, by E. Langford, M. A. 1s. 6d.

A Charge to the Clergy of the City of London, 6d.

The Jesuit Cabal farther opened, or a Defence of the Rev. Dr Chapman's late Charge.

The Scripture Testimonies of the Divinity of Jesus Christ compared, in a Letter to Gilbert West, 1s.

White's Theological Remarks on Dr Middleton's introductory Discourse, 1s.

Sterne's Charity Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of York, on Good Friday, April 17. 1747, 6d.

Bishop of Exeter's Sermon before the House of Lords, May 29. 1747, 6d.

Hume's Sermon before the House of Commons, May 29. 1747, 6d.

Green's Sermon, intitled, Sin against the Holy Ghost, 6d.

Winter, an Ode, translated from the Latin of the Rev. Mr Thompson, 6d.

Culloden, or Loyalty triumphant, 6d.

Verax to Adamia, an Epistle in Ovid's Manner, 6d.

Honour, a Satire, by Mr Whitehead, 1s.

Poems on several Occasions, by Thomas Gilbert, Esq; 3s. 6d. sewed.

An Ode to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, in Imitation of Horace, Book 3. Ode 6. 6d.

Scanderberg, or Love and Liberty, a Tragedy.

The Ladies Choice for new Members at the General Election, a Ballad, 6d.

Baker's Essay on the Agreement between the ancient and modern Physicians relating to acute Diseases, 4s.

Moral Essays, or the Wisdom of all Nations, by H. Dixon, 4d.

A serious Address to the Electors of Great Britain on the present Election, by an independent Elector of no Party, 1s.

The true Secret of the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

Advice to the Freeholders and Burgers of Great Britain, absolutely necessary to be read before they give their Votes, 1s.

Life of Henry Simms, alias Young Gentleman Harry, from his Birth to his Death at Tyburn, all wrote by himself in Newgate.

The Lords Protest against the Bill for taking away and abolishing the heretofore Jurisdictions in Scotland, 6d. [See p. 144.]

Virtue revived, or Britain's Fall protracted, being a Petition to the House of Commons to enquire into the Clergy's Neglect, by a Pluralist, 2d. or 12s per 100.

Remarks on a scurrilous Postscript lately published in a Letter from a Suffolk Clergyman to the Rev. Dr C---a---n of S---y.

History of the five Indian Nations of Canada, by the Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Esq; 5s.

A seasonable Advice to the disinterested Freeholders of Great Britain, 1s.

A Letter to the Heads of the University of Oxford, on a late very remarkable Affair.

History of the Rise, Progress, and Tendency of Patriotism, by a Freeholder, 1s.

The apparent Necessity of an equitable Election, and true Choice of Members in the ensuing Parliament, 1s.

A Letter to the Tories, 6d.

A new Translation, by Mr Thompson, of the Commentaries of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, 4s bound.

The Advantages of the Succession of the House of Stewart to the Crown of Great Britain demonstrated, by a true Britain, 1s. 6d.

A Dialogue between a Gentleman of London, Agent for two Court Candidates, and an honest Alderman of the Country Party, 1s 6d. [See p. 149.]

The Trial at large at Westminster, wherein a young Lady was Plaintiff, and a Reverend Clergyman Defendant, on Non-performance of a Marriage Contract, when the young Lady had 7000 l. Damages. 3d. [See p. 166.]

The second Part of a Review of the two late rebellions, 1s.

Some Proceedings in the last Parliament impartially considered, 6d.

An Address to the Electors of Britain, by an independent Elector, 6d.

A Letter from a travelling Tutor to a Noble young Lord with whom he travelled, containing good Advice to the independent Electors of Great Britain, 1s.

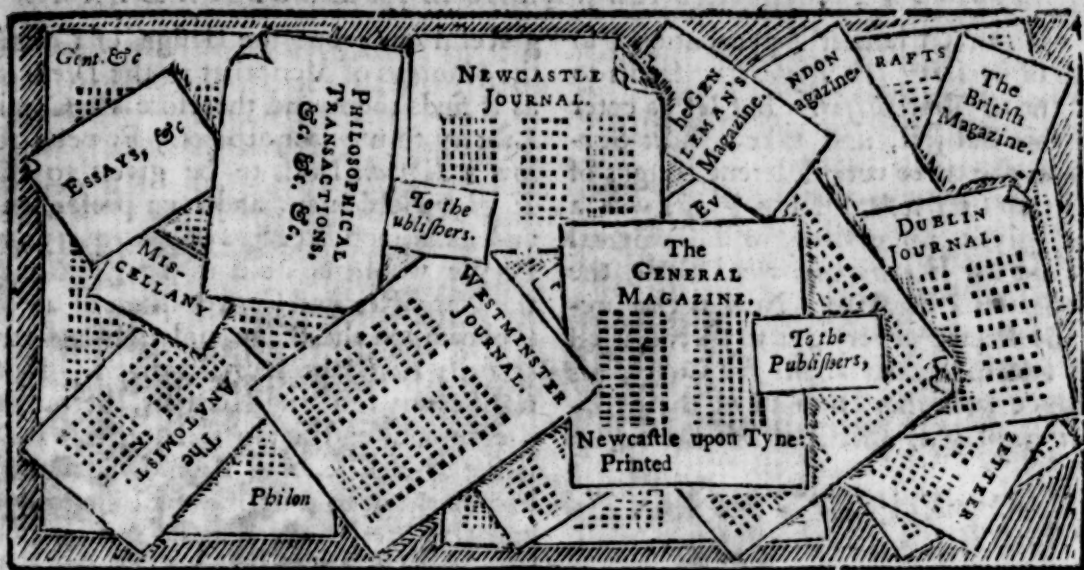
The honest Elector, or unerring Reasons for the Prevention of choosing corrupt Members to sit in Parliament, 1s.

Cry aloud and spare not, or plain useful Facts and Remarks, as a Preparation to the present sudden and general Election 6d.

A Letter to Mr Garrick on his having purchased a Patent for Drury-lane Play-house. 6d.

Bateman's Sermon on the Nature and Necessity of Regeneration. 4d.

An exact Representation of the defeating and taking the French Fleet by the Admirals Anson and Warren, May 3. neatly engraved, 1 s.



T H E

GENERAL MAGAZINE,

For J U L Y, 1747:

REMARKS upon a Frenchman's OBSERVATIONS on the English DRAMA.

IN a Set of Letters upon our Country, that appear'd the Beginning of last Winter, written by a *Frenchman* who had resided some Time among us, there is a Remark so very singular upon our *Drama*, and which savours so strongly of the *Frenchman*, that I cant help bestowing a little Criticism upon it; especially as it is not by any means the only Instance, in which he has borne too hard upon us. When I say this, I do not mean to detract from his Merit, of which he has a great deal, but am willing to impute it to that *Love of Sentiment*, which so much distinguishes the Writings of his Countrymen, and frequently leads them into Reflections, which appear indeed pretty upon a slight Reading, but will often not bear a more serious Examination. Of this kind is the Remark I am going to produce, *viz.* that our Plays are seldom written for Posterity, but founded usually upon some short-lived Humour among us; which in a few Years grows out of Fashion, and leaves the Play unintelligible and useless. This Piece of Criticism, if it has any Weight, can be true only of our Comedy, for it is seldom our Tragedies are of our own Growth: All our Poets, except *Shakespeare*, chusing to trade for their Fables to foreign Markets, and generally fetching them far back in Antiquity from *Rome* or *Greece*; whose Languages being universal, the Chief of their Customs are sufficiently known to the learned Part of the World. But our Comedies are in general, as they ought to be, the Product of our own Country: Against these therefore the ingenious Writer's Censure must be levelled, and perhaps he

is angry that his Countrymen cannot get this kind of Manufacture from us as well as all others; which too there is some Prospect of their doing, for we seldom see a modern Play, but that a *French Monsieur* or *Mademoiselle* make their Appearance in some Part of it. But let us proceed to the Argument. Now the Virtues and Vices of Mankind, the proper Materials for Tragedy, are nearly the same, or suffer but few Alterations in all Ages; but their Humours and Follies, which should be the Subjects of Comedy, are for ever changing their Modes, and shifting their Appearances: so that Tragedy may be written, as 'tis said, for *Posterity*; but Comedy, I fear, seldom can, without many *Scholia* and Comments at the Bottom of the Page, to explain such Passages as have a mere local Application and Intendment. I am aware that *Terence* seems to make against me; but do we not owe much of that Readiness with which we read him, to our early Acquaintance with the *Roman* Customs, and which are almost as familiar to us as our own? Besides, all his Plots are Intrigues of Love, which, as it is a natural Passion, must appear every where in nearly the same Shapes: but in reading the Comedies of *Aristophanes*, who ridicules the *Athenian* Follies of all kinds, both publick and private, we find much more Difficulty, and are almost every Minute calling out for the Assistance of the Commentators, to help us in the Interpretation of some mysterious Passage. The same is the Case in *Satire*, which bears a very near Resemblance to Comedy, and was the Offspring of it: And indeed, if the Writers of both were to leave out these Strokes of private History and temporal Humour, tho' by that Means they might less perplex their Readers of Posterity, yet surely they would deprive their present Readers of a great deal of Pleasure, and

to Brest, with Hemp, brought into Falmouth by the Gallant Privateer, Capt. Harley, of Bristol.---The Louisa Ulrica, from Hamburg, with Bale Goods for Malaga, brought into Dover by the King George and Prince of Orange Privateers.---An Advice Boat, bound to Chebuctow, taken by the Mermaid Sloop of War. She had an Account on board, that a Squadron under M. Jonquire was coming to that Place, and afterwards to attack Cape Breton or Annapolis Royal.

D^o according to the *London Gazette*. The Revenge, a French Privateer, of 22 Guns, Nine Pounders, and 230 Men, sent into Portsmouth by the Maidstone Man of War, Capt. Keppel.---The Charon Privateer of Dunkirk, of 10 Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 85 Men, brought into Yarmouth by the Fortune Sloop of War, Capt. Jekyll.---A Ship and a Brigantine, laden with Warlike Stores, being two of the Convoy that escaped Admiral Anson on the 3d of May, brought into Lisbon by the Shoreham Man of War, one of the Ships of the said Admiral's Squadron.---The L'Huise of Cherbourg, with two Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 32 Men, sent into Weymouth by the Vulture Sloop of War.---On June 20. six Men of War, and two Fire-ships, under Capt. Fox, dist. from Cape Ortugal 146 Leagues, fell in with the St Domingo Fleet, consisting of 170 Sail, under Convoy of four Men of War. Our Squadron chased them the whole Day, but could not gain upon the French; however, about five at Night the Convoy left the Fleet, without making any Signal by Gun or Light. Next Day our Ships took several, particularly Capt. Haddock, eight. Most of our Squadron are return'd into Port with their Prizes, amounting to 30 Sail; and several other Men of War are gone in quest of the Remainder of the Fleet.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The Double Revenge Privateer, Capt. Page, of Guernsey, of four Guns and 30 Men, carried into Havre.---The Anne, Janverine, from Jersey for Newfoundland, carried into St Malo's.---The Charming Peggy, Moreton, from Perth for London, carried into Dunkirk.---The Sarah and Anne, Hubbard, from London for the Leeward Islands, carried into St Malo's.---The Hibernia, Ryan, from London, for Newcastle and Boston, carried into Calais. The Spy Privateer, of Bristol, Capt. Burford, carried into St Malo's by a Frigate of 26 Guns.---The Charming Peggy, Iron, from Carolina for Bristol, carried into Bilbao. Two other Ships, one with Pilchards, and the other with Butter, both taken by the same Privateer.---The Phenix, Clark, from Montserrat, for London, carried into Guadaloupe.---The Mary, Anderson, from London for Barbadoes.---Capt. Barril, from St Andrews for Dantzick, taken by two Privateers in the North Seas. The first took him, and he was ransomed; and the second plundered him of every Thing that was left by the first, and for which she had paid Ransom.---The John Gaily, Croftthwaite, from Philadelphia for Carolina, carried into St Augustine.---The Barracuta, Burne, from Jamaica to London, carried into Bayonne.---The Rachael, Miller, from Carolina for London.---A Coaster, Capt. Seymore, taken off Carolina by a French Privateer; who had also taken the Sloop Mary, Daniel Hutchinson, Master, from Providence for New York.---The ---, Richie, from Norway, taken on that Coast by a Privateer of 22 Guns and 300 Men, but ransomed.---The Margaret, Randal, from Bergen for Shitwell, taken on the Coast of Norway, but ransomed.---The Edward and Mary, Young, from Gottenburg for North Bergen, and the Porto Bello, Sharp, from Ipswich for Rotterdam, also ransomed.---The Boston Merchant, Bruce, from Boston for London; a Ship laden with Iron from the Baltick; and two Virginia Men, one with 400 Hogheads of Tobacco, and the other, the Gordon, Allen, for London, with 320 Men, are all carried into North Bergen.---The Hope, Lamb, from Dublin for Barbadoes, carried into Martinico.---The Sarah and Elizabeth, Dove, for Holland from Carolina, carried into Brest.---Seven Ships for Holland from Lynne, taken by the French.---The Mermaids, Crips, from Norway for London, ransomed for 175 l.---The Spy Privateer of Bristol, carried into St Malo's by a Privateer of 26 Guns.---The Dobson, Hearne, and the ---, Harlton, from Ipswich for Rotterdam; the first ransomed for 180, and the last for 300 l.---The Pretty Peggy of Frazerburgh, carried into Bergen.---A Ship from Cadiz to La Vera Cruz, with 969 Chefts of Quicksilver, and a large Quantity of dry Goods and Liquors, brought into Jamaica by the Enterprize Man of War. She is thought to be the richest Prize carried in there this War.---The Ship of Capt. Wright, from Scotland for Gottenburgh, and the Catherine, Capt. ---, for Londonderry from Philadelphia, and a Brigantine, for Yarmouth from Milford, taken by the French, and ransomed.---The Ship of Capt. George Wardroper, for Gottenburgh, taken by the Genevive of Dunkirk, of 20 Guns, off the Maze, and ransomed for 250 l.---The Indian Queen, Capt. Reed, which has been so long amissing, and supposed to be lost, was carried into Porto Rico by a French Privateer in January last.---The Molly, Craig, and the Blossom, Ranken, both of Irvine, and the Mary and Jean, How, of Saltcoats, all taken by a French Privateer near Zetland, but ransomed.---The John and Mary, Slingsby Sheldon, by the Marshal Saxe Privateer, off the Naze of Norway, but ransomed for 250 l.---The Biedenburgh, Looksmen, from Virginia to Liverpool, with 473 Hogheads of Tobacco, carried into Bilbao.---The Nancy, Harris, from Boston to the Leeward Islands, by a Privateer belonging to Guadaloupe.---The Oden, Tristram, of Liverpool, from Africa for Jamaica, with 370 Slaves, taken by a Spanish Privateer, after an obstinate Resistance. The Spaniards were so irritated with their Bravery, that when they came on board they murdered both Whites and Blacks: But the Prize soon after sunk, and the Murderers all perished, except one Man, five Boys, and nine Negroes.

BANKRUPTS. John Stretch of St Paul's, Covent Garden, Linen Draper.---Edward Horleman, of Wolverhampton, Baker.---Thomas Probin, of

Birmingham, Gunsmith.---James Mackar, of Bow, Middlesex, Dealer.---Roger Johnson, of Dunstable, Draper.---Samuel Woodcock, of Horton, Dealer.---William Lodge, of Bristol, Merchant.---William Harven, of Chiswick, Brewer.---George Heath, of St Martin's in the Fields, Frazier. Thomas Hutchinson, of Newcastle upon Tyne, Merchant.---Robert Avis, jun. of London, Factor.---Francis Cooper, of Bishopsgate-street, Hosier.

Abstract of the *London WEEKLY BILL*, from May 26. to June 23.

Christned	{ Males 532 }	1020	Buried	{ Mal. 804 }	1650
	{ Fem. 488 }			{ Fem. 846 }	

NEW BOOKS

THE Heathenish Rejection of Christianity in the first Ages considered, by T. Camber, A. B.

Letters and Dissertations on Religion, Part 1st, 1s.
A Dissertation on the 13th and 14th Verses of the 11th Chapter of the Revelations, 6d.

Objections to a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, Critical Notes on some Passages of Scripture, by E. Langford, M. A. 1s. 6d.

A Charge to the Clergy of the City of London, 6d.

The Jesuit Cabal farther opened, or a Defence of the Rev. Dr Chapman's late Charge.

The Scripture Testimonies of the Divinity of Jesus Christ compared, in a Letter to Gilbert West, 1s.

White's Theological Remarks on Dr Middleton's introductory Discourse, 1s.
Sterne's Charity Sermon preached before the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of York, on Good Friday, April 17. 1747, 6d.

Bishop of Exeter's Sermon before the House of Lords, May 29. 1747, 6d.

Hume's Sermon before the House of Commons, May 29. 1747, 6d.

Green's Sermon, intitled, Sin against the Holy Ghost, 6d.

Winter, an Ode, translated from the Latin of the Rev. Mr Thompson, 6d.

Culloden, or Loyalty triumphant, 6d.

Verax to Adamia, an Epistle in Ovid's Manner, 6d.

Honour, a Satire, by Mr Whitehead, 1s.

Poems on several Occasions, by Thomas Gilbert, Esq; 3s. 6d. sewed.

An Ode to the Inhabitants of Great Britain, in Imitation of Horace, Book 3. Ode 6. 6d.

Scanderberg, or Love and Liberty, a Tragedy.

The Ladies Choice for new Members at the General Election, a Ballad, 6d.

Baker's Essay on the Agreement between the ancient and modern Physicians relating to acute Diseases, 4s.

Moral Essays, or the Wisdom of all Nations, by H. Dixon, 4d.

A serious Address to the Electors of Great Britain on the present Election, by an independent Elector of no Party, 1s.

The true Secret of the Dissolution of the present Parliament.

Advice to the Freeholders and Burgers of Great Britain, absolutely necessary to be read before they give their Votes, 1s.

Life of Henry Simms, alias Young Gentleman Harry, from his Birth to his Death at Tyburn, all wrote by himself in Newgate.

The Lords Protest against the Bill for taking away and abolishing the heretofore Jurisdictions in Scotland, 6d. [See p. 144.]

Virtue revived, or Britain's Fall protracted, being a Petition to the House of Commons to enquire into the Clergy's Neglect, by a Pluralist, 2d. or 12s per 100.

Remarks on a scurrilous Postscript lately published in a Letter from a Suffolk Clergyman to the Rev. Dr C--- a---n of S---y.

History of the five Indian Nations of Canada, by the Hon. Cadwallader Colden, Esq; 5s.

A reasonable Advice to the disinterested Freeholders of Great Britain, 1s.

A Letter to the Heads of the University of Oxford, on a late very remarkable Affair.

History of the Rise, Progress, and Tendency of Patriotism, by a Freeholder, 1s.

The apparent Necessity of an equitable Election, and true Choice of Members in the ensuing Parliament, 1s.

A Letter to the Tories, 6d.

A new Translation, by Mr Thompson, of the Commentaries of the Emperor Marcus Antoninus, 4s bound.

The Advantages of the Succession of the House of Stewart to the Crown of Great Britain demonstrated, by a true Briton, 1s. 6d.

A Dialogue between a Gentleman of London, Agent for two Court Candidates, and an honest Alderman of the Country Party, 1s 6d. [See p. 149.]

The Trial at large at Westminster, wherein a young Lady was Plaintiff, and a Reverend Clergyman Defendant, on Non-performance of a Marriage Contract, when the young Lady had 7000 l. Damages, 3d. [See p. 166.]

The second Part of a Review of the two late Rebellions, 1s.

Some Proceedings in the last Parliament impartially considered, 6d.

An Address to the Electors of Britain, by an independent Elector, 6d.

A Letter from a travelling Tutor to a Noble young Lord with whom he travelled, containing good Advice to the independent Electors of Great Britain, 1s.

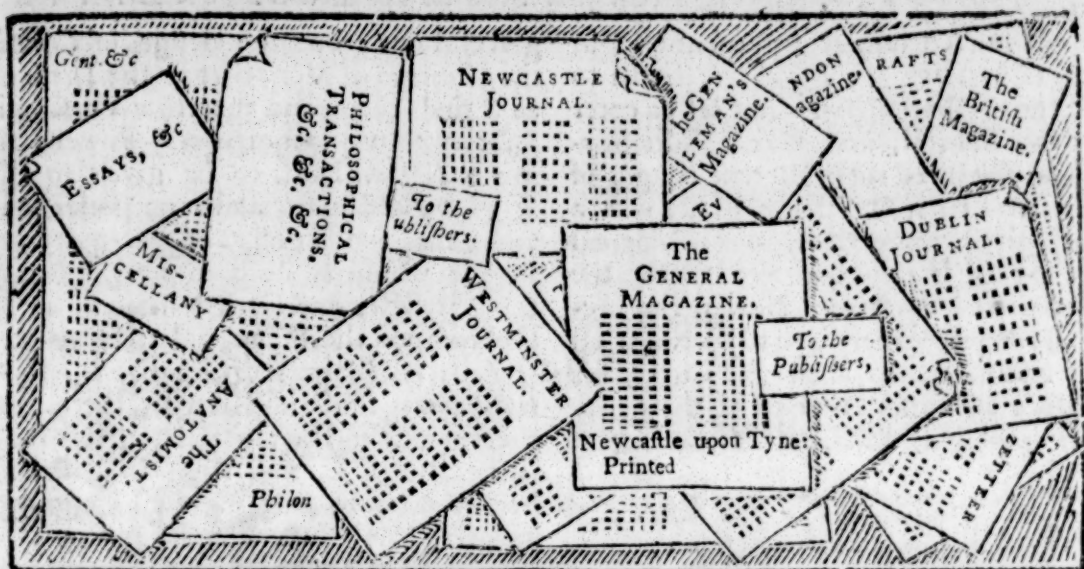
The honest Elector, or unerring Reasons for the Prevention of choosing corrupt Members to sit in Parliament, 1s.

Cry aloud and spare not, or plain useful Facts and Remarks, as a Preparative to the present sudden and general Election, 6d.

A Letter to Mr Garrick on his having purchased a Patent for Drury-lane Play-house, 6d.

Barnum's Sermon on the Nature and Necessity of Regeneration, 4d.

An exact Representation of the defeating and taking the French Fleet by the Admirals Anson and Warren, May 3. neatly engraved, 1 s.



T H E
G E N E R A L M A G A Z I N E,
For J U L Y, 1747.

REMARKS upon a Frenchman's OBSERVATIONS on the English DRAMA.

IN a Set of Letters upon our Country, that appear'd the Beginning of last Winter, written by a *Frenchman* who had resided some Time among us, there is a Remark so very singular upon our *Drama*, and which favours so strongly of the *Frenchman*, that I cant help bestowing a little Criticism upon it; especially as it is not by any means the only Instance, in which he has borne too hard upon us. When I say this, I do not mean to detract from his Merit, of which he has a great deal, but am willing to impute it to that *Love of Sentiment*, which so much distinguishes the Writings of his Countrymen, and frequently leads them into Reflections, which appear indeed pretty upon a slight Reading, but will often not bear a more serious Examination. Of this kind is the Remark I am going to produce, *viz.* that our Plays are seldom written for Posterity, but founded usually upon some short-lived Humour among us; which in a few Years grows out of Fashion, and leaves the Play unintelligible and useless. This Piece of Criticism, if it has any Weight, can be true only of our Comedy, for it is seldom our Tragedies are of our own Growth: All our Poets, except *Shakespear*, chusing to trade for their Fables to foreign Markets, and generally fetching them far back in Antiquity from *Rome* or *Greece*; whose Languages being universal, the Chief of their Customs are sufficiently known to the learned Part of the World. But our Comedies are in general, as they ought to be, the Product of our own Country: Against these therefore the ingenious Writer's Censure must be levelled, and perhaps he

is angry that his Countrymen cannot get this kind of Manufacture from us as well as all others; which too there is some Prospect of their doing, for we seldom see a modern Play, but that a *French Monsieur* or *Madamoiselle* make their Appearance in some Part of it. But let us proceed to the Argument. Now the Virtues and Vices of Mankind, the proper Materials for Tragedy, are nearly the same, or suffer but few Alterations in all Ages; but their Humours and Follies, which should be the Subjects of Comedy, are for ever changing their Modes, and shifting their Appearances: so that Tragedy may be written, as 'tis said, for *Posterity*; but Comedy, I fear, seldom can, without many *Scholia* and Comments at the Bottom of the Page, to explain such Passages as have a mere local Application and Intendment. I am aware that *Terence* seems to make against me; but do we not owe much of that Readiness with which we read him, to our early Acquaintance with the *Roman* Customs, and which are almost as familiar to us as our own? Besides, all his Plots are Intrigues of Love, which, as it is a natural Passion, must appear every where in nearly the same Shapes: but in reading the Comedies of *Aristophanes*, who ridicules the *Athenian* Follies of all kinds, both publick and private, we find much more Difficulty, and are almost every Minute calling out for the Assistance of the Commentators, to help us in the Interpretation of some mysterious Passage. The same is the Case in *Satire*, which bears a very near Resemblance to Comedy, and was the Offspring of it: And indeed, if the Writers of both were to leave out these Strokes of private History and temporal Humour, tho' by that Means they might less perplex their Readers of Posterity, yet surely they would deprive their present Readers of a great deal of Pleasure, and

would be received with much fainter Approbation: so that the whole Boast of *writing for Posterity*, seems to me to be a mere Rant of *Quixotism*. But let us enter a little deeper into this Subject, and take a short Survey of our Country in the three very different Reigns of K. James I. and the two Charles's. King James was a mere School Divine, given up entirely to Theological Disputation, and what Mr Warburton would call, the *frigid Subtleties of School Moorshine*. Now as the prevailing Temper of the Prince is very apt to spread itself over the Kingdom, and especially about the Court, his Nobles, in Compliance with this Humour of their Master, were for ever employ'd, like Milton's Devils, in Reasoning

*Of Providence, Fore-knowledge, Will and Fate,
Fixt Fate, Free Will, Fore-knowledge absolute,
And found no End, in wand'ring Mazes lost.*

If therefore a Comick Poet of this Age had with an unbiass'd Freedom of Spirit, represented the Court as a mere Seat of Monkery, the King and his Peers as a Set of German Theologians, it is easy to conceive how much, in following Times, when this Humour was exploded, a common Reader who had dealt but little in the *English History*, must have been puzzled to account for this so strange a Representation of the *British Court*, as he would think it; and yet this Representation would have been extremely just, as our Reader himself, after going through a few Pages in some Historian, must have allow'd --- The Reign of Charles I. carried these speculative Disputes and logical Controversies into real Engagements and Decisions of the Sword; but the History of these Times is so very notorious to every Body, that I will not dwell upon it, but change the Scene at once, and introduce that sudden Alteration of Manners under King Charles II. Mr POPE will paint it much better than I can possibly hope to do;

*----- When now the weary Sword
Was sheath'd, and Luxury with Charles restor'd,
In every Taste of foreign Courts improv'd,
All by the King's Example liv'd and lov'd.
Then Peers grew proud in Horsemanship r'excell,
Newmarket's Glory rose, as Britain's fell;
The Soldier breath'd the Gallantries of France,
And every flowery Courtier writ Romance.*

Now among all these Changes, (and I might bring down my Observations to later Times) what kind of Rules would our *French Critick* prescribe to the Comick Writer? Is he to consider them all as fleeting Vanities, and, out of a whimsical Respect to Posterity, allow them no Place in his Works? And can we suppose that an Audience, intent on the Customs of their own Times, and prepar'd to laugh at the reigning Follies, would be contented with the dry Description of some standing Principles of Human Nature? The Answer, I know, will be, that 'tis unworthy of a great Genius to write for the Multitude, and that a Play ought no more than a Picture to wear the changeable Dress of the Times. This, I am apt to think, is one Instance out of many, in which People suffer themselves to be led by Similies: For if we consider a little, the Design of a Picture is to exhibit the *Person*, not the *Dress*; and therefore, if any particular Mode of it gives any ungraceful Air to the Person, or conceals some of the best Features, the Painter has undoubtedly a Right to change it into a more easy and

graceful one; but the Design of *Comedy* is to represent the Manners of Men, that is, the Dress of the Times, such as it finds them, and therefore the Comick Poet is not at Liberty to use this arbitrary Power; for tho' we can allow a *Roman Dress* to be given to the Picture of an *English Nobleman*, and even prefer it to the large Ruff and Pantaloon Breeches of Antiquity; yet I believe few People would be able to bear a *British Peer* affecting the Character and Conversation of an old Stoick Philosopher upon the Stage, unless *there was such a Species of Folly really existing among us*. If the Comick Poet dislikes any reigning Humour, he may throw it into Ridicule, and endeavour to banish it by Railery; which is the chief Use, and should be the End of Comedy; but he is not to describe the Phantoms of his own Brain, and give the Manners of one Age or Country to another, because he happens to think them more becoming. And now I am upon this Subject, I can't help observing, that the Design of collecting our old Plays, and publishing them in a regular Series, is a very good one; not only as it shews us the different Stages of Improvement in our Language, but as the Comedies in particular give us Pictures of all the little Customs and Follies that arose and disappear'd at different Times in our Island. I can receive full as much Pleasure from taking a View of my Ancestors in the private still Parts of their Lives, as from the History of their publick Actions; which perhaps will not afford you half so good an Insight into their Tempers.

To amuse my Reader after this dry Piece of Criticism, I have attempted two burlesque Receipts for a Tragedy and Comedy, in the Manner of that in the *Bathos* for an Epick Poem.

Receipt for a TRAGEDY.

Take a Hero and a Villain, load the one with all the Virtues, and the other with all the Vices that ever were in the World; jumble them heartily together, so that sometimes the one, sometimes the other, may be uppermost. Ferment the Piece well with Battles, and every now and then sprinkle in a Scene of Love; let it boil for five Acts, then stand three Days a-cooling, and afterwards serve it up to the Stage.

Receipt for a COMEDY.

Take a Coquette, a Beau, a Lover, a Valet, a miserly Father, and mix them well as, in the former Receipt; put in 12 Ounces of Bawdy, half an Ounce of Wit; let the Coquette use her Lover like a Dog for a long Time, then marry him unaccountably to his great Wonder and Astonishment; then put in a Song and a Dance, and you have a compleat Comedy.

A CHARACTER of the late Lord Bishop of CARLISLE.

ON Thursday, the 2d of this instant July 1747, died at his Palace at *Rose Castle*, the Rt Rev. Father in God, Sir George Fleming, Bart. Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, in the 81st Year of his Age, and the 13th of his Consecration. He was born June 10, 1677, at the Family Seat at *Rydal Hall*, in the County of *Westmorland*; being in order of Birth, the fifth of eleven Sons, and the ninth of fifteen Children, of Sir Daniel Fleming, Knt. by Barbara, eldest Daughter of Sir Henry Fletcher of Hutton, in the County of *Cumberland*, Bart. who was slain valiantly fighting for King Charles I. Sept. 24, 1645, at *Roughton Heath*, near *Chester*.

The

The said Sir *Daniel*, who in private Life, which he most affected, excelled most Men of his Rank and Fortune, had an Occasion given him, by a malicious Misrepresentation of him to his then Sovereign King *Charles II.* to inform his Majesty, which the most authentick Evidences enabled him to do, that eleven of his Ancestors had, for their good Services, been rewarded with the Honour of Knighthood, since the *Norman* Conquest, when King *William I.* gave to his faithful Follower and Kinsman Sir *Michael le Fleming*, a considerable Estate, part of which has been transmitted down from him, in an uninterrupted Succession, to the present Heir Male of the twenty first Generation. It was with equal Truth and Satisfaction, that the same worthy Knight could aver, that as he himself had in the most difficult and trying Times, inviolably adhered to the Constitution in Church and State, so that not one of his Progenitors had since the distant Epoche above mentioned, been an Opposer of the Crown; not one, since the Reformation, had been a Papist, nor a Dissenter, in any Shape, from the Church of *England*. Disposing of all his Sons in the most advantageous Ways he could consistently with his Interest and Ability, he destined his fifth, agreeable to his own Inclination, which he very early discovered, to the sacerdotal Function. To qualify him for that by a liberal Education, he entered him, in *June 1688*, in *Edmund-Hall*, in *Oxford*, (which was then govern'd by the celebrated Dr *John Mill*) under the Tutorage of Dr *White Kennet*, afterwards Lord Bishop of *Peterborough*. There did he first testify the pleasing Sense, which he ever after retain'd, of the happy Revolution, among those Academicks, who printed congratulatory Verses on King *William's* victorious Return from *Ireland*. Having passed thro' his Degrees in Arts, he became Domestic Chaplain to Dr *Thomas Smith*, then Lord Bishop of *Carlisle*, by whom he had been ordain'd, and collated to the Vicarage of *Aspatria* in that Diocese, as he was soon after to the second Prebend in the said Cathedral Church. In 1705 he was collated to the Arch-Deaconry; in 1727, was promoted to the Deanry; and in 1734, was advanced to the Bishoprick of *Carlisle*: So that, in one and the same Diocese, he made a gradual Progress thro' all the Orders and Dignities of the Church; and as, in each Step, his Merit preceeded his Promotion, so did he adorn, as well as fill, his several successive Stations. He had not worn the Mitre two Years, when, on the Decease of his eldest and only surviving Brother, without Issue Male, he succeeded to the Title of Baronet, and the paternal Estate of his ancient Family.----With this Accession of Honour and Fortune he was nevertheless that well-bred Gentleman he ever shewed himself, in every Quality forming that Character, which was never more eminently united than in him, with that of a pious and truly Christian Prelate. As no one could conduct himself with a better regulated Tenderness and Affection in the nearer Relations of Life, so could no one demean himself with a more exact, yet easy, Address to all Ranks and Degrees of Mankind.

His Example, in which a Medium was nicely observed, with an Accuracy that descended to the minutest Articles, was a constant Lesson of Instruction; and his House, under its Influence, was the best School of Wisdom and Virtue. As he always preserved a Neatness about his Person, which was itself comely and graceful, so, by a special Guard against Habits, and with a

continual Presence of Mind, he kept himself entirely free from all little Peculiarities in Words, Gestures, and Actions; which, tho' not criminal in any moral Turpitude, would be better wanting in many whom they distinguish, not to their Advantage. A certain Awfulness surrounded him; which would have commanded more Fear than Love, had it not been soften'd and sweeten'd with Affability. As he could address his Superiors and Equals with all the Ceremony and Complaisance of Good-breeding, so was he easy of Access and of Discourse to his Inferiors, to the lowest of all; and never dismissed any but with attendant Liking and Approbation of him, even when he denied a Request; which he could do with a better Grace than many grant one. Never wanting to be advised, nor reminded, in what was fit and convenient for him to do on any Occasion, he had as much Resolution, as Ability, to be directed by his own Judgment, and was ever cautious, tho' not jealous of Imposition. As he hardly ever bestowed his Preferments thro' Dint of Solicitation, or the Intervention of any powerful Interest, but was always predetermined in his own Breast; so did he double every Favour by his Manner of conferring it, and seemingly shared, with the Person he obliged, in his Pleasure and Satisfaction. His Tongue was ever as ready to encourage the Afflicted, as his Hand was to relieve the Indigent; and as no Object of Compassion ever presented itself to him in vain, so did no Design favourable to Religion, Learning, or Publick-good, ever fail, on the first Application, of his generous Assistance. With a Revenue, not more than adequate to his Expences, which he balanced with a most laudable Oeconomy, he was frugal without Parsimony, and liberal without Profusion; and whilst he put its just Value on Money, he esteemed it, not for its own Sake, but for the good Uses of it, and as it enabled him to gratify his ample and ardent Desires, in Acts of Charity, Beneficence and Hospitality; which consumed his Income, as it accrued, and might seem to require, and would, but with his Management, a much larger Fund.

Tho' his Sensations were quick and strong, and his Temper naturally warm; yet, what was therefore the more meritorious, Reason constantly maintain'd its proper Sway over his Passions; and a settled Equanimity, founded on the Basis of Piety and Prudence, still shewed itself, in one uniform Appearance, amidst all the various Events and Occurrences of his Life. As he was not elated with Acquisitions, so was he not dejected with Losses, but bore both with an even and steady Spirit; and tho' no one could possess a Blessing with a more true and thankful Sense of its Worth and Importance, yet could no one resign it with more Patience, or reconcile himself to the Want of it with more Acquiescence and Alacrity. This amiable Moderation, as well amidst the Enjoyments, as the Sufferings of the World, was never more its own Reward in any Man, than in this excellent Prelate, who, by Means of it, under God, enjoyed all along a sound Mind in a sound Body, the Sum Total of human Wishes in the present State. In this Tranquillity, tho' in his last Years he had to conflict with Incidents of a most affecting Nature, did Old Age come upon him:---- It came gently, and alone, unattended with those Infirmities, which often make Life a Burthen long before its End.---- Tho' his Frame had never been a robust one, but owed its Duration, under Divine Pro-

vidence,

vidence, to his own prudent Care of it; all his Senses, his Sight, Hearing, &c. continued unimpair'd, and their Organs discharged their respective Functions, without any Helps of Art; while his Intellects, his Apprehension, Judgment, and Memory, remained good, as they always had been, to the very last: when, notwithstanding, conscious, under a strong Perception of an inward Decay, that his Stamina were just worn out, he saw, with an Heart still chearful, his approaching Dissolution. Having set his House in order, and deliberately adjusted both his Secular and Spiritual Concerns, he neither express'd a Desire of Continuance, nor of Departure; but, attentive to the glorious Prospect before him, waited, with a religious Indifference and Resignation, till his Change came. Tho' that could not be so sudden as to surprize him unprepared, yet was it so remarkably so, that, without being confined to his Bed, he had but just risen from off his Knees, in joining with his Family; which he punctually did four Times a-day, in the public Devotions of the Church; when he most signally verified the Psalmist's Reflection, that *tho' Men be so strong, that they come to fourscore Years, yet so soon then does their Strength pass away, and they are gone!* Death, tho' it could not have been terrible to him in any Form, arrested him, as it pleased God, in the kindest,---unprecedented by Sickness,---unaccompanied by Agony:---He expired without a Groan, calm and serene; and his Soul, exulting on the Wing to its Happiness in view, left, when it took its Flight, his Countenance in a Smile.---In the justest Application of that beautiful Allusion, has this admirable Prelate, *gone to his Grave in full Age, like as a Shock of Corn cometh in, in its Season.*---Drawing the Curtains about him in that Bed of Dust, I leave him to repose till a general Resurrection, without adding more to this brief and imperfect Eulogium, but that, as in him, human Society has lost one of its most valuable Members,---the Church of England one of its chiefest Ornaments,---his present Majesty one of his most firm and faithful Subjects,---so have his Clergy lost the best Diocesan,---his Children the best Father,---his Servants the best Master,---the Poor their best Benefactor,---and Numbers of Men the best Friend,---who regret his Death, and revere his Memory.

Extract of the E. India Company's Advices from the Governor and Council of Bombay, dated Jan. 16 and 19.

IN our last, dated Nov. 7th, we imparted the Reports we had heard of the Loss of your Settlement of Fort St George, which we are heartily concerned to say has proved true.

We are informed from Fort St David, that the next Designs of the French were against that Place; after which it was generally believed they were bound for this Coast; but were disappointed by a violent Storm, which happened at Madras on the 2d of October last, and carried away the Masts of three of the Ships, and foundered three others, in which 1200 Men were computed to have perished.

Three French Ships sailed from Madras, in good Condition, some Time before the Storm, but where was unknown; and M. de la Bourdonnois went to Pondicherry, Oct. 12th, with four disabled Ships, which he left there, and proceeded thence, Oct. 18, with three others; but to what Part are not informed, altho' it is

most reasonable to think, from the shatter'd Condition the Ships were in, that he proceeded to Mauritius.

We know not the Sea Force the French have in India. Nizam Malmulluck (the Visier) sent Orders to the Nabob, to compell the French to evacuate and deliver the Town of Madras to the English.

Oct. 17th, the Nabob accordingly came down with 5000 Men; and on the 22d the French in Madras, about 500 strong, sallied out with 200, and surprized Part of his Camp, and with 300 more, dispatched from Pondicherry, attacked the Nabob at St Thome, on the 23d at Night; and being joined the next Morning by a Party from Madras, they routed the Nabob's Forces, who thereupon returned to Arcott, and it is said, was raising Forces to come down against the French.

It is likewise said, that Nabob has made Prisoners of M. Schonamille, a Son in Law of M. Duplex (the Governor of Pondicherry) and three others of his Council, whom he had got into his Hands, under Pretence of wanting to confer with them about a Peace.

That on Oct. 30, M. Paradis, who commands at Madras, published by Beat of Drum, all Treaties of Ransom and Capitulations made with M. de la Bourdonnois, to be void, and required all the English to quit Madras, the Mount and Enore, in two Days; in consequence of which, notwithstanding the Inclemency of the Season, all the Gentlemen of the Council, and the rest of the English Inhabitants, dispersed themselves to different Parts, except the Governot and Mr Morison, who were sent Prisoners to Pondicherry.

It is said, the Nabob's eldest Son was gone towards Madras with a considerable Force, and that his second Son with another Army, was, on the 20th of November, within about 40 Miles of Fort St David, with a Design to go before Pondicherry; and by Letters from the Nabob he seems to be hearty in our Cause.

Notwithstanding which, the French thought proper to make an Attempt upon Fort St David; of which the Deputy Governor and Council, in a Letter, dated Dec. 13. to Bombay, writes as follows.

"On the 8th inst. we had Notice by our Spies, that the Enemy's whole Garrison, consisting of about 1000 regular Troops, 200 trained Peons, and abundance of others, set out from Pondicherry that Day with Cannon, Mortars, &c. That Evening they arrived within a Mile of our Bound Hedge, to which Place we detached 1600 of our black Military, with Orders to attack them immediately, and to harrafs them as much as possible all Night, which they did, and at Day-break began a regular Engagement; the Enemy having Cannon, forced their Way quite to the Garden-House, where the Moors Camp advancing upon them, and we ordering a Party of 100 Men, which was all we could spare, to sally out, they were afraid of being surrounded, and began to retreat with great Precipitation, and were pursued by the whole Force, as above, and lost in their Rout about 200 of their Men. We had only five or six black People killed, and 15 or 20 wounded, and took all their Tents, Ammunition, 6 Camels, 2 Mortars, with their Shells, four Drums, two Chests of spare Arms, their Provisions, Palankees, and every Thing they had but their Cannon, which we think they buried, and are looking for.

Among the Slain are three or four Officers of Distinction; notwithstanding which they talk of visiting us again.

Crimes,

Crimes, &c. excepted in the Act for a GENERAL PARDON.

ALL Persons in the Service of the Pretender on the 15th of June 1747; in that of the King of Spain since December 19, 1739, being two Months after his Majesty's Declaration of War against that Kingdom; or in that of the French King since April 29, 1744, being one Month after the said King's Declaration of War against his Majesty:—All Persons concerned in the late Rebellion, or in any Design for invading this Realm by the Forces of the French King, or other foreign Force, or for raising or carrying on a Rebellion within the same, who have been beyond the Seas at any Time between the 20th of July 1745, and the said 15th of June 1747:—All Persons attainted or convicted of High Treason on or before the said 15th of June, 1747:—All Persons transported beyond the Seas on or before the last Day of Trinity Term, 1747, for any Offence:—All Treasons contrary to the Act 13th William III. for the Attainder of the pretended Prince of Wales, committed since July 1, 1742, and before July 20, 1745, or against the Act 17th George II. to make it High Treason to hold Correspondence with the Sons of the Pretender, &c. committed before the said 20th of July, 1745:—All High Treasons, and Misprisions of High Treason, committed, at any Time whatsoever, by any Person, who after the said 1st of July, 1742, and before the said 20th of July, 1745, hath been concerned in any Design for invading this Realm, by the Forces of the French King, or other foreign Force, or for raising or carrying on a Rebellion within the same:—All Offences committed by any Romish Priest contrary to the Act 27th Eliz. against Jesuits, Seminary Priests, &c. all Convictions of Popish Recusants for their Recusancy, and the Consequences thereof; all Forfeitures of Estates, real and personal, given for supporting superstitious Uses, mention'd in the Act 1st Geo. I. for appointing Commissioners to enquire of the Estates of — Popish Recusants, &c. and all Offences contrary to the Act 1st George I. to oblige Papists to register their Names and real Estates; counterfeiting the Seals; counterfeiting, clipping, washing, &c. the current Coin; wilful Murther, petty Treasons, wilful poisoning, fire raising, shooting at any Person; sending Incendiary Letters; Piracy; wilful casting away or destroying Ships; Violators of the Act 13th Car. II. for — regulating — his Majesty's Forces by Sea, or of any Acts for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, other than such Deserters as shall, on or before Nov. 1. next, return to the Regiment, Troop, or Company, to which they belonged; Robberies; Sodomy; Rapes; Perjury, and Subornation; Forgery of all sorts; fraudulent Bankruptcies; breaking down Sea or River Banks; setting on Fire Mines, Coal-pits, &c. Felonies, Contempts, Misdemeanors, on which any Sentence hath been obtained on or before the last Day of Trinity Term, 1747; Offences against the Acts 9th or 19th George II. concerning the Laws of Customs and Excise, or other Acts for securing the Revenues; the Clan Macgregor; Offences concerning Highways or Bridges; embezzling the King's Stores; Penalties and Forfeitures accrued to the King on breach of any Covenant or Condition; Offences committed by Officers of the Exchequer or Revenue, or by Assessors or Collectors of publick Taxes; Suits and Actions of *Quare impedit*; Incest, Simony, or Dilapidations; first-fruits and Tenths; Custom, Excise, Stamp, or other Duties, or Revenue Debts or Obligations; Offences against the Acts 5th or 7th George I. concerning the East India Company; Persons converting to their own Use, Goods, &c. belonging to the Crown; Issues and Fines imposed since July 24, 1721, received by any Sheriff or other Officer; Issues and Fines entered in any Court of Record within Great Britain on June 15, 1745; all Contempts in Causes depending on or before June 20, 1747, or Non-performance of Awards given on or before June 15, 1747, and all Forfeitures of Franchises, or Offices for which any Prosecution hath been commenced since July 20, 1745, and is on June 15, 1747, depending; all Contempts in Eccle-

siastical Courts, in Causes commenced for Matters of Right, and not for Correction; and all Contempts in any Court of Admiralty, proceeding civilly, and not criminally.

Provided, That if any Person concerned in the late Rebellion, who was then, or is since possessed of or intitled to any civil Office for Life, from the Crown, or in any City, Borough, or Town corporate, within this Realm, and shall claim such Office, such Person may be proceeded against for the said High Treason as if this Act had not been made; that Persons disabled by Judgment of any Court of Justice to hold any Office, Ecclesiastical, Civil, or Military, shall not be restored by this Act; and that this Act shall not revert, in any Person, any Office, Civil or Military, which has been divested out of such Person, before the said 15th of June 1747, by any Judgment, Attainder, or Conviction.

Some Observations on a Sort of LIBELLA or EPHEMERON, by Mr PETER COLLINSON, F. R. S.

AS I walk'd by the River's Side at Winchester, I was told, that now was the Time of Year that the *May Flies*, a Species of *Libella*, came up out of the Waters, and were seen for a few Days, and then disappeared.

May 26, 1744, I was first shewn it by the Name of *May Fly*, on account of its annual Appearance in that Month. It lies all the Year (but a few Days) in the Bottom or Sides of the River, near the likeness of the Nymph of the small common *Libella*'s; but when it is mature, it rises up to the Surface of the Water, and splits open its Case; then, with great Agility, up springs the new Animal, with a slender Body, with four blackish vein'd, transparent, shining Wings, with four black Spots in the upper Wings; the under Wings much smaller than the upper ones; with three long Hairs in its Tail.

The Husks or *Exuviae* that it leaves behind float innumerable on the Water. It seems to me a Species of *Ephemeron*; and I imagine it was the same Insect described by Goedart and Swammerdam; but a few Days convinced me otherwise, for I soon found these had a longer Duration than theirs.

The next Business (after this Creature is disengaged from the Water) is flying about to find a proper Place to fix on (as Trees, Bushes, &c.) to wait for its approaching Change, which is effected in two or three Days.

The first Hint I received of this wonderful Operation was seeing their *Exuviae* hanging on a Hedge. I then collected a great many, and put into Boxes; and, by strictly observing them, I could tell when they were ready to put off their old Cloaths, tho' but so lately put on.

I had the Pleasure to shew my Friends one that I held on my Finger all the while it performed this great Work: It was surprising to see how easily the back Part of the Fly split open, and produced the new Birth, which I could not perceive partakes of any Thing from its Parent, but leaves Head, Body, Wings, Legs, and even its three Hair'd Tail behind, or the Cases of them. After it has repos'd itself a while, it flies with great Briskness to seek its Mate.

In the new Fly a remarkable Difference is seen in their Sexes, which I did not so easily perceive in their first State, being then, Male and Female, much of a Size; but now the Male was much the smallest, and the Hairs in their Tail much the longest.

I was very careful to see if I could find them ingendering: But all that I could discover was, that the Males separated, and kept under the Cover of the Trees, remote from the River. Hither the Females resorted, and mixed with them in their Flight (great Numbers together) with a very brisk Motion of darting or striking at one another when they met, with great Vigour, like as House Flies will do in a sunny Room. This they continued to do for many Hours, and this seemed to me their Way of Coition; which must be quick and soon performed, as they are of so short Duration.

When the Females were impregnated, they soon left the Company of the Males, and sought the Rivers, and kept constantly playing up and down on the Waters. It was very plainly seen, every Time they darted down, they ejected a Cluster of Eggs, which seem'd a pale bluish Speck, like a small Drop of Milk, as they were sinking to the Bottom of the River; and then, by the Elasticity of their Tails, they spring up again, and then dart down again. Thus they continue, till they have exhausted their Stock of Eggs, and spent their Strength, being so weak that they can rise no more, but fall a Prey to the Fish.

But by much the greatest Numbers perish on the Waters, which are covered with them. This is the End of the Females; but the Males never resort to the River that I could perceive; but after they have done their Office, drop down, languish and die, under the Trees and Bushes.

I observed this Species of the *Libella* abounded most with Females; which was very necessary, considering the many Enemies they have in their short Appearance; for both Birds and Fish are very fond of them, and, no doubt under the Water they are a Food for small aquatick Insects.

What is further remarkable in this surprising Creature is, that, in a Life of three or four Days, it eats nothing, seems to have no Apparatus for that Purpose, but brings up with it out of the Water sufficient Support to enable it to shed its Skin, and perform the principal Ends of Life with great Vivacity.

They appear at Six o'Clock in the Evening. On the 26th of May I perceived a few; but the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th, it was a Sight surprising and entertaining, to see the Rivers teeming with innumerable pretty nimble flying Animals, and almost every Thing near covered with them. When I looked up, the Air was full of them, as high as I could discern; and seem'd so thick, and always in Motion, as when one looks up and sees the Snow coming down: And yet this wonderful Appearance, in three or four Days after the last of May, totally disappeared.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

I beg leave, among many others, to return you my grateful Acknowledgements, for that pleasing Variety, and agreeable Entertainment, which you monthly afford your Readers; and if the following Remarks upon *Eusebius's* Letter, publish'd in your last, may be allow'd a Place in your next, shall take it as a Favour.

TO set our own finite, limited Understandings, upon a Level with infinite, unerring Wisdom, is most impious Presumption, criminal Arrogance and Pride: And, on the other Hand, 'tis making a poor Return to the Author and Giver of our Reason, and a most sorry Compliment paid Revelation, to say, that, by either of these, we are required to carry our Faith beyond our Understanding; that God should first give us Capacities, by which to judge of Truth and Falshood, Right and Wrong, and then demand our Assent to Things which are above the Reach of these Capacities. Methinks, such a Supposition is highly injurious and dishonourable to the Wisdom and Goodness of the Deity.

I was a little surpriz'd at the Title * of *Eusebius's* Letter, as address'd to the *Deists*, on the Belief of *Mysteries*; as tho' all who do not believe these were in that Number. I profess gratefully to acknowledge and receive a divine Revelation; but must declare, at the same Time, my Faith is not so strong, nor so extensive, as to believe what I do not understand; and if, for this, I should be denominated a *Deist*, I must contentedly bear the Character, and shall think it no Reproach.

The ingenious Author of this Letter has not given us any Definition of a *Mystery*; tho', from what he says, I think we may fairly lay down this as his Notion of it, viz. That it is

the incomprehensible Nature of something, which we have clear Evidence, either from Reason or Revelation, does exist.—Now I am utterly at a Loss to see, how the Belief of the actual Existence of any Thing, includes in it the Knowledge or Belief of the precise Mode of that Existence; or how it is connected with it. Is it ever said to be a *Mystery* that God exists? That he is eternal and immense, omnipotent and omniscient? That he created the World out of nothing, and still supports and governs it by his all-wise and powerful Providence? No; but in the Manner of these Things consists the *Mystery*. We plainly see, that such and such Perfections belong to the Deity; and are able to prove it absurd they should not: And this, therefore, can be no *Mystery*. The Manner, indeed, how God created the World; the Manner how he is immense, omniscient, &c. is a *Mystery*. But I would ask, Is it any Part of a Christian's Faith, to believe how these Things are? Or, to believe any more than that they really are? Can any Man believe without Ideas? If *Eusebius* has any Ideas to the Modes of Things, and can explain them, this would be something: If he has not, how can he believe any Thing concerning them? The first would effectually take away their *Mysteriousness*; the latter renders all Belief about them (any further than that every Being has a Mode) absurd and impossible.—But perhaps it will still be said, that Eternity, Omnipresence, &c. are *mysterious*; and yet are believ'd to belong to the Deity. In allowing this therefore, don't I allow the Belief of a *Mystery*? I answer: If every thing must be said to be *mysterious* which we do not perfectly and adequately understand, there are a Thousand Things of this kind: For I know not how Trees and Plants, e. g. are produced and nourished; nor how one Particle of Matter adheres to another: I know not how my Soul and Body are united; nor even how a Stone falls when let drop out of my Hand. But will any one say, believing these Things is believing a *Mystery*? I presume *Eusebius* has some Idea to Eternity and Omnipresence, and knows what he means by them. If so, how can he call them *Mysteries*?

I readily allow, there are several Things in the Christian Religion, which Natural Reason could not have discover'd, and before the Revelation was made, were properly *Mysteries*: But surely, they are no longer so when reveal'd. And this, I think, is the proper Notion of a *Mystery*, in the Scripture Sense, viz. "Something which Men could not have found out by mere human Reason." Does *Eusebius* call the Method of Salvation by Christ yet a *Mystery*? To what End or Purpose then was it revealed? Methinks, 'tis a discouraging Invitation he has given the *Deist*, when he desires him to embrace a *mysterious* Religion. Rather, ye Men of Reason, come with your rational Faculties in their full Exercise: for Christianity is, throughout, rational, plain, and intelligible; fitted nobly to entertain and enlarge your Minds; suited to your Capacities as Men, and intelligent Creatures. Be not scar'd from it, by the personal Relations and incommunicable Properties of Trinity, &c. till you have fairly examined whether these are Doctrines to be found in the Bible: Take not your Notions of Christianity from Creeds and Confessions, Articles and Canons; nor startle at those *mysterious* Doctrines or Precepts which are said to be contain'd in it: Search and examine, read and compare impartially; and if, after this, you are choak'd with unintelligible *Mysteries*, you are honourably acquitted.

EUBULUS.

The LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, July 2. [See p. 146, and 186.]

Account of the Action at VAL, between the Left Wing of the Allied Army and the French.

ON July 1. his Royal Highness was on Horseback by Break of Day, to reconnoitre the Enemy. At Four o'Clock we could perceive their Cavalry in Motion in two Columns, stretch-

* The Head-line was inserted by the Compilers.

ing towards their Right; which we concluded was to gain the Heights of Millen and Herdeeren, and to fall on the Head of our Columns, then in March that Way. Before six their Irregulars, who flanked the March of their Columns, were skirmishing with our advanced Hussars and Lycanians.

The Instant that the Columns of the Enemy appeared, his Royal Highness sent Orders to Sir John Ligonier to advance with the Left Wing of Cavalry as fast as possible, and to the Foot to press their March; at the same time he order'd Pr. Wolfenbuttle to occupy the Villages of Grote and Klein Spaw with the Infantry of the Corps de Reserve, and to form his Cavalry on the Plain between those Villages and the Grand Commanderie. These Precautions being taken for maintaining our Post at Bilsen, his Royal Highness was desirous of forming our Cavalry time enough on the Heights of Herdeeren for the Reception of the Enemy; but before our Cavalry could arrive, the Enemy had occupied those Heights, and presented three Lines of Cavalry on the Descent of the Hill, with their Irregulars, both Horse and Foot, before them. This made it immediately necessary to extend the Left Wing to Wirle.

As soon as the Left Wing of Cavalry came up, it was form'd in the Plain below Herdeeren, to check the Enemy's advancing, and give our Infantry Time to come up. This was executed with great Spirit by our Cavalry under Sir John Ligonier; who, on the Arrival of the Infantry, countermarch'd by his Left on the Right Flank of the Infantry, thro' the Plain, to take up his Ground in Order of Battle, near Wirle, covering the Flank of his March with eight Squadrons, who made always a Front to the Hill of Herdeeren.

Then it was determined to receive the Enemy's Attack, if they thought fit, as by advancing they would in some Degree give up the Advantage of their Ground above us. Whilst we were employ'd in forming the Army, which was compleated between four and five in the Afternoon, the Enemy kept constantly skirmishing with the Irregulars in the Plain, and advancing more Cavalry on the Side of the Hill of Herdeeren. This was done to mask the March of their Infantry, which kept moving on to their Left, under Cover of the Hill on the other Side.

The Irregulars, under Gen. Trips, were order'd to the Left, to cover that Flank, and watch the Motions of the Enemy that Way. The Dutch Cavalry was order'd to be form'd in the Rear of the Left of their own Infantry, and the Right of the Hessians, as that was judged the weakest Part of the Line of Battle.

This Evening we cannonaded the Enemy very smartly from a Hill in the Front of Vall, and some Shots were exchanged likewise on the Right; but it grew so late that it was plain the Enemy did not mean to engage a General Action at that Time. His R. Highness order'd the Army to remain under Arms all Night.

At Day-break on the 2d, some Alterations were made in the former Dispositions, by advancing the Front of the Left in a Line with Val, and bringing up the second nearer to sustain it. That Village was occupied by the Regiments of late Crawford's, Pultney's, Dejean's, and Freudman's Regiment of Hanoverians, with Artillery. We burnt Vlitinghem, to prevent the Enemy's making use of it to annoy us.

The Enemy, during the Night, had brought more Squadrons upon the Hill of Herdeeren, and we could perceive they had thrown up some Works on the Brow of it; but the greatest Part of their Infantry, which filed off towards our Left, kept marching on the Right Flank of their Cavalry. Several Batteries of the English Artillery were plac'd along our Front, to rake the Enemy as they should come down the Hills.

His Royal Highness, with the Generals, being return'd to the Commanderie, to concert what Measures should be taken in case the Enemy should not chuse to advance upon us, Sir John Ligonier sent Lt Col. Forbes to acquaint the Duke, that by the Motions of the Enemy they appear'd to be forming to attack the Left Wing, and that he had order'd all to Arms. His R. Highness immediately went thither, the Marshal and Pr. Waldeck go-

ing to their respective Corps. No sooner were the Batteries of the Left Wing fix'd for the Reception of the Enemy, than their Infantry appear'd coming down into the Plain, thro' a Valley between the Hills which leads from Rempst, formed in a vast Column of nine Battalions in Front, and as many deep, of their best Corps, bearing directly at Val; in and about which almost the whole of the Action was, which lasted near five Hours. Our Batteries continued firing the whole Time the Enemy was advancing, as well upon their Foot as the Horse that supported the Right and Left Flanks of their Column.

At Ten the Cannonading of the Enemy's Side began against the Village, with the Field Pieces that they brought with their Infantry, (the second Shot of which killed his Royal Highness's German Aid de Camp Baron Zigefer) which was immediately followed with the Attack of their first Brigades. These were soon dispers'd with prodigious Loss, as were the second, third, and fourth Divisions. Overpower'd by this constant Supply of fresh Troops, the Regiments in Val were obliged to give way; but being sustained by the Regiments of Wolfe, Char. Howard, Conway, and Douglas, returned to the Charge, and recover'd their Posts. The Brigades of Navarre, La Marque, Irish, Monaco, Royal des Vailleux, and several others, were entirely ruined. The Enemy kept still pouring on fresh Lines of Foot; so that the Village was lost and regained several Times. The Battalions of the British and Hanoverian Infantry enter'd the Village four or five different Times each; tho' the French but once, as they could never be rallied, and were always supplied with fresh Brigades.

The Instant that the Enemy made the first general Discharge of small Arms at the Village, his R. Highness ordered one of his Aid de Camps to go immediately to M. Bathiani, to inform him that the Left was attack'd, that the Enemy appear'd determin'd to make their whole Efforts upon Val; and therefore desired to be supported speedily and effectually. The Marshal answer'd, that he was doing his utmost for that Purpose, and had order'd away directly from the Right nine Battalions, and five from the Corps de Reserve, and would likewise support him as much further as possible. Besides this Infantry, part of the Squadrons of C. Daun's Corps were order'd to join the Left, and the nine Battalions arrived Time enough to go into the Village and do great Execution.

About Twelve Affairs went on so well, that his R. Highness order'd the whole Left Wing to advance upon the Enemy; whose Infantry gave way so fast, that they were obliged to put Cavalry behind them, and on their Flanks, to drive them on with their Swords. The Center began likewise to advance under Prince Waldeck, and his R. Highness desired the Marshal to advance as much as his Ground would allow him, towards Herdeeren, and to annoy the Enemy's Flank; which he did, driving the Enemy out of the Village of Elcht, in the Front of the Hill of Herdeeren. The Right Wing could not advance so fast as the Left, because, had they inclined toward the Front of Vlitinghem, they would have expos'd their Flank to that Body which the Enemy had on Herdeeren, which was very considerable, and a large Battery of Eighteen Pounders; and it was necessary to be very attentive to Bilsen, lest the Enemy should come round our Right Flank: However, they kept moving on, and prevented the Enemy from detaching more Men from their Left to their Right.

The Enemy began now to advance more Infantry of their Reserve from Rempst, all inclining to Val, and part of their Cavalry of the Right inclining to the Center, to keep up the Foot; when, by the Misconduct of some Squadrons in the Center, who perceived the Foot before them press hard upon and giving way; instead of remedying which, by sustaining the Infantry before them, they went to the Right about, and overthrew the five Battalions of the Corps de Reserve which were coming from the Right towards Val. His R. Highness rode immediately to the Head of the Cavalry, and endeavour'd with the Assistance of the Dutch Major General Canenburgh, (who did all that

Man could do) to rally them, but in vain; the Enemy's Squadrons had already enter'd with them, compleated the Confusion there, and divided the Army. His R. Highness with Difficulty rejoin'd the Left Wing, whose Right Flank, and the Right Flank of the Village they sustained, was now exposed to two Fires.

Tho' his R. Highness had desired more Infantry from the Right Wing before this, and six more Battalions were in march to join him, yet this unexpected Break so disconcerted all Precautions that could be taken, that it was Time to think of making good the Retreat to Maestricht. However, the Cavalry of the Left, and some Squadrons of the Imperialists, under General Bournonville, (who distinguished themselves extremely) which had begun to advance before, led on by Sir John Ligonier, were already advanced so far as to be on the Point of charging the French Cavalry, which they did with so much Success that they overthrew all before them; but, too eager in the Pursuit of the Enemy, received a sharp Fire from the Foot which they had posted in a hollow Way and some Hedges, to favour the Flight of their Horse; by which they suffered a good deal. They dispersed however that Foot, and some fresh Squadrons which the Enemy sent down upon them; but it was all in vain whilst the Army was cut in two: His R. Highness therefore called them off, and sent word to the Marshal that he should retire towards Maestricht, and would move towards Velt Wefel and Lonaken, to favour his Retreat. This done, he retired the Left Wing slowly and in good Order, bringing off the heavy Field Artillery, tho' they were advanced before Val. The small Cannon that we lost it was impossible to bring off, as many of them had the Wheels broke, and others were too far advanced at the Time we began to retire. The Enemy began to cannonade us in the Retreat, but attempted nothing further. The Left Wing got to Maestricht about Five o'Clock, and the Right by Seven.

The Enemy must do us the Justice to own, that their Success was dearly bought. Their Loss is not less than 10,000 Men, amongst which are four Lieutenant Generals. We have taken above 60 Officers, and 700 Men, Prisoners.

Preamble to the FRENCH KING's Letter to the Archbishop of Paris, ordering Te Deum to be sung for the Victory at Val.

Cousin,

WHile the Queen of Hungary was labouring hard to make the whole Weight and Fury of the War (which she obliged me to declare against her) fall upon my Allies; while she was invading their Dominions, and, by Treaties equally unjust and unprecedented, was disposing of their legal Possessions, which she was even bound to guaranty to them, I did not cease to behave with Caution and Regard towards her Allies. The Dutch Nation, in particular, I look'd upon as Friends; I protected their Commerce in my Ports. Tho' they employed all their Forces in support of my Enemies, and their Troops had committed Hostilities on my Frontiers, such Proceedings did not hinder me from carrying my Regard for them even so far as to forego the Advantages which the Prosperity of my Arms enabled me to pursue on their Territory in the preceding Campaigns. But, in fine, Moderation has its Boundaries, beyond which it degenerates into a Vice. On the one Hand the Genoese, oppressed and cruelly loaded with Contributions, stood up for that Liberty which the Court of Vienna yet strives to deprive them off: On the other Hand, Holland, entering into closer Engagements with my Enemies, seemed to have inclined towards conciliatory Ways and Means, with no other View but to defeat more surely the Success thereof. It was in these Circumstances that, having continued my Cousin the Marshal Count de Saxe in the Command of the Army I had order'd to be assembled in the Netherlands, I relied on him for the Measures he should think fit to be taken, in order to prevent, at the opening of the Campaign, the Effects of the Projects concerted by my Enemies. So early as April 17. C. Lowendahl and M. Contades, Lieutenant Generals in my Armies, march'd by my Orders into Dutch Flanders: The former re-

duced the Town of Sluys and Sas van Ghent, while the other made himself Master of the Forts of Perle and Liefkenshoek; the Town of Philippine, Hulst, and Axel, shared the same Fate: upwards of 5000 Men were taken Prisoners in those Places, and all that lies between the Schelde and the Sea was brought under my Obedience in less than one Month. In vain my Enemies endeavour'd to traverse those Operations, by their feign'd Preparations to besiege Antwerp. They harass'd and fatigued their Army to no Purpose before that City, whilst mine remain'd quiet in their Cantonments; and upon my Arrival at Brussels I found they had retired between the two Nethe. After having made the necessary Dispositions to dislodge them, I led my Army to the Demar; to which Spot having enticed them, I gain'd a most signal Victory over them. What ever favourable Consequences I may expect from a Day so glorious to my Arms, the most agreeable Fruits I can possibly reap from it will be the disposing of my Enemies to listen at last to the Voice of Justice and Peace, and thereby securing the Tranquillity of my Subjects. 'Tis in order to obtain this laudable and desirable End that I write you this Letter, to acquaint you that my Intention is that you cause Te Deum to be sung, &c.

A Letter from a Gentleman, in Flanders, who saw the late Battle at Val.

THE French attack'd us in a grand Column of about 65 Battalions. By this Means, whenever any Regiment was weaken'd, there was a fresh one to succeed immediately. The Dispute was maintained on our Side by 12 Battalions, eight English and four Hanoverians. There were besides several Squadrons of Horse on both Sides to support the Foot. Val was taken and retaken four or five Times. Most of the English went to this Duty a third Time. Now suppose we reckon the repeated Service of the English Regiments as so many fresh Battalions, (which is not fair) succeeding in course to this Duty, we cannot be said to have had more than 26 or 27 Battalions, to resist upwards of 65 French. Let me give you one Instance of the Resolution of our Men, which I know to be true: Wolfe's Regiment carried into the Field 24 Rounds a Man. This they made Use of. Afterwards they had a Supply of 8 Rounds a Man more. After this was spent, they made use of all the Ammunition amongst the Dead and Wounded, both of their own Men and their Enemies. When no farther Supply could be had, they formed themselves immediately to receive their Enemy upon their Bayonets, and being ordered to retreat, did it with the utmost Regularity. The Horse were not behind Hand with the Foot, in Spirit and Resolution, particularly the Scots Greys and the Duke's Regiment of Dragoons. In short, we had very manifestly and very greatly the Advantage in both. Every Body will naturally ask, how then happens it we had not the Victory? I'll tell you: This Attack was made upon the Infantry of our Left Wing: Part of this Wing was composed of some Dutch Horse; these (according to Custom) galloped away full Speed, 200 Yards before they came to their Enemy; in their headlong Flight, they fell upon a Body of Hessians, and one Squadron of the Scots Greys, who were borne away in this monstrous Tide of Dutch Cowardice, and altogether fell in Confusion upon two of our Regiments of Foot, (the Scots and Welch Fusileers) and trampled them to the Ground. The Scots Fusileers indeed fired upon that Party of Dutch which were falling upon them, and saved themselves a little, but the Welch were very much hurt. This occasioned such Disorder, that the Regiments engaged in the Village could not be properly supported; so a Retreat was necessary. The Number of our killed, wounded, and missing, three Days after the Action, was 4200, including one Dutchman, who, it is positively said, was a little bruised in his Flight. But this List must differ every Day, because Stragglers are continually coming in, and wounded healed. Sir John Ligonier says, from M. Saxe immediately, that the French lost 1000 Horse, 9000 Foot,

Foot, and full 1000 Officers; the Number of Officers being disproportionate, but they are double Officer'd. I wish them such a Victory every Week.

The most unaccountable Part of the Story, is the Inactivity of the *Austrians* upon the Right of our Army, which was their Post as they were Imperial Troops. The *French*, to form that grand Column with which they attacked the Infantry of our Left Wing, had drawn together all the Infantry of their Rear Line; so that there was but one Line of *French* opposed to the whole *Austrian* Force upon the Right of our Army. Why the *Austrians* did not attack (for they never discharged a single Shot at) the Left Wing, when they knew there was but half their Power to oppose them, and when they knew besides this, that the *English* were victorious over their Right, to me is utterly inconceivable, except the *Austrians* are upon Dutch Principles, determined to save themselves by sacrificing the *English*.

Description of the Marquisate and Town of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Bergen-op-Zoom makes a Part of the Territories of the *Electoral Palatine*, who is in some sort Sovereign of it; but holds it as a moving Fief of the *Dutchy of Brabant*, and therefore does Homage for it to the Supreme Council of *Brabant*; which is held at the *Hague*.

The Prerogatives of the *Marquis* are very great; all kinds of Justice is administered in his Name; no capital Sentence can be given without his Approbation, or executed without his Consent; and it is in his Power only to pardon. All Offices judicial and civil are in his Disposal; to him belong all Confiscations and Escheats. An Appeal lies in the Civil Causes which arise in any Part of the *Marquisate* to the Council of Fiefs, but an Appeal also lies from thence to the Council of *Brabant*, by way of Revision. The Revenue, which this Country yields to the *Electoral Palatine*, is very considerable; and is thought, upon a moderate Computation, to amount to between 80 and 90,000 Florins per Annum; but the Interest of the Mortgages made by his Predecessors, the Taxes and Salaries of Officers, run away with two Thirds at least. The States General, in Right of their superior Sovereignty, have a Garrison in *Bergen-op-Zoom*, appoint a Governor, who commands in the Town and all the Forts round about it; but he has nothing to do with the Civil Jurisdiction at all. The States are also in Possession of all the Lands that, while the *Papish* Religion was dominant here, belonged to Ecclesiasticks, and out of their Revenue they maintain the *Protestant* Clergy; who, though they have not large, enjoy sufficient Appointments to enable them to live suitable to their Character and Profession.

The Town is not very large, and very far from being so considerable as it was in Times past; when it enjoyed a very great Trade, had an Exchange, and an Hall or Staple for Cloth, a Quarter for *English* Merchants, which is still call'd the *English* Street, and another publick Building for the Merchants of the *Hanse*. In its present Condition, that is, before the *French* came before it, it had a very fine and large Church, dedicated to St *Gertrude*, all of Hewn Stone, and esteemed to be a very magnificent Structure; about twenty good Streets, in which were about eleven Hundred Houses; five Squares, in two of which were held three Markets in the Week, a Fair of a Week, held on the third Monday after *Easter*, and a Free Market, which lasts six Weeks, at the Autumn. As to the Number of the Inhabitants, they have been computed at about seven Thousand; out of which were raised four Companies of Burghers, each commanded by a Captain and proper Officers. This Town declared early for the Confederates, and was one of the first that signed the Union of *Utrecht*; on which Score they formerly sent Deputies to the Assembly of the States, but left it off, as some of our *Boroughs* did, sending Members to *Parliament*, to save Charges, and repent of their Oeconomy when too late. *Bergen-op-Zoom* was besieged in 1588 by the Prince of *Parma*,

one of the best Generals of that Age, but the Inhabitants oblig'd him to retire. In 1622 it was besieged by *Marquis Spinola*, who was also obliged to rise from before it, with the Loss of upwards of 10,000 Men. It is said that *Lewis XIV.* had some Thoughts of besieging it in 1672; but upon more mature Deliberation he laid that Design aside.

The States General however, considering the great Importance of this Place, caused it to be fortified in 1699 and 1700, by the famous *Coeboorn*, Engineer General to the Republic, in such a Manner as it was esteemed his Master-piece; so it has been hitherto considered as impregnable. On the Side of *Antwerp* there is a large Half-Moon, which joins a fortified Line, called *Kyk en de Pot*, strengthened by four good Redoubts, well furnished with Cannon. On the Side of the *Scheld* there are two Canals, one called the *Old*, the other the *New-Harbour*; by which, at every Tide, Provisions and Supplies may be carried into the Town in Spite of the Besiegers. At the Entrance of the *Old-Harbour*, there was a Fort called the *Noord Schants* which is now ruined. The Entrance of the *New-Harbour*, is covered on the Right by a regular Fort of five Bastions, called *Zuyd Schants*, or *Water Schants*; which is so situated as to defend both Entrances. On the Side of *Steenbergen* there are the Forts of *Moermont*, *Pinsen*, and *Rover*, with a well fortified Line, which was rais'd in 1727; and which extended quite to the last mentioned Fort, beyond which there is an Inundation which reaches to *Steenbergen*. They have also Sluices, by means of which a great Part of the Country round the Town may be laid under Water. On the East there is another Inundation formed by the Waters of the *Scheld*, and of the *Zoom*, which renders the Country on that Side marshy and inaccessible. The Body of the Place is defended by a Rampart, about a League in Circumference, flank'd by ten Bastions, cover'd by five Horn-works.

To the PUBLICK

As the Publick has been entertained for some Time past with an old exploded Scheme [See Page 185] of Malt and Corn, from John Porter, a Kingston Malster, and having at the same Time insinuated, that I have falsely represented the Case in dispute before the Committee; I beg Leave to publish the whole of my Report, with some Observations thereon, to justify myself from that Imputation the Author has so unfairly charged me with, which is as follows: Page 13.

The REPORT, &c.

MR John Reynolds, a Farmer, occupying about 700 Acres of Land in Kent, at the Rent of 300 l. per Annum, said, That he believes, if Distillers were obliged to draw their Spirits entirely from Malted Corn, it would lessen the Consumption of Corn; that he has seen and considered the Calculation made by Mr Porter, who was examined in Behalf of the first Petition, and apprehends it to be a fallacious one, and that the Case of the Farmers and the Distillers is not truly stated.

That 100 Quarters of Barley will not only make 105 Quarters of Malt, as (Porter) says it will, but it is the common Practice to make from that Quantity 140 Quarters of Malt, such as the Distillers use: That formerly, when he, the Witness, was an Officer in the Excise, the Customs of the Maltsters in *Essex* was to make three, or four, and sometimes five Bushels Increase in a Quarter of Barley malted for the Use of Distillers. And he believes the common Increase at this Time is three Bushels.

To this Act, of 140 Quarters of Malt being made from 100 Quarters of Barley, the said Mr Porter said, he believed it was practicable; but that 100 Quarters of Barley made into 105 Quarters of Malt, would weigh more, and he believed would produce more Spirit.

And the said Mr Reynolds added further, that if Mr Porter, by advancing in his Calculation, that 100 Quarters of Barley is equal in Weight to 131 Quarters of Barley malted, at the Increase of five Quarters in the Hundred, intends to prove, that the

the same Quantity of Spirits may be drawn from 100 Quarters Barley as from the 137 Quarters four Bushels of Malt, it is a false Conclusion, and cannot be done; for that one Quarter of Barley made into Malt will produce as much Spirit as one Quarter of raw Corn; and that therefore the Witness apprehended there would be no Increase in the Consumption of Corn by the Use of Malt only.

He further said, that supposing it true, that 100 Quarters of Barley would produce the same Quantity of Spirits, as might be drawn from 131 Quarters of Barley made into Malt, at the Increase of five Quarters in the Hundred, he apprehends, that the Use of Malted Corn only would be a great Detriment to the Consumption of Corn; for that Distillers would draw their Spirits at almost double the Expence they do at present, and that the Price of Spirits must be proportionably raised; so that if Spirits were not drawn for 1 s. per Gallon, they could not then be drawn under 2 s. and the Distiller in that Case would raise his Price to the Compounder in Proportion; and the Compounder would probably take Advantage from thence of raising it to the Retailer above that Proportion; which Retailer would practise the same to his Customers, so that by that Means the Price of Spirits might be raised to 4 s. per Gallon.

The present Price of Spirits in the Retailers Shop, he said, was Sixpence per Pint, that is 4 s. per Gallon, and that the same would be raised by the Use of Malted Corn entirely, to 7 or 8 s. per Gallon; by which extravagant Price of Spirits, he said, he apprehended little or none would be drank.

That were he lives he can buy Brandy for about 3 s. 6d. or 4 s. per Gallon, and has bought ten Gallons of it for a Moidore.

That the Distillers have drawn Spirits cheaper since the Commencement of the War, because the Price of Corn has been falling; and that he is regulated in the Price of his Spirits by the Price of Corn.

That he thinks it is much the same Thing to the Farmer, whether he uses his Corn in feeding Hogs or sells it to the Distillers; that he believes, if all the Hogs fed by them in a Year, were to be distributed among the Farmers, it would not amount to one a-piece.

Being asked, if it was the same Thing to sell the Materials of a Manufacture, or the Manufacture itself? he said, he conceives the Farmer is the best Judge what to do: That he did not know any Reason why the Contractors for the Navy could not buy Hogs in the Country as cheap as from the Distillers.

OBSERVATIONS on the whole AFFAIR.

MR Porter would have us believe, on his Word only, That as 100 Quarters of Barley answers in Weight to 137 Quarters and four Bushels of Pale Malt, that this 100 Quarters of Barley will make as much Spirits as that Malt, on a Suggestion, that 131 Quarters of Barley should be expended in the making this 137 Quarters and four Bushels of Malt.

This, in my Report, is denied as false and impracticable; and here I repeat it again, as a Thing well known, viz. That one Quarter of Barley made into Malt, will make as much Spirits as one Quarter of raw Corn; consequently no more Corn would be called for, if all was to be malted, neither would the Consumption be any Way increased.

Porter's Scheme is false and groundless, and has no better Foundation than the bare Supposition of the Weight of the Materials only; for there is not one Fact to support it.

As for the Truth of my Assertion, I appeal to the Practising Malt Distillers, Gentlemen of Veracity, who, I hope will be thought as good Judges in this Case as Mr Porter. Ask the Persons in that Trade, whether one Quarter of Barley made into Malt will not produce as much Spirits as so much raw Corn? This is such a well known Truth, that I here challenge and defy those very wise Men Mr Porter, the Dealer in Spirits, the Carcass Butcher, and all the Tribe of Hog Chaps and Bacon Men to disprove it.

Porter's Argument is grounded on a Conjecture of the Weight;

But does it follow, that because two Things are alike in Weight, they must each of them necessarily make an equal Quantity of the same Goods? Will 100 Sacks of Bran, of the same Weight as 100 Sacks of Flour, make an equal Quantity of Good Bread? Are there as much Spirits in 100 Barrels of small Beer as in 100 Barrels of Strong? Is it known, that the worst Malt exceeds the very best in Weight? Where then lies the Strength of Mr Porter's Argument? It is plain, that he has begged the Question.

Now let this be duly considered, and then all these trumped up Benefits fall to the Ground.

In this Light it has been always looked upon in the House of Commons, where it has been often examined, and as often rejected, particularly the last Time it came before that Hon. House, by a very great Majority; and the Whole was thought to be what it really is, a wicked Scheme, manifestly prejudicial to the Landed Interest, as well as the Trade and Commerce of this Kingdom. — Here the Publick may see I have the Sanction of Parliament on my Side: Will Porter and his Adherents deny this?

But to oblige Mr Porter, let us suppose his Scheme to be true, and then see what Benefits we shall reap from it?

Why then the Distiller will be at near double the Expence he is now at in making a Tun of Spirits, i. e. says Porter, what now costs 70 l. in raw Corn, should cost in Malt 137 l. 10 s. for the Benefit of the Publick: So that these Schemers would have 31 Quarters of Barley, out of every 131 Quarters, thrown away to make a Consumption in Corn, by what Porter calls making it; and reckons this Corn a Loss to the Farmer in not being so thrown away, and that the Government loses the Duty, and the Maltster suffers the same Way too. And further it is alledged, that for Want of this Corn's being metamorphosed in this Manner there remains so much Essence in it after the Spirits are drawn off, (pray observe this) such a flattening Quality in the Wash and Grains, as to fat Hogs much cheaper than it is possible for the Farmer or Others to do; that the Distillers fattening so great a Number of Hogs in this Way, very much lowers the Price of Beef and Mutton, to the great Prejudice of the Farmer and Grafter. All which, they say, would be remedied by confining the Distiller to use Malt only.

Here is a Discovery! a wonderful Scheme! What a Pity it is such a noble Design was laid aside! — For who could have thought, but these exceeding wise Men, that there is such a surprizing Quality in Barley, especially after it has made more Spirits than a much greater Quantity of Malt can do, as to afford us so much Meat and Drink at the same Time. — This is so notorious that it requires no Answer; and Mr William Harveſt, one of their own Witnesses, affirmed the contrary; before the Committee, Page 10, That Distillers Wash would not fat Hogs, but only feed them.

Now, if this were true, would it not be a manifest Loss to the Publick to prohibit the doing all this? May it not be apprehended, that the Distiller under these Circumstances, will, in order to carry on his Trade, instead of raising his Spirits to so high a Degree as this new Method will oblige him to, naturally deduct all the additional Charges out of the Prime Cost of the Malt, and so consequently throw the whole Burden upon the Farmer, who at the same Time will be entirely deprived of a Market for his poor Corn, which enables him to pay his Rent.

We have now (Thanks to the Legislature) a certain Market among the Distillers for the bad and damaged Corn, such as lean and black Wheats, Mow burnt and sprouted Barley, utterly incapable of going under Mr Porter's Operation of malting. — What is to be done with these? Are we to have no Market for this poor Corn? Is it to be all thrown away?

Neither have they considered the Loss that will accrue to the Revenue by this Corn's not being made into Spirits; for as it

cannot be malted, it will pay no Duty at all; but if the Distiller vends it, he may from about 12 or 13 Quarters thereof make a Ton of Spirits, and so consequently pay about 12l. Duty: This will be a Ballance for what they call the Malt Duty, lost on 60 Quarters of raw Corn. Moreover, as 131 Quarters of the good Barley is to be malted down so low, that it may make no more Spirits than 100 Quarters of raw Corn, the Duty that this 31 Quarters will produce in Spirits will be lost. Thus we see, between the one and the other, that the Government would, instead of getting by this, most certainly lose a great Part of the Duty on the Spirits. These are fine *Ways and Means* to raise a Supply to his Majesty.

Many more Instances might be produced to shew how false and ridiculous this Project is: For give me Leave to ask, Is

raising the Materials to double the Price, the Way to increase the Consumption of any Manufacture? Will this Scheme prevent Smuggling, now grown so notorious, since it renders British Spirits still dearer? Will loading Corn with additional Duties induce the Farmers, in these burthensome Times, to take Leases of Lands?

Who but this Author would assert, that tho' the Spirits, according to their own Scheme, will cost near double the Price in making they do at present, that all this additional Charge will amount to no more than 7 d. per Gallon extraordinary.

All which is most humbly submitted to the Publick by

Their humble Servant,

JOHN REYNOLDS.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

SIR,

IT has been always my Opinion, that no one Branch of polite Literature is of so great Use, or of so high Consequence to Society, as moral Poetry; inasmuch as that conveys to the Mind, and fixes on the Memory, the noblest Sentiments, by representing them in a most engaging Manner. It is for this Reason that *Homer* and *Virgil*, among the Ancients, *Spencer* and *Milton*, among the Moderns, have always been esteemed and admired, not only as fine Writers, but as Sages in Philosophy; Men who made Use of the Melody they learned from the Muses, to inculcate that Wisdom, from which, perhaps, Men would have fled, if not deceived by so agreeable an Harmony. This was the original Use; this gave that high Reputation to Poesy in ancient Times: and much we ought to regret, that in succeeding Ages Verse has been applied to meaner Purposes, and thereby lost its Credit so far, as to be considered rather as an Amusement than a Science, and as an Entertainment fitter to beguile an idle Hour, than to merit the Attention of Mens' most serious Moments.

But tho' this Degradation of Poetry has, in this last Age, been both generally and justly complained of; tho' it cannot be denied, that Elegies, and I ales, and Sonnets, and Epigrams, and Lampoons, have, for the most part, employed the Spirit and the Spleen of Second rate Writers, yet we have not wanted some Men of true Genius, who have still maintained the Dignity of Poesy, as mindful of her divine Original. We have seen lately a very fine Poem, intitled, *Amyntor and Theodora*: or, *The Hermit*; which is now known to be Mr Mallet's: in which the most elevated Thoughts appear in the most suitable Dress, which is fraught with Principles of severe Virtue; and which, as it cannot be read but with the highest Pleasure, so it must be upon the Memory Impressions never to be defaced, of the most heroick Morality. I flatter myself, therefore, that you will take a Pleasure in giving Place even to these hasty and incorrect Reflections, as well as to the following Instance of their

Justice and Truth, a Prayer made to the Divine Being, in a Style worthy of the Occasion; which may be justly called a rational Sacrifice to the Deity, as it is an Offering of those Sentiments which naturally arise in a devout Mind, from a serious Review of his Power, his Wisdom, and his Beneficence. It is taken from the second Canto of the Poem; and I dare assure the Reader, that he may safely judge of the Whole from this excellent Sample.

I am, &c.

Fountain of Light! from whom yon rising Sun,
First drew his Splendour; Source of Life and Love!

Whose Smile now wakes o'er Earth's rekindling Face

The boundless Blush of Spring; O first and best!
Thy Essence, tho' from human Sight and Search,
Tho' from the Climb of all created Thought,
Ineffably remov'd; yet Man himself,
The lowest Child of Reason, Man may read
The Maker's Hand, Intelligence supreme,
Unbounded Power, on all his Works imprest,
In Characters coeval with the Sun,
And with the Sun to last; from World to World,
From Age to Age, thro' ev'ry Clime, reveal'd.
Hail universal Goodness! in full Stream
For ever flowing from beneath the Throne,
Thro' Earth, Air, Sea, to all Things that have Life:
From all that live on Earth, in Air and Sea,
The great Community of Nature's Sons,
To the first Father, ceaseless Praise ascend!
And in the general Hymn my grateful Voice
Be duly heard, among thy Works not least,
Nor lowest; with Intelligence inform'd,
To know thee, and adore; with Free-will crown'd,
Where Virtue leads, to follow and be blest.
O whether by thy prime Decree ordain'd,
To Days of future Life; or whether now
The mortal Hour is instant, still vouchsafe,
Parent and Friend, still guide me blameless on
Thro' this dark Scene of Error and of Ill,
Thy Truth to light me, and thy Peace to cheer.
All else, of me unask'd, thy Will supreme
With-hold or grant: And let that Will be done.

N. L.

The SORROWFUL CLIENT.

NE lis quod super est exhaustat æris et ævi,
Vito reum pariter, caudicūque meum.
G. Buchanan; Epig. l. 1.

In ENGLISH.

MY Cause determin'd lest I never see,
Till both my Life and Purse exhausted be;
From my own Lawyer terrify'd I run,
Him and my warring Foe alike I shun.

W. H.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

A S O N G.

To Miss B—— B——.

CHLOE, wiltst thou such Beauty boast,
And conquer all around;
What shall your Damon do? He's lost,
Unless you heal his Wound.

If, wiltst thou be, suppliant, plead his Love,
You Love for Love bestow;
Blest as th' immortal Gods above,
He'll reign a God below.

But, cruel! shoud you Scorn return,
And bid him from you fly:
He'll ask but one — one Hour to mourn,
Then bow, cry, and dye.

LIBERTY.

The COUNTRY. An ODE.

NO, no, 'tis in vain in this turbulent Town,
To expect either Pleasure or Rest;
To Hurry and Nonsense, still tying us down;
'Tis an overgrown Prison at best.

From hence to the Country escaping away,
Leave the Crowd and the Bustle behind,
There, there will you see liberal Nature display
A thousand Delights to Mankind.

The Change of the Season, the Sports of the Field,
The sweetly diversify'd Scene,
Groves, Gardens, and all Things combining to yield
An Happiness ever serene.

Here, free from Ambition, from Avarice free,
My Days may I quietly spend,
While the Cits and the Courtiers, unenvy'd for me,
May gather up Wealth without End.

No, I thank 'em, I'll never, to add to my Store,
My Peace and my Freedom resign;
Who wou'd, for the Sake of possessing the Ore,
Be sentenc'd to dig in the Mine?

The Difference between TO-DAY and TO-MORROW.

TO-day Man's dress'd in Gold and Silver bright;
Wrapt in a Sbread before To-morrow Night.
To-day he's feeding on delicious Food:
To-morrow dead; unable to do good.
To-day he's nice, and scorns to feed on Crumbrs:
To-morrow he's himself a Dish for Worms.
To-day he's honour'd, and in vast Esteem:
To-morrow not a Beggar values him.
To-day he rises from a Velvet Bed:
To-morrow lies in one that's made of Lead.
To-day his House, tho' large, he thinks but small:
To-morrow no Command; no House at all.
To-day has forty Servants at his Gate:
To-morrow scorn'd, not one of them will wait.
To-day perfum'd as sweet as any Rose:
To-morrow stinks in every Body's Nose.
To-day he's grand, majestic, all Delight,
Gashful and pale before To-morrow Night.
True, as the Scripture say, Man's Life's a Span:
The present Moment is the Life of Man.

The

The FOX and the DRAGON.

A F A B L E.

Imitated from Phædrus, Lib. IV. Fab. 19.

A Fox would unmolested sleep,
And plann'd a Cave secure and deep :
Resolv'd to leave the World so vain,
He dug, and din'd, and dug again :
Resolv'd to shun the Sight of Men,
He reach'd at last a Dragon's Den.

This Dragon (sprung from that of old,
Which kept th' *Hesperian* Sisters Gold)
O'er Heaps of Treasure brooding fat,
And dar'd the Thieves to tempt their Fate.

"Your Pardon, Sir, for this Intrusion,
(Said *Renard*, in a great Confusion :)
"My Thoughts on Wealth was never bent ;
"I seek no Riches—but Content.
"Will then your Honour condescend
"To tell a most obsequious Friend,
"What Profit to this Care accrues ?
"These endless Watchings what ensues ?
"For ever bury'd under Ground,
"Your gloomy Toils, how are they crown'd ?

"Nor Profit, nor Reward have I,
(The Dragon cries) but *Jove* most high
"This Charge committed to my Care.—

"How ? always guard, yet never share ?
"Give nothing to the Needy ?—No.
"I neither use nor can bestow.—
"Alas ! Unhappy as thou art,
"Receive (quoth *Renard*) in good Part
"This Truth : The Gods must angry be,
"When they create a Wretch like thee.

M O R A L.

O *Griper*, soon to be no more,
Like all thy Race that liv'd before !
Why toil thy Hands, why cares thy Mind,
To gather Wealth and leave behind ?
To Thee this Fable we refer,
Whose Death shall glad thy future Heir,
With what the Poor should claim ; with what
Thy Hunger crav'd, but tasted not.

Thy baggard Soul, that droops and tires
While the Lyre soothes, and Flute inspires ;
That groans To-day with real Sorrow,
For what thy Food will cost To-morrow ;
Perjur'd to Heav'n, to Int'rest sold ;
Whose God, whose every Thing is Gold ;
Which, Niggard even at parting hence,
Shall bound thy Funeral Expence ;
That Soul (poor Man ! thou know'st it not)
Possesseth nought thy Bags have got !

RICHES and PLEASURE.

Riches and Pleasure falsely we suppose,
A State of Bliss ; they bring a World of Woes :
Expose us hourly to corroding Cares,
To open Dangers, and to secret Snares.
Splendid without, and shining they are seen ;
Black Horror, dreadful Ruin, lurks within.
Beware of snatching at the gilded Bait,
'Twill poison all, imbitters the whole Fate.
No solid Comforts harbour in Excess :
The middle State alone conducts to Happiness.

E P I G R A M.

YOUNG *Courtly* takes me for a Duncie ;
For all Night long I spoke not once.
On better Grounds I think him such ;
He spoke but once, yet once too much.

To Miss C—K, at York.

MAY your own Charms my glowing Pen inspire
With tuneful Accents, and poetick Fire :
May Life, like yours, in all its Lustre shine,
Thro' ev'ry Letter of each lovely Line ;
The Softness, Sense, and Passion of the whole,
Express the winning Image of your Soul.

Each Look darts forth a soft superior Grace,
Which *Titian's* Pencil never yet could trace ;
In your sweet Form all outward Charms we meet,
In you each Virtue shines, and makes the whole
complete.

Sweetness and Majesty your Steps attend,
And Awe and Innocence your Features blend ;
Such gentle Manners, such refin'd good Sense,
Grave without Frowns, and gay without Offence :
Such is the potent Object of my Pain,
From whose blest Sight I absent must complain :
So the fond Turtle flies from Grove to Grove,
In cooing murmurs sighing for his Love :
Your Beauties charm the Soul ten thousand Ways,
But silent Admiration best can praise ;
Cease then, O Muse ! where Art and Colours fail,
The modest Painter wisely casts a Veil.

To the Memory of Capt. GRENVILLE.

W HILST Patriot Worth a *British* Breast can warm,
And well-tim'd Valour has the Power to charm,
Great *Grenville* foremost in the List of Fame,
Shall stand conspicuous, and rever'd his Name.
Grenville, whose Worth demands the strongest Lay,
Whose Death compels the generous Tear we pay
The truly brave ! who scorning to debase
Himself, his Country, or his noble Race,
Shew'd what a brave, undaunted Chief could do,
And dealt Destruction on his Country's Foe.
Ev'n when by Fate's unerring Hand 'twas found,
The Hero had received his dying Wound,
Till the pale Tyrant stopp'd his latest Breath,
With generous Smiles he shews Contempt of Death,
Conscious he'd acted, all his Duty taught,
And pleas'd, resign'd his Breath with that great
Thought ;
For, warm'd with Patriot-zeal, he nobly stood,
Fought well his Country's Cause, and seal'd it with
his Blood.

A Sailor, in his Majesty's Sloop the *Tartar*,
being sentenced to the Cat-o-nine-tails,
spoke the following Lines to his Commander.

BY your Honour's Command,
An Example I stand
Of your Justice to all the Ship's Crew :
I am hamper'd and stripp'd,
And if I am whipp'd,
'Tis no more than I own is my Due.
In this scurvy Condition,
I humbly petition,
To offer some Lines to your Eye :
Merry *Tom* by such Trash
Once avoided the Lash,
And if Fate and you please, so may I.
There is nothing you hate,
I'm inform'd, like a Cat ;
Why ! your Honour's Aversion is mine :
If Puss then with one Tail,
Can so make your Heart fail,
O ! save me from that which has nine.

The Heroism of LEWIS XV. at the Battle of Val.

ON a Hill, from Danger free,
Mighty *LEWIS*, mounted see ;
With his Glafs (not Sword) in Hand,
(To survey, who should command)
There at Ease, without Emotion,
Sees of Subjects Blood an Ocean ;
Sees the dreadful Battle rage,
Friends and Foes by Turns engage ;
Safely keeping there his Seat,
Till the Enemies retreat.
Morbleu ! you cry, how see this Sight ?
His Subjects fighting, and not fight !
Why 'tis enough to bring Disgrace
On the fourth *Harry's* fighting Race.

Note, He was pardoned, and is now Boatswain
of a Capital Ship.

But soft and fair — the Case is this,
Hear, and you'll think it not amiss,
Who does — all he design'd — does right ;
He came — to see — and — not — to fight.

REMARK.

When the *French* heretofore, like the *Gauls* whence
they spring,
Were Subjects, submit, but not Slaves to their
King ;
Of themselves, they could boast were the bravest of
Men,
Such as *Conde* the Great, *Montmorenci*, *Turenne* ;
By the YOKE of the *Bourbon's* now crush'd past
Relief,
To their Shame from the *Saxons* they borrow a
Chief.

CHAMONT and HONORIUS.

An ODE, written to celebrate a generous
Action of a French Officer, in a late En-
gagement, and reconcile us to his unhappy
Fall, which immediately follow'd.

OFFspring of Heav'n, the *Muses* know
Save Vice and Virtue, Friend nor Foe ;
No mortal Ties prevail :
Calm as the delegating God,
They give the Palm, and shake the Rod,
As Justice turns the Scale.

Chamont *, tho' born a Tyrant's Slave,
No Rights, no Freedom his to save,
To War his Life resign'd ;
For France, in Arms, the Hero shone,
And in her Grandeur plac'd his own,
With glorious Error blind.

More blest *Honorius* †, yet a Youth,
For *British* Liberty and Truth
The Trumpet's Call obey'd :
His Person all his Country's Due
He deem'd, and to her Summons true
In part an Hand had paid :

One still remains the Sword to wield,
Again he treads the hostile Field,
The Battle round him burns ;
Around him fall his faithful Bands,
Distinguish'd, firm, alone he stands,
And these and those o'erturns.
With Indignation mov'd, and Grief,
The *Gallick* Hero ey'd the Chief,
And flew his Strength to try ;
Honorius now, o'ermatch'd in Fight,
Lok'd up, and saw with dreadful Light
The Falchion flame on high.

To guard his Head from hostile Harm,
He rais'd the Remnant of his Arm :
The Sight arrests the Foe ;
With Pity touch'd, and martial Pride,
He nobly smil'd, and turn'd aside
The Sword's descending Blow.

To join his Friends he urg'd his Steed,
But swifter far a Bullet's Speed
O'er takes him, and he dies :
The Pow'r, whose just Rewards are sure,
Knew Earth for his Deserts too poor,
And snatch'd him to the Skies.

The PROMPTER.

The MUSE, to the WRITER.
A POEM, from the French of *Dubartas*.

Sometimes the searching Muse shou'd rake the Dust
Of Time, and purge Old Metals from their Rust.
Cartwright on Ben. Johnson.

I.
Scarce was the April of my Life begun,
When anxious to immortalize my Name,
Pleasure and soft Repose I learnt to quit,
And lab'ring upwards, fought the Mounts of Fame.

* A French Officer. † An English Captain of Foot.

II.

But, as a Traveller, in viewless Plains,
Stops, amid crossing Roads, and doubts his Way;
Penitively searchful, and unsure remains,
Eager to journey on, yet loth to stray:

III.

So stopp'd, and so unfix'd, I mark'd, around,
The flow'ry Paths, that led to Groves of Bays:
But, pausing doubtful, long Confusion found,
Which, best to chuse, of all those tempting Ways.

IV.

One while, my Genius plan'd the glowing Scene,
And from the Grecian Source Example drew:
Taught Pride to pity; Ignorance to mean;
And form'd the Many by the suffering Few.

V.

Anon, Domestic Discord snatch'd my Pen;
My Country's Woes I now aspir'd to feel:
Historic Truths, and Wrongs of injur'd Men,
Impell'd my Justice, and inflam'd my Zeal.

VI.

Then, sinking sudden from the glorious Height,
Low mercenary Praises quench'd my Fire:
Poorly a Flatterer, I for Profit write,
And, to my Fortune, tune my tortur'd Lyre.

VII.

At length, grown lazy, I by Love, was caught,
And finding Age, and Taste, and Will, too fit,
In warm light Sallies wanton Lessons taught,
And to the Size of Cupid cropt my Wit.

VIII.

While roving thus, uncenter'd and unstead,
I lik'd by Turns, and did by Turns refuse,
Sudden before me a descending Maid
Confess'd the Shape of a celestial Muse.

IX.

All that we dream of Angels form'd her Air,
Sweet was her Gesture, and her Step Divine:
But, when she spoke, she wou'd have charm'd Despair,
And taught the Gloom of wither'd Age to shine.

X.

High from her Head aspir'd a Starry Crown,
Immensely beaming its Effulgence round:
An Azure Mantle flow'd obliquely down,
And, bright with Lamps of Silver, swept the

XI.

Mortal, she cry'd, Urania's Face behold.
Urania! — Muse, of all the heavenly Nine,
Best skill'd the Paths of Glory to unfold,
And make the Poet (like his Art) Divine.

XII.

I through the dancing Numbers breathe a Soul,
And, to the Sound of Reason, tune Mankind:
I teach true Pleasures false ones to controul,
And warm thy yielding Heart, to stamp the Mind.

XIII.

Mark me, and keep my Image long in Sight,
And, when departed to my starry Sphere,
Strike this new Harp, and from it, draw Delight,
By Sounds that list'ning Angels love to hear.

XIV.

Long have I mourn'd my Sister's sullied Fame,
By friendless Mirth, or cheerless Malice, stain'd;
Cramp'd by cold Flatteries that blite their Name,
Or by wild Warmths of loose Desire profan'd.

XV.

But, most, I grieve that rebel Waste of Wit,
Which boldly pushing its infernal Claim,
With Darkness, for such blind Presumption fit,
Turns its own Arms on HEAV'N, with impious

XVI.

LEARN'T are the vulgar Arts, — But, POETS draw
From Heaven alone, the GIFT, that wings their
Not the best Lights that ever Learning saw
Cou'd living Verse, by studied Strength, inspire.

XVII.

Thence 'tis, that HOMER, pow'rless, poor, and blind,
Beggard himself, has taught even Kings to shine:
Buoy'd sinking Heroes, by fresh Floods of Mind,
And stretch'd the human Grasp, with Reach
Divine.

XVIII.

Thence 'tis, that OVID cou'd not speak in Prose,
But wept in Measure, and expir'd in Verse:
Thence, the Jessoan Lyre to Music rose,
Which Scraps, in their MAKER'S EAR re-
hearse.

XIX.

Read, meditate, reflect, grow wise, — in vain;
Try every Help; force Fire from every Spark:
Yet shall you ne'er the Poet's Power attain,
If Heav'n ne'er stamp'd you with the Muses Mark.

XX.

Man must be, out of Man, sublimely swell'd,
Whose wreckless Verse wou'd swim, the Storms
By Force, not Fury, meaningly impell'd, [of Time:
To scorn the puny Prostitutes of Rhime.

XXI.

The Warmth of Fury but Compassion moves,
And, less than Man makes Man, to Man, appear:
But Warmth of Genius, Man, from Man removes,
And lifts his widening Soul to HEAVEN'S high

XXII.

Mark this, soft FLUTE. — When void of Vocal
Intuneless Silence rests the sleeping Sound: [Wind,
Yet, when thus breath'd in, hark! what Pow'r 'twill
To waft the modulated Raptures round! [find

XXIII.

So, till the whispering Godhead bids begin,
The Poet's silent Spirit stands un-bent;
But when he feels th' inspiring Power within,
Tuneful, he spreads the Transports Heav'n has lent.

XXIV.

Since therefore All, that makes his Genius shine
Is HEAV'N'S own Gift, — how dares he Subjects
Base, and unworthy of that Warmth Divine, [chuse,
And poorly noxious to the passive Muse?

XXV.

Why is his Pen employed on idle Themes?
Why is his Fancy light! his Purpose low?
Why does he waste his Fire, in fruitless Dreams?
And with a Tide of wanton Wishes flow?

XXVI.

Why does he stoop to praise un-letter'd Pride?
Why celebrate Defects in Those who Rule?
Why does his Wit soft amorous Trains provide,
And bid Love's Wild-fire catch from Fool to Fool.

XXVII.

Ah! 'tis too much, that He Himself has Crimes,
Which, unrepented, ne'er unpunish'd go:
Why wou'd he lend his Guilt to distant Times,
And teach an un-born Race to merit Woe?

XXVIII.

As on the yielding Wax the Seal we find,
Left in strong Likeness, with imprinted Glow;
So does the Reader steal the Poet's Mind,
And to the Bias lent, inclining go.

XXIX.

Shame on your Pens, ye flexible of Heart!
Whose Poorness does not hurt yourselves alone,
But teaches Blockheads to despise your Art;
Judg'd, by false Patterns, you have lightly shewn.

XXX.

Conscious of this, wou'd you but turn at last,
And bid true Genius, with true Lustre shine,
All wou'd, admiring, lose th' Impression past,
And feel, and own you of a Stamp Divine.

XXXI.

Then, as my Moses his JEHOVAH sung,
And ISRAEL, wafted by the guardian Rod;
Poets, from every kindling Country sprung,
Shall, in a thousand Tongues, uncover GOD.

XXXII.

O, you, who wou'd the deathless LAUREL win,
No King's vile BADGE, but Time's all reverenc'd
Crown!

High, as the Fountain, of your Verse, begin;
And, with the God you write for, share Renown.

XXXIII.

This is a Subject, that, out-stretching Thought,
Through Depths unfounded, Wit's long Plummet
draws:

There, by immense Effects, immensely taught,
Pour out your straining Souls, and claim Applause.

XXXIV.

There, and there only, find the Road to Fame,
The hardest Themes the noblest Glory yield:
On low light Subjects scorn to build a Name;
But, entering bold'y, plow th' untrodden Field.

XXXV.

Vainly shall Envy blast your budding Praise,
Malice and Hatred vainly press you down:
Slow shall you rise, indeed, but sure to blaze,
And, hourly broad'ning, reach decreed Renown.

XXXVI.

Envy's a Curr, that at a STRANGER barks,
But, on the known, and Licens'd creeps to fawn.
Its how'ring Smoke hangs hard on kindling Sparks;
But, when the Fire burns up, 'tis freight with-

XXXVII.

On then, be mine, — Urania hears our Prayer,
Glow in your Breast, and f n s its gen'rous Flame:
Write, to be Read. — Be Times to come your Care,
And bloom, for ever fragrant, still the same.

XXXVIII.

She said; and breath'd ambrosial o'er my Face:
The circling Sweetness swell'd my ravish'd Mind,
She rose; and left me in an empty Space;
But left her powerful Influence still behind.

VERSES writ by Madam VALIERE, to
LOUIS IV. imitated.

THE Pow'r of Time we all obey,
All Things pass, and all decay;
Youth, a transient Blessing, flies,
Passion cools, and Beauty dies;
And Love, alas! too like the rest,
Only visits ev'ry Breast
Search Ages past, and still you find,
Falseness the Vice of ev'ry Mind:
Truth amongst us is but a Name,
And all our Sons shall be the same,
This Weakness ev'n in thee I find,
Tho' with a thousand Virtues join'd;
For once thy Heart confess'd my Pow'r,
That Heart whose Loss I now deplore;
But how unlike, alas! my Flame,
That, unrequited, burns the same!
And how unjust the Laws of Fate,
Our Hearts so diff'rent to create!
Why was thine form'd so prone to range?
And mine incapable of Change?
Did Fate our Happiness design,
More like my Heart she'd fashion thine,
Or more like ev'ry other, mine.

A Song by Mr LOWE, at VAUX-HALL.

HOW blest has my Time been! what Days
have I known,
Since Wedlock's soft Bondage made Polly my own:
So joyful my Heart is, so vast is the Gain,
That Freedom is tasteless, and Raving is Pain.
That Freedom, &c.

Thro' Walks, grown with Wood-bines, as often we
Around us our Boys and Girls wanton and gay; [stray,
How pleasant their Sport is; how plain one may see,
They borrow their Looks from my Polly and me.
They borrow, &c.

To try her sweet Temper, oft-times am I seen
In Revels all Day with the Nymphs of the Green;
Tho' painful my Absence, my Doubts she beguiles,
And meets me at Night with Compliance and Smiles,
And meets, &c.

What tho' on her Cheek the Rose loses its Hue,
Her Ease and Good-humour blooms all the Year thro':
Time still, as he flies, adds Increase to her Truth,
And gives to her Mind what he steals from her Youth.
And gives, &c.

Ye Shepherds so gay, who make Love to ensnare,
And cheat with false Vows the too credulous Fair;
In search of true Pleasure, how vainly you roam?
To hold it for Life, you must find it at home.
To hold, &c.

Continuation of A Dialogue between a Gentleman of London, Agent for two Court Candidates, and an honest Alderman of the Country Party. [See p. 150.]

Ald. DO you not think the Nation is plunged over Head and Ears in an unnecessary burthensome, grievous—I will call it *Hanoverian War*, and that we are almost devoured by Taxes?

Gent. These two Charges, my Friend, amount but to one: Or rather I may say the latter is the necessary Consequences of the former. Every War must have Taxes to support it; and such a War as the present, must be supported by very high Taxes: For however it may deserve the other Epithets, which you have been pleased to affix to it, all must allow the War in which we are now unhappily engaged to be both grievous and burthensome. This is a Circumstance sure worthy to be lamented; but no Cause of Complaint against the Administration, unless the War shall appear to be really unnecessary, and unless it shall appear that the present Administration have involved us in it.

Now this being a complicated Question, as we are at present engaged in a War both with *France* and *Spain*; it may be proper to consider them distinctly.

First then, as to the War with *Spain*; this was most certainly undertaken at the earnest Desire of the *British* Merchants, who had long complained of the Insults and Encroachments made by the *Spaniards* on the Trade of this Nation. It will not be said by any Man living, that this was either a War of Ambition, or enter'd into upon any Motives of ministerial Interest, or from any other Cause than a Regard to the Voice of the People, after long and repeated Endeavours to avoid it by amicable Means.

As to the War with *France*; the present Administration, at their first coming into Power, that is, when a certain great Earl had been obliged to lay down the Seals, found the Nation already engaged in it, as well as in that with *Spain*. You will also observe, that War was declared not by us upon *France*, but by *France* upon us, at the Instigation of *Spain*, after a Battle at Sea, in which she openly assisted that Crown, to whose Fleets she had before given Protection several times against ours; not to mention a Design she had form'd in the Year 1743, of invading this Kingdom in favour of the Pretender, and a Commission given to one of her Admirals in the *West Indies*, to have attack'd our Settlements there. It cannot therefore be said that the *French War* ought to be charged upon this Administration, unless defending the Nation against the most open and outrageous Attacks can be call'd involving it in a War. It must be farther observed, that besides their Declaration of War against *England*, which left us no Option what Part to take, the *French* Arms were at that Time employ'd against *Flanders*. By what Mistakes in our Conduct they were drawn thither, I will not say; it is enough for the Defence of this Ministry, that these Mistakes cannot be charged upon them, as all who know any thing of the past Conduct of Business at home and abroad very well know. But into *Flanders* the War now was brought, and being there, what would you have had our Government do? Would you have had them allow the *French* to carry their Conquests on there, without Opposition, till the whole seventeen Provinces, for the Preservation of which we have formerly spent so much Money and Blood, had been quietly added to the Dominions of *France*? What, I say, in that Case, would you have had our Government do?

Ald. I would have had them withdraw all our Forces from abroad, have carried on the War only at Sea, and have let the Continent go to the Devil.

Gent. Friend, Friend; when the Devil is Master of the Continent, he will, let me tell you, be much too near a Neighbour to *England*. We shall have only the narrow Seas between Him and Us, and he must be a foolish Devil indeed if he can't find a Way to get over to us in that Situation. I should think it much

better Policy to keep him more at a Distance: for it is with States as with Private Persons; they that do not resist him at his first Approaches, are very ill able to do so when he hath broke into their Fences, and Master'd their Outworks. But let me a little examine the Nature of your Proposition. In order to resist *France* and *Spain* (the two confederate Devils with whose joint Power we are now to contend) you are of Opinion that we should have thrown down our Arms upon the Continent, have left our Allies to take Care of themselves, and have confined our Operations to a Sea War alone. Now the unavoidable Consequence of this would have been an immediate separate Peace, upon such Terms as *France* and *Spain* would have thought fit to give, between those two Crowns, the Empress-Queen, and the King of *Sardinia*. For if these Powers, with all the Assistance now given by *Britain*, are but just able to stand out against *France* and *Spain*, how could they hope to do it effectually when that Assistance should be withdrawn? Another certain and terrible Consequence of our taking this Party, would have been the Submission of the *United Provinces* to an entire Dependence on *France*, or, to speak plain, their being Subject to her; such a Dependence as must have ensued upon our acting that Part, being indeed a Subjection, in softer Terms. I say, as must have ensued upon our acting that Part; for if the *Dutch* Government was ready to throw itself into the Arms of *France*, even with all the Spirit our Army could give to the honest Party there, how impossible would it have been to have prevented their following the Bent of those Inclinations, if they had seen their Frontier entirely abandoned, and the very Heart of their Provinces at the Mercy of an Army ten Times superior in Strength to their own. What could the Fleet of *Britain*, have done to hinder this, and how long, after such an Accession of Maritime Power to *France*, would this Fleet have continued superior to those of that Crown and *Spain* united? No longer ago than in the Reign of *Louis XIV.* at the Time of the first Grand Alliance, the combined Navies of *England*, *Spain* and *Holland*, were barely a Match for the single Navy of *France*, tho' *Holland* was then a great maritime Power. What would the Inequality be of our Fleet alone, against the combined Force of *France* and *Spain*, when neither of these Powers would have any Thing else to do with their Money, but to apply it to strengthen their Fleets, assisted by all that would remain of the Shipping and Seamen of *Holland* and *Zealand*, which *France* must, in that Case, have entirely at her Disposal? And if our Fleets could not be sufficient to guard us against an Invasion, how could any Army we could keep up, be able to resist the whole Armies of *France* and *Spain*; for which they would then have no other Employment but to pour them at once into *Britain* and *Ireland*; where they would be sure to be joined and assisted by all their *Popish* and *Jacobite* Friends, without a single Ally remaining to *Britain*, either to make any Diversion in favour of us upon the Continent, or to send us over any Succours against such a terrible and fatal Attack?

Ald. Will you pretend to persuade me that we are not in a bad State abroad?

Gent. No, I will not. Our State is certainly dangerous. We have Enemies to contend with almost too strong for us, the two greatest, I own, in *Europe*; whose Resources almost are inexhaustible, who neither value the Miseries or Complaints of their Subjects, who force Money from them wherever it is, and can make War much cheaper than we. Add to this, that one of them hath not only an Army of 300,000 Men, but is better skilled in the Art and Science of War, particularly in Engineering, than any other Power in *Europe*; of which we have felt the Effects very severely. Besides the Strength of our Enemies, we are also to struggle with the Weakness and Wants of some of our Friends, with the partial Views, and wanton Ambition of others, with their discordant Interests, with their mutual Jealousies, and with all those complicated Difficulties that weaken Confederacies, and often defeat the best Measures, and wisest Schemes.

Schemes for the common Good. If in the Issue of such a Contention we can come off without being undone, it is the utmost we are to expect.

Ald. Methinks you give but a very indifferant Character of our Allies.

Gent. We must take them such as they are, not such as we wish them to be. It is not in the Power of the *British* Government to alter the State and Nature of Things. They can neither remove these inherent Defects from the Alliance, nor prevent the ill Consequences that necessarily flow from them.

Ald. If we cannot mend such Allies, at least we may quit them.

Gent. It would be very bad Policy to punish them by destroying ourselves. And to forsake the Alliance in our present Circumstances, would certainly bring on our own Destruction.

Ald. I cannot but think, we ought by our Influence to check and correct their Follies or Faults.

Gent. I think so too, as far as possible, and in some Instances this hath been done. The putting an End to the unhappy and ruinous War, between the Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg*, which while it continued to rage, was the Triumph of *France*, and the utter Defeat of the Common Cause; the composing, I say, this fatal Quarrel, was entirely owing to his Majesty's Influence over the Councils of the Court of *Vienna*. In advising which salutary Measure, it is as certain a Truth, that the present Administration have the greatest Merit to their Country, as that the late Administration had none; but are, on the contrary, justly responsible for all the ill Consequences of having thrown the King of *Prussia* into the Arms of *France*, by fomenting the Passions of the Court of *Vienna* against him; which was the original Cause of the War in *Germany*: For it is sure that *France* would have never undertaken that War, or have broken her own Guarantee of the *Pragmatick Sanction*, if the Court of *Berlin* had not been driven to act in Concert with her, by the Effect of these Councils. Who they were that advised these destructive Measures, and that have since talked of *Exterminating the King of Prussia*, instead of healing the Difference between him and the *Imperial Court*, is very well known to all the World. But if those Differences had not been healed by the Prevalence of more sober Councils, instead of the King of *Prussia* being exterminated, the whole System of *Germany* had been destroyed, and *France* would, without Opposition, have made herself Mistress of *Italy* and of the *Seven Provinces*. The Preservation of both these is, indeed, owing to the Force, which, in consequence of the Peace happily made between the Empress Queen and the Court of *Berlin*, the former hath been able to send into those Countries.

Now let me ask you, whether in making that Peace the Interest of *Hanover* prevailed, or the Interest of *Britain*? Electoral Jealousies might have pursued the Weakening of a Rival Power in the Empire, even at the Risk of the Common Cause; but the Interest of *Britain* demand a Union between the two Houses of *Austria* and *Brandenburg*; and that Interest, we see, was preserved by the Wisdom of his Majesty, and the honest Zeal of his present Administration.

This Peace then is not *Hanoverian*. Let us see whether the War we now carry on be, as you call it, *Hanoverian*. Is *Hanover* or *Britain* concerned in the Defence of *Flanders* and *Holland*? Is *Hanover* or *Britain* concerned in opposing the Greatness of the House of *Bourbon* in *Italy*, and keeping the King of *Sardinia* independent on *France*? The King of *Britain* hath no doubt, a great Interest in the maintaining a powerful Emperor at the Head of the *Germanick* Body, in order to form on that Side, a considerable Barrier against the Power of *France*, and for the Preservation of *Flanders*, in the Hands of the House of *Austria*; but the *Electors of Hanover*, as well as some other Princes of *Germany*, might better find his Account in having a weak Head of the Empire, to whom the *Electors* might give Law. In what Sense then can it be said, that the War carried

on by the Councils of those who are now his Majesty's Ministers, purely upon Motives relating to *Britain*, with which his Electorate has nothing to do, is an *Hanoverian* War? As well may you call the two last Wars made by King *William* and Queen *Anne*, *Hanoverian*. This is entirely founded upon the same Principles. The Cause, the Enemy, the Nature and Objects of the War are the same; with this only Difference, that none can complain of this being prolonged, as that of Queen *Anne* was said to be, from Views of Ambition, or a Desire of making great Conquests in *France*. The present Councils of *Britain* are by no means infatuated with any such Dreams: As far as the Publick can judge of them, they tend to no more than a good Peace; good, I mean, in proportion to the State and Condition of our Affairs, to the Defensive Purposes upon which alone we have carried it on, and to our Engagements with our Allies, founded upon our true Interests.

A LETTER to the Rev. Dr HALE, on the Nature of TAR, and a Method of obtaining its Medicinal Virtues, free from its hurtful Oils; whereby also the Strength of each Dose may be the better ascertain'd. By A. REID, Esq; [See p 158.]

S I R,

London, March 25, 1747.

IN Obedience to your Commands, I send you a few crude Observations on Tar and Tar-water; and shall be happy if they furnish any Hint that may be useful to Mankind.

1. Tar-water has of late obtained such a Reputation, as to be esteemed by many little less than an *Universal Medicine*. However, tho' the Number and Variety of Cures perform'd by it, are equally unquestionable and surprizing, and I am far from the least Inclination to depreciate those Virtues from which so many have received Benefit; yet there wants neither Arguments nor Examples to justify a Suspicion, that in several Cases Tar-water is capable of doing Harm, when either prepared or used improperly. These Considerations joined, demand a more accurate Enquiry than appears yet to have been made into the Nature of that Ingredient, from which our famed Diet-drink derives its good or bad Qualities.

2. In the Season for barking Trees, (which I understand to be when the Sap begins to rise) those intended for making Tar are stripped to the Height of about eight Feet from the Ground, except one small Slip, of about four Inches broad, to preserve them from perishing. Thus they stand for one whole Year at least, that much of the watery acid Juice of the Wood being evaporated by the Summer's Heat, while very little fresh can rise, the Trees may thereby yield a thicker and more viscid Tar: And on the Condition of being thus prepared depends the Bounty granted by Act of Parliament upon that Commodity imported from our Plantations. Please to observe, that this is called *Green Tar*, and is supposed to burn or corrode the Rigging, &c. of Ships much less than that made from dead Wood, or such as has lain long on the Ground; as, on the other hand, that made from Trees just fell'd, without any previous Preparation, is too thin for Naval Purposes.

3. The Trees, after this Preparation, are cut down and split into very small Billets, which in *Norway* are thrown into an Oven, but in *Sweden* and *America* are built up into a large Pile, in Form and Construction resembling the Ridge of an House, and covered with Turf to stifle the Flame, which would otherwise consume all the oily, gummy, resinous Parts. Fire being set to the Pile, the heated Wood discharges first a large Quantity of a thin, transparent, greenish, acid Liquor, then a light reddish Oil; after which comes the thick Tar, and at last Pitch. These all run along a Trench, dug before hand under the Oven or Pile, into a large Basen, from whence the Tar is filled with Ladles into Barrels.

4. In some Places they are at the Pains, before they barrel their Tar, to wash it with Water, the better to clear it of the

caustick Oils, and acid Juice; and this they call *cooling* the Tar: Others content themselves with racking off the thinner Parts, after the thicker and heavier have settled to the Bottom of the Barrel. In *Sweden* particularly, they have Officers who attend the Keys on Purpose, and are sworn to do Justice in this Point between the Buyer and Seller. The acid Juice, however, is every where thrown away as useless; only in *Finland* they work it up with red Ochre pulverized, and therewith paint their Timber Houses; which by means thereof last for 100 and 150 Years or more, in spite of all the Variety of severe Weather to which they are exposed. This embalming Quality of the acid Juice naturally leads one to ask upon what Principle it is so carefully separated from the Tar? Does Wood ever begin to decay while it retains its acid Juice? For the driest Billet, if perfectly sound, yields a great deal of it; but there is none in rotten Wood. Did not this Observation probably teach the *Finlanders* to use it as they do? Is it not the Absence hereof that renders Tar obtained from dead Wood so caustick and fiery? And is it not the Presence of this, in some Quantity at least, that gives green Tar the Preference? May not this Juice, prepared either with Copperas or Ochre, preserve Ships from rotting and Worm-eating, as Spirit of Vitriol with Copperas does? Certainly as the Expence would be inconsiderable, seeing plenty of the acid Juice may be obtained from all sorts of green Wood, and Copperas, as well as Ochre, is far from being scarce, the Experiment seems to be worth trying by a trading Nation.

5. Notwithstanding the Care taken abroad to drain off the acid Juice, yet when the Tar comes to us, and has stood quiet for some Time, there appears still a little thereof floating on its Surface. Till that be entirely removed, the Tar is neither saleable, nor intitled to the Plantation Bounty, as not being viscid enough. The Merchant therefore spiles, pegs, or taps his Barrels, and by gradually tilting them from Time to Time, gets rid of all the clear Water; for it is supposed to be no better, and as such is let run to waste. This being gone, there remains still a brown, muddy Liquor, consisting of the grosser Oils and Gums dissolved by and intimately united with some of the acid Juice. This also must be drawn off, before the Tar is merchantable; but it is saved in little Runlets, and sold to Farmers, who therewith anoint and cure the Mange and Scab. Some again, who honestly mean to retail the very best Tar for making Tar-water, refine upon this Method, by setting the Cask upon one End, keeping it full, letting it settle well, and then drawing the Tar out at Bottom; by which Means they are sure to serve their Customers with very little acid Liquor.

6. This Account of Tar enables us to reason a little on the Qualities which it communicates to cold Water by Infusion. I believe it will hardly be asserted that the gross Body or *resinous* Part thereof is soluble in Water; or that such a Solution, if it could be made, would be a safe Medicine: And therefore the Prescribers of Tar water prudently order us to affuse but a certain Proportion of Water, and that but once, to the same Tar; supposing its Virtue to be almost wholly extracted by the first Infusion, and that a second would be useless, if not hurtful. The light, æthereal, dark coloured Oil, which swims a top, is equally averse, of itself, to an Union with cold Water; and is besides so fiery and caustick as to produce the most dangerous Effects, if administered imprudently, even in very small Quantities; being little different in its Qualities from other essential Oils obtained either *per Vesticam*, or *per Descensum*. This therefore is also rightly directed to be separated from Tar-water, either by skimming or by filtering. Now, if the gross, resinous Parts of the Tar, and the hot, inflammatory, caustick, æthereal Oils, are allowed to be thrown aside as useless, or more truly mischievous, there remains nothing now that is capable of yielding any Virtue to cold Water, but the clear acid Juice, and the muddy Liquor mentioned above, §. 5. The latter of these is only the gross Sediment of the former, and consists of

the heavy, half-burnt, and consequently, caustick Oils and Gums, so dissolved and united with some of the acid Juice as to mingle readily enough with Water, giving it a dirty Colour, and a nauseous Taste, extremely disagreeable both to the Palate and Stomach, not without the greatest Danger of Inflammation to the Bowels and Blood of such as use it internally: Nay, this muddy Sediment has a caustick Quality, even when applied externally; which would be much fiercer were it not moderated by the acid Juice that is combined therewith, and renders it in many Cases an excellent Topick. With good Reason therefore do the Patrons of Tar-water order it, after being well stirred with Tar, to stand quiet for some Time, that it may be clarified by depositing this muddy Sediment.

7. Hitherto there is no wide Disagreement between the Tar-water makers and me. The gross resinous Parts of the Tar can communicate nothing to cold Water, but what is hurtful: On this Principle it is agreed that Tar-water should not be made twice from the same Tar. The light æthereal Oils are so fiery and caustick, that they cannot be safely administered internally, without as much Caution as is necessary with regard to essential Oils; and 'tis accordingly agreed that they ought to be separated by skimming, or rather filtering. The heavier, grosser, half burnt Oils and Gums, which sink to the Bottom of the Tar water, or of the acid Juice, and therewith make a compound muddy Liquor, are also rejected by Consent as an internal Medicine, for Reasons of much the same Nature. So that at last we are reduced to seek the Medical Virtues of Tar in the clear, pellucid, greenish, acid Liquor so often mentioned; and here indeed, and here only I believe they will be found to reside. This seems to be the native, nourishing Sap of the Vegetable, except that, by the Preparation of the Trees, and the Heat of the Fire, it has lost some of its most subtle Spirit; and it consists of a pure Water impregnated with the penetrating, active, acid Salts of the Wood, by Means whereof the finest Parts of the essential Oil are perfectly dissolved, and most intimately united therewith, so as to rise together with the smallest Heat, unhurt by the Fire. Mean time the Oil is altogether undiscernible to the Eye, unless by its natural, greenish Colour, either when alone, or when you add to it a greater or lesser Quantity of simple Water; only upon the first Admixture a few Streaks discover it, but soon disappear. This Compound therefore appears to be a true, volatile, fluid, acid Soap, and both from its Composition and Experience will be found an excellent, attenuating, deobstruent, alterative Medicine: and tho' I do not pretend that it is a proper, much less a Sovereign Cure for all Ailments whatever, yet I am fully persuaded it may be so prepared as to be much more beneficial, where it is proper, and much less hurtful, where it is improper, than the Tar-water prepared in the usual Manner.

8. If what I have said above be just, it is plain that the Makers of Tar abroad, and the Venders of Tar at home, take a great deal of Pains to rob it of all that is medicinally useful; and that the more conscientiously careful they are to provide their Customers with the best Tar, so much the more unfit do they render it for preparing wholesome Tar-water. Nay this is evidently true, go upon what Principle you will; unless you should think, as I am confident you cannot, that the admirable Virtues of Tar-water are derived solely from the gross resinous Body of the Tar. If they are, I ask again, (for the Questions seem of Consequence) what signifies the Caution of drawing Tar-water but once from the same Tar, and leaving as much of the gross Part as can be left behind? If they are not, then why are all the finer, thinner Parts drained off with so much Care from the grosser, so as to leave little else behind? Very little indeed that can be taken up by Water, besides some of the hot adust Oils and Gums dissolved by a small Portion of the acid Juice: And if these are of Service, why are they drain'd off from the Tar, and why must they settle to the Bottom of the Tar-water, before it is fit to be used? Ought it not rather

to be drank whilst yet muddy with them? On the contrary, you are justly cautioned against Tar-water of too deep a brown Colour, which is owing wholly to the burnt Oils swimming therein; that is, to the muddy Liquor. If the fiery æthereal Oil be a good Ingredient, why then is it skimmed off, or separated by the Filter? Again, if the acid Juice be not beneficial, why is its Presence made the Test of good Tar-water, which is esteemed better or worse as it discovers more or less thereof? If it be, why is it so carefully drain'd off from the Tar, and so carelessly thrown away? Fortunately indeed for the Drinkers of Tar Water, some small Portion of the acid Juice, notwithstanding all the Pains taken to get rid of it, still remains with the Tar, or else it must ere now have done an infinite deal of Mischief, and lost that Reputation to which, but for this Acid, it could have no Title. However, the brownish Colour, the disagreeable Smell, and above all, the nauseous Taste, of the Tar-water commonly used, sufficiently shew, that the very small Quantity of the acid Juice taken up thereby, carries with it much of the adust, heating, inflammatory, caustick Oils and Gums; that is, the clear acid Juice having been almost entirely drawn off, the Water has nothing to work on but the muddy Liquor or Sediment, the Qualities whereof are shewn above: And to this we may fairly and naturally ascribe all the Prejudice done by Tar Water, especially to hot bilious Constitutions. I have lately heard an Instance to confirm me in this Way of Thinking, which seems to deserve your Notice: A Physician of my Acquaintance at *Dumfriess*, having endeavoured according to Art, but in vain, to cure a Servant-Maid quite worn out with Illness, had recourse at last to Tar water; which in a very short Time restored her to perfect Health. The Footman observing this good Effect, went to the Jar in which the Tar-water stood, and took a Draught of what the Maid had left. This proved to be the brownish muddy Sediment of the Tar-water; for the Maid had drank most of what was clear; and it produced such a terrible Inflammation in his Bowels and Blood as had well nigh cost him his Life, which was for many Days despaired of, and his Friends called in to see him die. I do not, however, pretend that these, like other essential Oils, for such they are, may not be of good Use, when prudently and moderately administered to Patients of cold, languid, flaccid, effete Constitutions; but I labour to prove that they are not fit to be given to every Body, nor by every Body, because they may do irreparable Injury to many; that all Tar, especially that which is honestly but ignorantly sold as the best, is not fit for making wholesome Tar-water; that those who prepare Tar-water, either for Sale or their own Use, are seldom competent Judges when it is well or ill made; that the more conscientiously they go to work, the worse they succeed, and must do so as long as they act upon wrong Principles; that by separating and throwing away the acid Juice of the Tar they rob it, as far as they can, of all Medical Virtue; that tho' a small Part of the acid Juice, after all their Care, still remains with the Tar, yet as there must needs happen to be more of it in some than in other Tar, it is not possible for the best Judge to ascertain the due Proportion of Water to Tar; that as the heavier and grosser Parts subside to the Bottom, the uppermost Parts will contain more of the acid Juice, than the undermost; therefore it is scarce possible for the most accurate Operator to prepare Tar-water twice of the same Quality, tho' each Time he uses fresh Tar out of the same Barrel, and in the same Proportion to Water; and that therefore the pure acid Juice, if it could be had, would be in all Respects the proper Ingredient to mix with Water for a wholesome Diet-drink, as that native, oily, volatile, acid, liquid Soap, contains all the good Qualities of the Tar, is free from all the Inconveniences objected to, and as the Strength of each Dose may by Means thereof be more exactly determined, and its true Effects be better ascertained, than can ever be done by the present loose, uncertain Manner of preparing Tar-water.

[To be continued.]

BY Desire of several Gentlemen, Yeomen, Farmers, Graziers, and Others, in or about the Year 1745, several Petitions were presented to the late House of Commons, for encouraging the Consumption of Malted Corn, the Breeding and Fattening of Cattle, and the Advantage of Tillage in this Kingdom; which Petitions were committed to a Committee, and reported.

REPORT, Page, No. 14. viz. *He, Reynolds, of East-Kent*, said, That 100 Quarters of Barley will not draw the same Quantity of Spirits equal to 137 Quarters 4 Bushels of Malt; that it is a false Conclusion, and cannot be done; for that one Quarter of Barley malted will produce as much Spirit as one Quarter of raw Corn, and that therefore the said *Reynolds* apprehends there will be no Increase in the Consumption of Corn by the Use of Malt only.

REPORT, Page, No. 6. answered — That 131 Quarters of Barley manufactured, increases 6 Quarters 4 Bushels, makes 137 Quarters 4 Bushels of Malt Measure. — That 100 Quarters of the same Barley, measured by the same Bushel, answers the Weight of 137 Quarters and 4 Bushels of Malt. That the Difference between malted Corn and raw Corn is 31 Quarters of Barley in every 100 Quarters malted.

To prove what is answered, Page No 6.

Manufacture the same 100 Quarters of Barley, which weighs the Weight of 137 Quarters 4 Bushels of Malt, produces 105 Quarters of Malt, sinks the Weight 32 Quarters 4 Bushels of Malt, which calls for a further Consumption of 31 Quarters of Barley more to be manufactured; the Increase of which is 1 Quarter and 4 Bushels of Malt, which, with the Produce of the 105 Quarters as aforesaid, makes 137 Quarters 4 Bushels of Malt Measure!

It is hereby required, for the Wise-Men of *East-Kent*, or any other Person, or Persons whatsoever, or whosoever, to disprove, Whether the Distillers do not receive (by the Use of raw Corn) the several Branches of Profits as hereafter mentioned.

L. s. d.

A Loss to the Farmer of 31 Quarters of Barley in 100 Quarters, which, at 14 s. per Quarter, amounts to	21	14	0
And a Loss in the Malt Duty of	26	4	0
And to the Manufacturer of	13	2	0
And computing the Increase of 6 Quarters 4 Bushels, at 20 s. per Quarter, is	6	10	0

The whole Loss amounts to 67 10 0

By the Advance of Markets,

Also, a Loss to the Farmer of 31 Quarters of Barley, when the Price is at 20 s. per Quarter, amounts to	31	0	0
And a Loss in the Malt Duty of	26	4	0
And to the Manufacturer of	13	2	0
And computing the Increase of 6 Quarters 4 Bushels, at 26 s. per Quarter	8	9	0

The whole Loss amounts to 78 15 0

By a further Advance of Markets,

A Loss to the Farmer of 31 Quarters of Barley, when the Price is 28 s. per Quarter, amounts to	43	8	0
And a Loss in the Malt Duty of	26	4	0
And to the Manufacturer of	13	2	0
And computing the Increase of 6 Quarters 4 Bushels, at 34 s. per Quarter	11	1	0

The whole Loss amounts to 93 15 0

Re:

186 *Second Return of the BRITISH TROOPS, killed, wounded, &c. at the Battle of VAL.*

Report, Page Number, 14.

He, *Reynolds*, further added, That the present Price of Spirits, in the Retailer's Shop, was 6 d. per Pint, that is 4 s. per Gallon, and that the same would be raised by the Use of Malted Corn, intirely to 7 s. or 8 s. per Gallon?

How could any one offer such Impositions to so great an Assembly, when at the same Time it was proved by a Dealer in Spirits, that by the Use of Malted Corn entirely, would increase the Expence but 7 d. per Gallon?

Example.

	L.	s.	d.
That 100 Quarters of Barley at 14 s. per Quarter, is	70	0	0
Duty at 4 s. per Quarter, is	20	0	0
Manufacture at 2 s. per Quarter, is	10	0	0
Increase of 5 Quarters at 20 s. per Quarter, is	5	0	0
	105	0	0

Which 105 Quarters of Malt will draw 1512 Gallons of Spirits, being 6 Tun, 252 Gallons to the Tun, which at 7 d. per Gallon, amounts to 44 l. 1 s. when the additional Expence by the Use of Malted Corn entirely, amounts to 35 l. upon each 100 Quarters of Barley Malted as above.

	L.	s.	d.
By advance of 7 d. per Gallon	44	1	0
105 Quarters of Malt, at 20 s. per Quarter	105	0	0
	149	1	0
By advance of 2 s. 6 d. per Gallon	189	0	0
105 Quarters of Malt, at 20 s. per Quarter	105	0	0
	294	0	0
Difference	144	19	0

Notwithstanding it was reported that the said *Reynolds* had proved his Allegations.

From the LONDON GAZETTE, July 4.
Second Return of his Majesty's British Forces, killed, wounded, &c. in the Action near the Village of Val, on Sunday July 2. N. S.

The first Return being made in Hurry, and very erroneous, we think it proper again to insert the whole, according to this.

GENERAL and STAFF OFFICERS.

GEN. Ligonier, Prisoner, with two Aids de Camp, the Hon. Capt. *Keppel*, and Capt. *Campbell*, who is supposed dead. Major General Bland, wounded. Majors of Brigade, Leslie and Wolf, wounded. Major Scot, Aid de Camp to his Royal Highness, bruised and a Contusion. Lt Gen. Hawley's Aid de Camp, Capt. *Pechel*, wounded. Capt. Heath, Engineer, missing. Mr Green, Engineer, wounded.

C A V A L R Y.

North British Dragoons. Captains Preston and Blair, Lt. Heron, Cornets Ogilvy, Herrington, Ballantain, and Brown, wounded. Lieutenants Wauchope and Douglas, Cornet Hunt, and Quarter Master Carlisle, killed or Prisoners. 99 Men and 130 Horses, killed; 46 Men and 21 Horses, missing or Prisoners. In all, 156 Men and 151 Horses.

Rich's. Cornet Scot, wounded. Cornet Simpson and Quarter Master Goodwin, missing. 4 Men killed; 8 Men and 1 Horse, wounded; 11 Men and 22 Horses, missing or Prisoners. In all 26 Men and 24 Horses.

Roth's. Lt. Armstrong, and Qr Mr Seaman, wounded. Lt. Gordon, and Cornet Hay, killed or Prisoners. 40 Men and 22 Horses, wounded; 78 Men and 98 Horses, missing or Prisoners. In all, 122 Men and 120 Horses.

Cope's. Cornet Balmere, Prisoner. 4 Horses killed; 8 Men and 4 Horses, wounded; 5 Men and 10 Horses, missing or Prisoners. In all 14 Men and 18 Horses.

His Royal Highness the Duke's. Lt. Col. Lord Robert Sut-

ton, Prisoner. Captains Otway, Hall, and Kirk, wounded and Prisoners; Lt Kirk, Qr Mrs Evans and Simpson, Prisoners. 11 Men and 30 Horses, killed; 19 Men and 2 Horses, wounded; 41 Men and 37 Horses, missing or Prisoners. In all, 78 Men and 69 Horses.

I N F A N T R Y.

Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Guards. 7 Men killed; 23 wounded; 21 missing or Prisoners. In all 51.

Second Battalion of the Third Regiment of Guards. Ensign Brown, killed. 11 Men killed; 1 Serjeant and 22 Men, wounded; 10 missing or Prisoners. In all 45.

Old Buffs. Capt. Hacker, and Ensign French, killed. Captains Crosby and Stoyte, and Capt. Lt. Jocelyn, wounded. 3 Drums and 45 Men, killed. 2 Serjeants and 2 Drums and 38 Men, wounded. 19 Men missing or Prisoners. In all 164.

Wolfe's. Capt. Magot killed. Lieut. Col. Martin, Major Lafaulle, Capt. Calderwood, Lt. Conway, Ensigns Wilson, Webb, and Hamilton, and Qr Mr Walwork, wounded. 2 Serjeants and 13 Men killed. 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 8 Men wounded. 20 Men missing or Prisoners. In all 128.

Pulteney's. Lt. Haddock, killed. Capt. Stafford, Lt. Naylor, and Ensign Hollyday, wounded. 1 Drummer and 40 Men, killed. 5 Serjeants, 2 Drummers, and 70 Men, wounded. 51 Men missing or Prisoners. In all 173.

Major General Howard's. Lt. Col. Williams killed. Major Petitot, Capt. Masters, Lieutenants Goddard, Brown, Martin, and Philips, Ensigns Dobson and Fuller, wounded. 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 32 Men, killed. 3 Serjeants and 103 Men, wounded. 15 Men missing or Prisoners. In all 165.

Scots Fusileers. 8 Men killed. 1 Serjeant and 15 Men, wounded. 5 Men missing or Prisoners. In all 29.

Welsh Fusileers. Capt. Johnson, killed. Captains Fortescue, Izard, and Baldwin; Lieutenants Eyre, Rich, Gregge, Aday, Maclauchlan, and Hewit, wounded. 1 Man killed. 9 Serjeants, 5 Drummers, and 94 Men wounded. 33 Men missing or Prisoners. In all 152.

Crawford's. Lt Knight, killed. Capt. Scot and Laurie, Lts Stephens and Gore, wounded. 4 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 25 Men, killed. 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 50 Men, wounded. 2 Serjeants and 36 Men, missing or Prisoners. In all 127.

Douglas's. Lt Col. Ross, and Major Roper, killed. Capt. Fuller, Lts Rogers, Farquhar and Ross, wounded. 4 Serjeants and 1 Drummer wounded. 4 Men killed, 62 wounded, and 10 missing or Prisoners. In all 87.

Johnson's. Lt Col. Lockhart, Major Lacey, Capt. Kerreil, Capt. Lord Glasgow, Lts Edmonstone, Gardner, and Cope, Ensigns Francomb, Moneypenny, and Morris, and 4 Serjeants, wounded. 12 private Men killed, 50 wounded, and 10 missing or Prisoners. In all 86.

Fleming's. Major Petrie and Lt Brodie, killed. Lt Colonel Jackson, Capt. Morgan, and Dod, Lt Ackland, Ensigns Elrington, Vauchan, Strong, Porter, wounded. Ensign Duncan, missing. 2 Serjeants killed, and 3 wounded. 1 Drummer wounded. 22 Men killed, 74 wounded, and 33 missing or Prisoners. In all 146.

Dejean's. Lt Clements, 1 Serjeant, and 9 Men, killed. Lt Col. Deane, Capt. Goddard, Lt. Gremes, 3 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 24 Men, wounded. Capt. Boucher, Lt Lort, 1 Serjeant, and 89 Men, missing or Prisoners. In all 134.

Conway's. Lt Col. Stanhope, Capt. Cholmondeley and Douglas, Lts Bowyer and Macqueen, and Ensign Crimble, wounded. Col. Conway, Prisoner. Capt. Dobson, Lts Ramsay and Ellis, Ensigns Waterhouse and Rimple, missing. 3 Serjeants, 1 Drum, and 38 Men, killed, 2 Serjeants, 1 Drummer, and 56 Men, wounded. 2 Serjeants and 30 Men Prisoners. In all 145.

R O Y A L A R T I L L E R Y.

Major Michelson, Lts Macleod, Farrington, Dexter, Stephens and Gogney, wounded. Capt. Farquharson, and Lt Crawford

Jord, missing. 1 Conductor, killed. 4 Serjeants, 14 Gunners, 6 Corporals, 1 Conductor, and 30 Matrosses, wounded. 3 Gunners and 9 Men missing. In all 82.

Return of his Majesty's Electoral Troops, killed, wounded, &c.
C A V A L R Y.

Killed, 1 Colonel, 4 Officers, and 63 Men. *Wounded,* 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 2 Majors, 5 Captains, 8 other Officers, and 176 Men. *Missing, or Prisoners.* 1 Captain, 1 Captain Lieutenant, 2 other Officers, and 69 Men. *Horses killed.* 17, belonging to Officers, 175 to Men. *Wounded,* 5, to Officers, 84 to Men. *Missing* 175. In all, Men 330, and 456 Horses.

I N F A N T R Y.

Killed, 2 Lieutenant Colonels, 5 Captains, 6 other Officers, 25 Non-commission Officers, and 412 Men. *Wounded,* 1 Lieutenant General, 1 Brigadier, 1 Colonel, 5 Lt Colonels, 3 Majors, 10 Captains, 26 other Officers, 84 Non-commission Officers, and 1175 Men. *Missing or Prisoners.* 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Captains, 2 other Officers, 9 Non commission Officers, 236 Men. In all 2009.

A R T I L L E R Y.

Killed, 7 Gunners. *Wounded,* 2 Captains, 3 Officers, 20 Non-commission Officers, and 50 Gunners. *Missing or Prisoners,* 2 Non-commission Officers, 3 Gunners. *Train, killed* 4, *wounded* 4, *missing* 1. *Horses, killed* 36, *wounded* 29, and 4 *missing.* *Lost,* 7 Cannon, 1 Horse, and 7 Tumbrils.

Return of the Hessian Troops in his Majesty's Pay, that were killed, wounded, &c.

C A V A L R Y.

Regiment du Corps. *Killed,* 6 Men and 15 Horses. *Wounded,* 1 Captain, 1 Cornet, 1 Adjutant, 38 Men and 31 Horses. *Prisoners,* 1 Major, 2 Lieutenants and 2 Horses. *Missing,* 13 Men and 11 Horses. In all 63 Men, and 59 Horses.

Prince Maximilian. *Killed,* 1 Lieutenant, 3 Men, and 12 Horses. *Wounded,* 1 Adjutant, 9 Men, and 8 Horses. *Prisoners,* 2 Men and 5 Horses. In all 16 Men and 25 Horses.

Graffendorff. *Killed,* 1 Man, and 13 Horses. *Wounded,* 1 Major, 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 21 Men and 9 Horses. *Prisoners,* 1 Major, 1 Lieutenant, and 41 Men and 43 Horses. In all, 68 Men and 65 Horses.

d'Ysenbourg. *Killed,* 8 Horses. *Wounded,* Maj. Gen. Com. d'Ysenbourg, 11 Men, and 6 Horses. *Prisoners,* the said Major General, with his Horse. *Missing,* 3 Men and 6 Horses. In all, 15 Men and 21 Horses.

I N F A N T R Y.

Guard. *Killed,* 7 Men. *Wounded,* Lt Col. de Boic, and 23 Men. *Missing,* 5 Men. In all 36.

Grenadiers. *Killed,* 4 Men. *Wounded,* 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, and 15 Men. *Prisoner,* 1 Captain. *Missing,* 10 Men. In all, 32.

Pr. Frederick's. *Killed,* 2 Men. *Wounded,* Lt Col. Grossel, and 15 Men. *Missing,* 10 Men. In all, 28.

Pr. Maximilian's. *Wounded,* 1 Captain and 5 Men. *Missing* 5. In all, 11.

Danop's. *Killed,* 3 Men. *Wounded,* 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, and 35 Men. *Missing,* 7. In all, 49.

Mansbach's. *Wounded,* Lt Col. Dalwig, 2 Captains, 1 Ensign, and 45 Men. *Missing,* 11. In all, 60.

A R T I L L E R Y.

Killed, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Gunners, and 5 Horses. *Wounded,* 4 Men and 1 Horse. In all, 7 Men, and 6 Horses.

A B S T R A C T.

	Horses.	Officers and Men.
Total British	382	2110
Total Hanoverian	525	2435
Total Hessian	176	385
	1083	4930

I Do not doubt but there is a supreme Being, who moderates and guides the blind *Impetus* and Force of such raging and voracious Motions: But yet we are not to consider Earthquakes of so latent a Nature, as not to be accounted for by natural Principles; tho' the best Use to be made of these Prodigies, and unusual Accidents, is to contemplate the infinite Wisdom and Power of the Almighty in the Formation of the Earth, which we inhabit. For,

The Globe of the Earth is bored thro' with infinite Burrows and Cavities, which like branching out of Veins, Nerves, and Arteries, in the human Body, pass under the very Bottom of the Sea, and some of them serve to convey Water; others a more unctuous and balsamatick Substance, and others a certain igneous Matter, that gives a Motion to the whole corporeal Frame.

Thus the exterior Sea may be supposed to have a Communication with the inmost or deepest Abyss, and is carried to the Roots of Mountains and Hills, as by certain Aqueducts; and a constant Air or Wind is blown, which forces the Water into the dark Caverns, and revives and keeps alive a constant and perpetual Fire under Ground: Which I am ready to prove by undubitable Examples.

Does not the vast great River *Volga* pour such a Quantity of Water into the *Caspian* Sea, within the Space of one Year, that was there not some invisible Outlet, it would be sufficient to cover the whole Globe of the Earth? which invisible Outlet, according to *Kircher*, is a vast and infernal Cavern that passeth under Mount *Caucasus* into the *Euxine* Sea, by which the Waters of one Sea disburden and discharge themselves into the other, and the whole Kingdom of *Georgia* and *Megrelia*, under which they run, is, as it were, a Bridge to these subterraneous Waters.

The same may be proved of the *Sinus Persicus*, or *Persian* Bay, which is as it were a Reservoir, and fills the *Caspian* Sea, when it has been too much lowered by Winds into the *Euxine*. And the Communication between the *Red Sea* and the *Mediterranean* in the same Manner under Ground is out of all Dispute.

Nor can these Assertions be accounted dubious when we have so many Proofs of them in Miniature. Does not our Geographers of best Note assure us, that the famous River *Niger*, in *Africa*, is derived from the River *Nile*, under the mighty Chain of the Mountains of *Nubia*, where on the western Side of those Mountains it takes the Name of *Niger*, and continues its Course into the *Atlantick* Ocean? Who is ignorant of the vast and deep Cave in Mount *Taurus*, which receives the *Tygris*, and grants that River a Passage to the other Side? This same River, having passed thro' the Lake *Thospiter*, hides itself again for near 12 Miles under Ground, and then breaking out again, disembogues into the *Euphrates*, near *Babylon*.

To come nearer home; the *Guadiana*, a River that divides *Portugal* and *Spain*, runs 32 Miles under Ground, upon which are many Towns, Woods, Meadows, and thousands of Cattle fed. And if we only travel our own Country, the *Mole* in *Surry* falls into the Ground near *Boxhill*, and rises again at a considerable Distance. To which let me add the Pits near *Walworth* in the County of *Durham*, whose Water, by several Experiments, are known to communicate with the River *Tees*, tho' above two Miles Distance.

Now from the Premises we may safely collect, that the Earth is filled with subterraneous Caverns and Acqueducts, which must be allowed to be filled with Air, and Vapour, and copious Exhalations of all Sorts of mineral Bodies as well as Water.

Besides these subterraneous Cavities, there are Mountains whose Bowels are in a continual Flame. These *Vulcanos* which belch out Flames, Ashes, Smoke, broken Rocks, and Minerals, argue great Vacuities in the Bowels of the Earth, and Magazines of combustible Matter contained therein. Nor is there any Quarter of the known World exempt from them; as any one may

may be well informed, that will consult the first Volume of *Varrenius's Geography*, Page 145, &c. especially in the Kingdom of *Pera* (*idem* P. 153.) where this late remarkable Earthquake happened; which have been the Cause of frequent Calamities of the like Sort. In that vast Chain of Mountains called the *Andes*, in *America*, there are no less than 15 *Vulcanos*; by whose Burnings vast subterraneous Cavities, as big as whole Kingdoms, are made, and receive the Cataracts of mighty Rivers; and by whose terrible Eruptions, unspeakable Calamities frequently beset those Regions, more than any other upon Record. Yet not only here, but if the Reports of those that work under Ground may be believed, there are so many Burrows, Channels, Clefts, and Caverns, that have never enjoyed one Beam of the Sun or Light, that we do not know when and where we stand upon good Ground, were it examined deep enough.

It would amaze the stoutest Hearts, and make them ready to die with Fear, could they see into the World beneath their Feet, and view the dark Recesses and Apartments of Nature under Ground; and behold that the strongest Buildings stand upon an immense and prodigious Vault of unequal Thickness, at the Bottom of which runs an unfathomable Sea, and whose upper Hollows are filled with stagnating Air, and the Expirations of sulphurous and bituminous Matter.

Therefore, as there are no vast Tracts of Land, but abound with *Vulcanos*, sulphurous Caverns, and Estuaries; from which by greater Cavities, branched every where into smaller Pipes or Tubes, the subterraneous Heat is carried thro' all Parts of the World: So no Place can promise itself an Immunity from Earthquakes. And the more cavernous any Land is, the more obnoxious it must be to that dreadful Phenomenon; which was so obvious to the Reason of the pious *Seneca*, that he openly declared, That there are huge Dens, immense Recesses, and large Spaces, and the Mountains standing upon an Arch of Rocks; whose Gapings, and broken Hollows, have often been the Graves to receive and bury whole Cities.

Hence it is natural to infer, that Earthquakes are the Effects of subterraneous Fires; which will be still better confirmed, if it be considered that the Earth is an heterogeneous Mass, one part impregnated with sulphureous Matter, in another with Nitre, Allum, Vitriol, Mercury, Bitumen, Oker and Chalks.

But if an Artificial Powder, made only of Nitre, Sulphur, and Charcoal, can have such a wonderful Effect in blowing up Mines, &c. as the Military Gentlemen so often experience; how much greater Force and Violence must that combustible Matter have, which arises from Sulphur, Nitre, Sal Armoniac, Bitumen, Gold, Copper, Iron, Arsnick, Mercury, and other mineral and metallick Spirits, with which the Womb of the Earth abounds, when the subterraneous Fires breaks thro' into the hollow Vaults, where these are repositied by the God of Nature? Then according to the Copiousness of these Combustibles, and the more or less Firmness of the superincumbent Earth, these Fires cause Tremblings and Concussions, or violent Eruptions, Subversions of Cities, open wide and deep Gulphs, and sometimes open a Vent for the latent Waters to ascend and swallow up the Ground in one Place, when a new Mountain, or even an Island, has reared up its Head in another. Of all which I could produce Examples of good Authority, did I apprehend what I have already written insufficient to convince every judicious Reader of the Truth of so direct a Consequence.

Yours, &c.

To the A U T H O R, &c.

Humorous Account of a LADY's losing two LOVERS.

THE charming *Sylvia*, from the happiest Woman in the World, the professed Flame of the two finest Gentlemen of the Age, Count *Chefs* and Beau *Dapper*, is now the most forlorn of all her Sex, the widow'd Mourner of two Inamoratoes, both, tho' living, dead to her; and both lost by the strangest of all Catastrophes, for so civil and peaceable a Thing as a Beau,

even a Halter: the one, in short, she has lost by his being like to be hang'd, and the other she will probably lose by his being so in reality.

The Count was not only the happiest Man in the Universe, since *French Pocket Holes* came in Fashion, but the gayest, the richest, and the finest too. His Lilly Fingers have been piddling about every Lady's *French Pocket* that came in his Reach; but they always somehow oddly mis'd their Money, and never had the least Idea which Way it went, till the other Day when the hapless *Sylvia*, instead of losing her Watch, lost her Lover on this unlucky Occasion.

Sylvia was undress'd that Morning, and had her Watch under her Gown and Apron: A large Company was together at Lady *Rout's* Toilet, and the gay Count was as busy as usual about the Ladies Pocket-holes, when a poor sighing Beau, whom that greatest of all Curfies, *Modesty*, would never suffer to be agreeable to a Woman of Spirit, looking with a jealous Eye on the Count's Fingers, saw them return from one Attempt loaded with a green Purse, and from another with a Gold Snuff box; and at length, when it came to be *Sylvia's* Turn to be tickled, what less should come forth than her Watch.

The young Observer started on this, and seizing the poor Count prevailed with the Ladies to have his Pockets examin'd; when, behold! no Highwayman's Treasures ever pleaded more loudly against him: He had no less than three Watches, two Purfes, a deal of loose Money, and four Snuff-boxes, the Booty of a former Visit that Morning. The Criminal confess'd the Fact, and the Ladies frankly forgave him; but the Envy of the young Spark, so often baffled before in his Addresses, by the superior Genius of the Count, determin'd him, in spite of all Intreaties, to carry him to a Magistrate, who has taken the proper Measures with him, and left the disconsolate Lady to wear the mournful Willow.

Sylvia, thus reduced to the deplorable State of having but one Lover, was doubly careful of him; and now Beau *Dapper* was doubtless the happiest of all female Favourites.

All the World knows this Gentleman: His odd Bow, which always thrusts his Head out a Foot from the Line of his Body, has made him remarkable, and at least half a Foot shorter than the shortest Beau in *Europe*, when he stands upright.

Two Nights after he attended *Sylvia* to *Ranelagh*; and as she was hobling out, as well as she could, holding up one Side of her Hoop to her Chin, (as is the present decent Fashion on such Occasions) her Lover leading the Van, unfortunately the Voice of dear Lady *Rout* was heard behind. The unfortunate Mr *Dapper* turn'd eagerly to bow to her, and unhappily thrust his Head under poor *Sylvia's* Petticoats. The Lady started, and dropt her Coats in the Fright; and while the Lane of Footmen enjoy'd themselves in all the Pleasures of a Horse-laugh, the poor Beau was perishing. It was no Wonder he did not stir, where he was nearly choak'd! However, the Party-colour'd Gentry observing that he did not get up, surrounded the Lady with their Flambeaux, and raising one Side of her enormous Hoop, found the poor Beau hanging under it. His Eagerness to pay his Compliments to the dear Creature, had made him thrust his Head so violently forward, that he had got it thro' one of the Strings that tie the Hoop across, (for the Ladies who wear Hoops of more than five Yards, are forced to cut with them tied when they are on) and one of the Fellows cut him down just time enough to save his Life, but with the Loss of his Bag-wig; which was not discover'd till next Morning by Mrs *Handy*, when wiping her Lady's Cloaths.

The distress'd *Sylvia* got up before Eleven next Morning, to write a Card to know how the poor Gentleman rested: But to grieve to tell the Sequel of the Story; the half strangled Beau squeak'd out his Answer, *Fellow, tell your Lady, tho' I have not lost my Life, she has lost her Lover*; and to this Hour he has never seen her again. Yours, &c.

J. R.

The LONDON GAZETTE EXTRAORDINARY.

WHITEHALL, July 22.

Last Night arrived a Courier, dispatched from Turin to the Chevalier Ossorio, his Sardinian Majesty's Minister at this Court, with the following Account of a Signal Victory gain'd over the French near Exilles.

Turin, July 21. N. S.

THE Chevalier Panessera, who arrived here Yesterday, brought the News to the King of a Victory gain'd over the French on the 19th inst. by the Piedmontese and Imperialists, at the Intrenchments upon the Heights of Exilles, as follows.

On the 19th, at Two in the Morning, C. Briqueras having had Advice that the Enemies were approaching the Heights of Affiete, caused his Battalions to enter the Intrenchments, where they remain'd till Seven in the Morning; but as they suffered very much by the Cold, and the Enemy made no Motion towards attacking us, they were brought back into the Camp. Some Hours after the Enemy began to move, which obliged our Battalions to return into the Intrenchments, which were immediately attacked by the French, to the Number of 40 Battalions, in three Columns, with nine Pieces of Cannon, four Pounders, supported by a Reserve of eight other Battalions. Our Intrenchments were not yet furnish'd with Cannon, because it was necessary, in order to bring it up, to cut a Way thro' the Rocks, and there had not been Time to finish it; whereas, on the other Hand, the Enemy could bring up theirs, by the Way which they came. The Attack was very brisk; and the French advanced, by Sap, quite up to the Foot of our Intrenchment, to beat it down, returning to the Charge four Times, but were constantly repulsed with Loss. The Fire lasted from Eleven in the Morning till the Evening, when the Enemy retreated towards Sestriere, pursued by some Companies of Grenadiers, who charg'd them Sword in hand on the Descent of the Mountain.

Of 14 Battalions which we had with us, viz. 10 Piedmontese and 4 Austrian, there were but eight of the former, and two of the latter, who could by their Situation have any Share in the Action.

Those who were engaged distinguished themselves with extraordinary Valour, and C. Briqueras commends particularly the Generals Alciat and Colloredo, and Brig. Martineago. Our Loss amounts in all to 120 Men; amongst which there are two Captains of the Guards, one Swiss Captain, and two Lieutenants, wounded, and a Swiss Captain killed.

The Enemy's Loss amounts to at least 5000 Men; amongst which are, the Lieutenant General Chevalier de Belleisle, the Majors General Arnaud and de Larnage, killed, and M. de Bergard, Brigadier, wounded and Prisoner.

It is reckon'd that they have lost above 300 Officers, and we have taken six of their Colours. They left at Sceau 600 wounded, who were not in a Condition to be carried off.

An Austrian Officer, who came in here this Morning in his Way to Milan, and was present at the Action, has confirm'd the above Relation, and makes the Loss of the Enemy still greater. We have likewise from him the following Circumstance relating to the Chevalier de Belleisle, viz. That finding his principal Attack did not succeed, he put himself at the Head of the Troops, and having taken a Pair of Colours from one of their Officers, went forward himself to place it upon the Intrenchment; where he was wounded in the Arm by a Thrust of a Bayonet from one of our Grenadiers, and at the same time received two Musket Shots, one in the Head and the other in the Body; which determined the Enemy to retreat.

We have learnt also this Morning, that the Enemy decamp'd the same Night, and mov'd off in two Columns, one towards Oulx, and the other behind the Col. de Sestriere; and that the Battalions left at Salibersrand were also retired to Oulx.

It appears by some of the Colours taken, that there must have been Spanish Troops amongst the French.

TWO PARLIAMENT SPEECHES, Pro and Con, to serve upon All OCCASIONS.

MOTTO, That Rhetorick which never persuades, and that Pathos which never moves. Pamp. to Lord H—

SIR,

THE Subject of this Day's Debate is so important in its Nature, and so extensive in its Consequences, as wou'd make the Inapplication of this House not only inexcusable, but even criminal. When such an Affair is laid before the Parliament, it is incumbent on every Member to exert his Abilities in a most extraordinary Manner; nor can I help rising to deliver my Sentiments in so critical a Conjunction. We have heard how the dumb Son of Cræsus, when he saw a Russian Hand uplifted to murder his Father, was thrown into such a violent Agitation of Body at the Sight, that he on a sudden broke the Ligaments of his Tongue, and cried out in the most eager Tone of Voice, *Save my Father*. In like manner, when I see Traitors preparing to plunge their Daggers into the Bowels of my Country, how, with what Conscience can I longer keep Silence, and not cry out *Save my Country*? No, Sir, the present Occasion must remove all Impediments, and warm the coldest Tongue into the most affecting Oratory; for I might venture to say, that if a Research were made into all the Parliamentary Records, there would no Debate be found of equal Moment to that now before us. It is not a trifling Dispute about Nothing, which does but too often amuse the Declaimers of this House, and exercise us in idle Flourishes of Rhetorick; — your Laws, your Liberties are in Danger; the Ax is laid to the Root of the Tree, and if we do not in Time prevent the Blow, we may soon expect to see our Troy in Ruins. Nor let any one say my Apprehensions are premature, they will be but too soon exemplified; and if no previous Measures be taken, we shall have added to our Calamities that cruelest of all Reflections, that a Prevention of them was in our Power. You may remember, Sir, the ill Effects the Treaty of Utrecht brought on this Nation, Wounds which are hardly yet heal'd! and shall we by a blind Infatuation of Conduct rend them again asunder? Shall we dread the Consequence, and yet pursue the Means? What City wou'd leave their Gates open, if they were advis'd of the Approach of an Enemy? The French, Sir, are the most vigilant of our Foes, and what ought still more to awaken our Suspicions, their Power backs and is the Second of their Inclinations; and yet, tho' we have these two Potent Adversaries, Power and Inclination to struggle with, we are remiss in prosecuting any Measures that might lead to our Security. During the Continuation of the present War, our Negotiations have been founded on the wrongest System of Politicks; we before challeng'd the Empire of the Main, and all Nations lower'd to the British Flag: But these are Honours we have long since lost; our Fleets of War have been insulted, our Merchants pillaged, and our Trade destroyed. People who before trembled when the British Lion roar'd, have now chas'd your Shipping over the Ocean, cut off the Ears of your Sailors, and thrown them into unwholesome Dungeons to waste away a miserable Life.

From all this, I am persuaded, you must be convinced of the high Importance of the present Question: You have it now in your Power to retrieve the almost extinguish'd Glory of a British Parliament: The whole Nation looks up to you, and expects her Fate from your Resolves; but if you neglect this critical Opportunity, if you can be insensible of the Danger that threatens, and inattentive to the Means offered for escaping it, I shall look upon this Place, which I have hitherto consider'd as the House of Commons, the Assembly of one Part of the English Legislature, this Place which has contain'd so many of our glorious Ancestors, and been the Scene of such great Debates, shall I look upon hereafter only as a Set of Slumbering Walls and Yawning Benches. Upon the whole I declare myself for the Motion.

SIR,

The ANSWER.

HERE has always been in the World a Set of factious Men, whose natural Turbulence of Spirit will ever, even under the mildest Governments, be breaking out in Clamours and Reproaches: But however these loud-mouth Orators may affect a superior Honesty; however they may disguise Faction under the specious Name of Patriotism; however they may catch the Applauses of a Multitude; however they may be emboldened by a Party; however they may be push'd on by a natural Insolence of Temper; however they may be connived at by People in Power, who wou'd avoid as much as possible the lifting the Arm of Authority; however they may rise in their Audaciousness; however they may grow more Licentious from this mild Treatment of them; however — But the thing is too plain to need any farther Exaggeration; and I am persuaded all Eyes that are not blinded by Prejudice and Party, obscured by the Mists of Ignorance, dazzled by the false Glitter of popular Applause, must behold it in this Light: for what Advantage can possibly accrue to the Nation from the Motion? What one Argument has been offer'd satisfactory to an unbiass'd Mind? Let us take a Review of the Topicks enforced with so much Violence by the Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, who undoubtedly has the Good of his Country at Heart, but is unfortunately mistaken in the Means of promoting it. He sets out with a confident Assertion that somebody, the Lord knows who, Traitors as he calls them, are preparing to plunge their Daggers into the Bowels of their Country; and this Accusation of so black a Dye, the very mention of which curdles my Blood, is supported by no Proof, made credible by no Probability, attended with no Circumstances, but usher'd in merely romantick with a Tale from the *Græcian History*. Sir, this Honourable House is not to be amused with Similies and Fables, fetch'd from foreign Parts of the World, and calculated only to gloss over a bad Design. It would be well indeed for the Nation, if many of its loudest Talkers cou'd suffer a Fate contrary to that of *Crasus's Son*; I mean if the open Mouths now employ'd in sowing Alarm and Discontent were to be closed up. Nor is there more of Weight in his Second Argument, which I can't help thinking, with the Honourable Gentleman's Leave, quite insignificant and foreign to the Purpose; for, as my Lord *Clarendon* observes, who was thoroughly well acquainted with the *British* Constitution, and whom we may refer to with more Propriety than to a *Greek* Historian, a Name ever sacred to this Nation, and whose incomparable Work will last till Time shall be no more! On his Judgment therefore we may rest with full Confidence. But what I am saying does not stand in need of any foreign Authority; it shines in its own native Light, and must convince all unprejudic'd Hearers.

Sorry I am the Honourable Gentleman is obliged to go so far backwards as the Treaty of *Utrecht* for Subjects of Reproach, which certainly is a tacit Confession that present Times affords him but a few Topicks for it; but pray, how can the Blunders of a former Ministry be chargeable on the present? If a weak Queen, infatuated with Superstition, terrified with vain Alarms about the Church, seduc'd by Party, gave into a set of Measures fatal to the Interest of this Kingdom, and destructive of her own Crown and Government: If crafty and designing Men struck in with this Clamour rais'd in the Nation, humoured a weak Queen to her own Ruin, urged her to Acts of Desperation, even to the discarding those Men who had so long and faithfully served her, who extended her Glory all over *Europe*, and made *Britain* great among the Nations, what is all this to the Purpose? The Honourable Gentleman, fond as he seems of Retrospectives, might as well have gone farther back in our Annals, when his Hand was in, and in Poetical Language begun the *Trojan* War from the two Eggs. I expected to have heard him charge the Errors of King *James* the First, *Richard* the Third, or even *William* the Conqueror himself on his present Majesty.

But, Sir, we must not suffer these Necromantick Sorcerers to call up the Ghosts of old Blunderers from their Graves, and exhibit them to the Eyes of the People as modern Bugbears.

We must not suffer Fox-hunters to leap over the Mounds of the Royal Prerogatives, and trample down the Fences of Power; we must not suffer profane Hands to pluck the Wings of the Crown. The only Harm I wish this Honourable Gentleman who spoke last, is, that he may be translated from the House of Commons to the House of Lords, and dignified with a Title; which Remedy has been applied lately with great Success to Distempers of this kind; and if we may judge from Example, will have the same happy Effect on this Gentleman also, of opening his Eyes and shutting his Mouth. I oppose the Motion.

RULES for chusing a WIFE; extracted from a French Treatise on EDUCATION, lately published.

MARRIAGE is the Foundation of civil Society; it gives Subjects to the State, and lawful Heirs to our Titles and Possessions. It ought therefore to be considered as the most important Step a Man can take in private Life, as it is that upon which his Fortune, his Credit, and his Peace must depend. A happy Marriage is the Source of every kind of Felicity; and, on the other Hand, an unhappy Marriage is, of all other, the greatest Misfortune. A Man who lives cheerfully in his Family, who loves, and is beloved by his Wife, who sees his Children with the Fondness of a Parent, and conducts his Domestick Affairs with the Wisdom of a Legislator, beholds a well regulated State in his own House, of which himself is the Head. But where Discord and Dissention reign, where Oeconomy is wanting, and Union is no more, the Husband and the Wife are alike unhappy, their private Follies soon become publick, their Errors are the Story of the Day, and their Miscarriages the Topick of every Conversation. An Evil more grievous is not in the Power of Chance, nor can be feign'd by Imagination.

The Inference the Author draws from these Descriptions is very sensible and just, that in the Choice of a Wife a Man ought to consult his Reason always, and never his Passions: He does not mean by this to exclude Love, or more properly Affection, without which it is impossible that any Marriage should be happy; but he would have this Tenderness arise from Reflection, and not from Accident: for, as he rightly observes, Beauty, that commonly gives rise to hasty Inclinations, is a very small Ingredient amongst the numerous Qualities that enter into the Composition of a good Wife. Amongst these he reckons first Modesty in Countenance and Carriage, a great Fund of good Sense, a Calmness scarce to be discomposed; a Sweetness of Temper equally removed from Giddiness and Languor, a sincere Disposition to make the Happiness of her Husband her perpetual Study, the Management of her Family her constant Business, and the Education of her Children her supreme Delight.

He confesses, that these Qualities are rarely to be found; but he intimates what is more extraordinary, that they are not very often sought: Men, says he, are captivated by exterior Charms, by a brisk and gallant Air, by an idle and useless, tho' a lively and pleasing Wit; they have no Dislike to a roving unsettled Disposition, and look upon a Taste for fashionable Diversions, as a Thing rather to be sought than shunned in a Wife. But supposing it otherwise, he acknowledges that there is nothing so difficult to be known as the Sex: Young Women are generally educated by old ones, who teach them rather to hide than to amend their Failings, so that the Discovery of them is generally made too late. A young Woman of a good Family, commonly speaking, appears what she ought to be, and therefore to know what she really is, is an Affair that requires Time and Attention. Every Thing, says he, is to be consider'd; her Looks, her Constitution, her Dress, her Air, the Tone of her Voice, — in a Word, the most trivial of her Actions are to be scann'd, in order to form a right Idea of her Mind.

But

But, according to him, there are two great Points to be considered, which facilitate such a Discovery very much. The first is the Character of the Parents, and the next the young Lady's Education. Example of every Kind is a very powerful Thing, but that of the Parents is much more so: If a Father or Mother are full of Pride, Vanity, or Fondness for Pleasure; if they are remarkable for Inconstancy of Mind, or Corruption of Manners, it must be an admirable Genius indeed that can enable the young Woman to escape the Infection. Education is also a Thing of very great Consequence, and what cannot be look'd into with too much Caution. To read, to write, to have a superficial Notion of Religion, to sing, to dance, and to work a little with the Needle, is the common Road of Female Education. What Wonder then, that a Person thus brought up, should be so little fit for the Conversation of a Man of Sense, for the Partner of his Joys and Cares, or to share with him in the Government of his Family?

But these are Remarks to be made in Time, and it requires a great deal of Reason and good Sense to enter into such Enquiries, and to make a right Use of them in regard to her Inclinations. But after all, tho' the Parents are Persons of the greatest Honour, tho' the young Lady has been equally happy in natural Endowments, and in the Cultivation of them, absolute Perfection is a Thing not to be expected; she has the most of it who has the fewest Faults. These too are to be enquired after, and discovered if possible before Marriage, that they may be borne with Patience after it. In respect to these, every Man must judge for himself, according to the Qualities of his own Mind, and that Degree of Command which he has over his own Passions. But instead of all this Delay, and all this Caution, most People rush hastily into this State, and discover none of its Inconveniencies till they are forced to it by Experience; then they grow uneasy, fretful, and give a Loose, because they are at Liberty so to do, to their Heat and their Resentment: They are perpetually reproving, chiding, and giving Marks of their Power and their Displeasure. Such Methods seldom are, indeed hardly can be attended with Success; they forget that Mildness, Indulgence, and Complaisance, tho' they are Virtues that make no great Show, are Virtues nevertheless, Virtues peculiarly necessary to the Marriage State, which is seldom happier than where both Parties adhere strictly to Decency and Decorum.

The Faults are frequently on the Woman's Side, and in the Choice of a Wife a Man ought to guard against them: but it is very possible they may be on his Side likewise; and therefore it is fit the Man should examine his own Breast also. People commonly imagine, that in Marriage the Heart only is concerned; this is a great Mistake, the Head too has therein a great deal of Business. A Man ought to weigh well his own Qualifications for conducting a Family, for managing that Part of his domestick Concerns which belongs to him, and whatever else attends such an Alteration of Circumstances. If upon such Examination he finds the Fickleness of his Mind, the Vehemence of his Temper, the Indolence of his Disposition, and in short, the whole Frame of his Understanding, unfit for that Condition, he ought to avoid it. There may be Inconveniencies in this too; but Inconvenience is far easier borne than Misery.

After all, there are a Number of unhappy Marriages, in which the Parties have no Share, but are mere Victims to the Folly of their Parents. The Bargain perhaps was struck before they saw each other. What an Indignity is this to human Nature? The first Consideration in such Cases is the Fortune, and in this a few Thousands more or less brings People together, or keeps them asunder. While Parents love Money so much, they ought not to wonder if after Marriage their Children love one another very little. But so it is, that Luxury has obtained an universal Empire, and Money is thought necessary to maintain it. But this too is a Mistake; Luxury is a Gulph that will swallow all the Riches of Peru. But suppose it was not so, is

not a middle State with Honour, Credit, and Peace, better than immense Riches with Disorder, Discord, and Disquiet? Will Money cure the Diseases either of Body or Mind, or is it possible to enjoy Riches if Peace be wanting? Let a Woman bring ever such a Fortune, if she brings ill Humours she will make a Man miserable; and if she is extravagant she will consume his Fortune and make him poor. These are Things we see every Day, but we never find a Day to consider them.

It is this *Luxury*, this *Vanity*, which I have so often spoke of, this *Divinity* which all the World adores, that exacts from a new married Couple the most senseless Offerings. It is common to sacrifice a Sixth, or a Fifth, sometimes the Half, sometimes the Whole, of the Fortune received, to the Ceremonies of the Wedding. To keep up a foolish Custom, People are made unhappy for their Lives. This *Divinity* is ingenious in seducing; she bestows upon these Offerings the specious Names of Decency, Generosity, Marks of Love and Respect for the fair Bride: but I, says the Author, who make no Secret of my Impiety towards this Goddess, say plainly, it is the *Height of Extravagance*. Let us conclude then with owning honestly and candidly, that these superfluous Expences, and Luxury in general, frequently hinder Persons of both Sexes from entering into a State which Nature inspires, Reason demands, and Religion authorises: An Effect no less prejudicial to the State, than manifestly destructive of Purity of Manners.

OPINION of COUNCIL on the Act for vesting in his Majesty the Estates of certain Traitors, and for applying the Produce to his Use, after paying lawful Debts, &c.

THAT all Lands, Debts, Monies, Goods, &c. in Scotland, or elsewhere, belonging on June 24. 1747, to any Person who since that Time hath been, or before June 24. 1748, shall be attainted of High Treason, within Great Britain, &c. are forfeited to the King, and by this Act declared in his Possession.

The Barons of Exchequer in Scotland are, in a summary Way, to enquire into all such Estates there, cause their Rents to be uplifted, or the Estates to be sold, and the Produce of them paid into the Receiver General, after paying all Claims due upon them.

The Keepers of all Records of the Attainder of Traitors, (except those attainted by Act of Parliament) are, thirty Days after their Attainder, to transmit sign'd Lists of such Persons as have been attainted from June 24. 1745, to June 24. 1748, within their respective Courts, to the King's Remembrancer in the Exchequer at Edinburgh; and Extracts from these Lists, sign'd, will be held as Evidence in all Courts in Scotland.

The Barons, with the Approbation of the Commissioners of the Treasury, are to employ and pay Persons for putting this Act in execution.

The Barons may send for Persons or Papers, administer Oaths, register Estates, and send a Copy of the Entry of every real Estate forfeited, a Month after it is made, to the Sheriff of the Shire where the Lands lie; who, twelve Days after his receiving it, must cause it to be publish'd at the Market-cross of the Head Burgh of the Shire, and insert it in a Book: both which Registers are to be patent to every Person gratis; and the Barons may imprison all Persons refusing to appear before them, and fine all Officers neglecting to obey Orders.

That all Persons who shall make a Discovery to the Barons of any concealed Debt due by them to any Person attainted, and shall pay two thirds of it to the Receiver General, before Dec. 1. 1747, if the Creditor was attainted before May 1. 1747, and within six Months after the Attainder if attainted after that Time, will be discharged of the whole Debt; but Persons so indebted, neglecting to make such Discovery, will forfeit double the Value of the Debt. All Persons who have, or before July 1. 1747, shall have been possessed of any personal Goods belonging to attainted Persons, are required to discover them to the

Barons before Dec. 1. 1747. on which the Barons may give the Discoverer any Allowance not exceeding a fourth: But Persons so possessed, and neglecting to discover, will forfeit double the Value. The Barons are empowered to make Compositions, and settle open Accounts between Traitors and their Creditors. Persons not so indebted, or possessed of Goods, who shall, after July 1. and before Dec. 1. 1747, make Discovery of any such Debts, Goods, or Estates concealed, will get a Reward not exceeding a fourth of the Value discovered.

That the Barons are to sell such Goods by Auction, giving ten Days Notice of the Sale, and order Delivery of the Goods on the Price being paid. If any Buyers fail to make Payment, they forfeit one third of the Sum contracted for, and the Goods are to be set up to Sale again.

That all Persons who, since June 25, 1746, have enter'd on, and enjoyed any of the forfeited Estates, without a lawful Title, are to pay the Profits of them to the Receiver General, or forfeit double the Value; provided that if such Persons shall, on or before Dec. 1. 1747, discover such Estate to be by them enjoyed, they shall be discharged of the Profits received before Dec. 1. And all Persons who have or shall commit any Spoil or Waste upon the Premises, are to pay treble Damages.

That the Barons may, with the Approbation of the Lords of the Treasury, appoint Factors on the forfeited Estates, whose Salaries shall not exceed a tenth of the Rents; provided these Factors give Security for not less than two Years Rent.

That if Satisfaction is not made by the Crown to Creditors, within a Year after their Claims are settled, the Barons may sell so much of the forfeited Estates as necessary for paying them.

That all Claims on personal Estates must be entered, within three Months after their being register'd in Exchequer, and, if real, within six Months after its being register'd in the Sheriff's Books, before the Court of Session in Session-time, or the Lord Ordinary on the Bills in the Vacance, written on Parchment; expressing the Nature and Vouchers of the Claim. Claims not enter'd within the Times aforesaid will be null.

That the Court of Session are to rank the several Creditors according to the Priority of their Diligences; and on the Creditor's producing the Decree of the Lords of Session, the Barons are to order Payment.

That all Conveyances and Assurances, of any Honours, Lands, or real Estate whatsoever, made after June 24. 1742, by any Person who has been since attainted, or shall be attainted as aforesaid, for the Use of, or in trust for the Use of himself, his Wife, or Family, are hereby declared to be fraudulent.

Such Tenants as have paid the Rents due after June 24. 1745, and before their respective Attainders, without Collusion, are hereby discharged, on due Proof of Payment.

The COMMISSION of the States General, constituting his Serene Highness the Prince of Orange and Nassau, Stadtholder, Captain and Admiral General; extracted from a Pamphlet publish'd in Holland, giving an Account of the late remarkable Revolution there.

THE States-General of the United-Provinces of the Low-Countries, to all to whom these Presents shall come, greeting. Be it hereby known, That whereas we have found it necessary to constitute and establish a Person duly qualified, and every way able, to be Captain and Admiral General of the Forces by Sea and Land in our Service, for the Support of the State and Government, and the Direction of military Affairs; for these Reasons, moved hereunto by the many eminent Qualities, and known Capacity of his Serene Highness William-Charles Henry Friso, by the Grace of God, Prince of Orange and Nassau, Count of Catzenelimbogen, Vianden, Dietz, &c. and confiding in his Steadiness, Valour, and Zeal for the Prosperity of the Republick, we have thought proper to constitute and establish, and by these Presents do constitute and establish, his

said Serene Highness, Prince William-Charles Henry Friso, Captain and Admiral General over all the Forces in our Service, both by Land and Sea, conferring on his Serene Highness full Power and Authority to command the said Troops in that Quality, and to take such Measures as he shall judge necessary for the Preservation and Defence of the Union, the Guard and Security of the State, the Tranquillity, Rights and Privileges, as well of the Commonwealth in general, as of every Province in particular, the Protection of the Inhabitants, the Maintenance of the true Reformed Religion, as it is by Law established in the Provinces and associated Cities; and in fine, for the Support of the present Form of Government: which Dignity, with the Authority, Rights, Honours and Pre-eminences thereunto annexed, we have thought proper farther to confer, as by these Presents we do confer (*until otherwise is by publick Notification made known) the free and unrestrained Power of granting Commissions, constituting Officers, and regulating the Operations of War, in like Manner as the same was heretofore exercised by the Illustrious Princes of Orange our Stadtholders, Ancestors of his Serene Highness; strictly commanding and enjoining all and every of our Magistrates, but more particularly the Officers in the Fleet and Army, the Colonels, Captains of Horse and Foot, and others bearing Commission and Employment in our Service, to receive, acknowledge and obey his Serene Highness in that Quality, and pay a ready Deference, Respect and Submission to his Orders. His Serene Highness, in quality of Captain General of the State, is hereby also required to take the usual Oath in our Presence, or in the Presence of those whom we shall appoint for that Purpose. Done in our Assembly at the Hague, under our Great Seal, and signed by our Principle Secretary the 4th of May, 1747.

INSCRIPTION on a MONUMENT, raised by the City of HARLEM, in memory of the Revolution in 1747, the Work of Providence alone.

THE OLIGARCHY ABOLISHED,
THE OLD LIBERTY OF THE DUTCH
REVIVED,
THE GOVERNMENT OF OUR ANCESTORS
RESTORED,
THE WISH OF THE PEOPLE, SUSTAINED
BY THE FIRMNESS OF THE NOBLES,
UNITED TO
THE COURAGE and CONDUCT OF THEIR CHIEF:
THE CITY OF HARLEM,
BY THE AUSPICES
OF WILLIAM I.
THE FOUNDER OF THE REPUBLICK,
ENLARGED,
NOW JOYFULLY,
FROM HER OWN
AND THE WHOLE DUTCH NATION'S
DELIGHT,
WILLIAM FRISO IV.
OF HIS ANCESTORS
VIRTUES AS WELL AS DIGNITIES
THE SOLE HEIR,
A GOLDEN AGE EXPECTS.

* We meet with this Restriction also in the Resolution of Holland of the 20th of July, 1660, for the abolishing of Survivorships, and granting the Enjoyment of Offices only during Pleasure.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

JOURNAL of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE.

Head Quarters at Ryckholt, July 10. N. S.

SIR John Ligonier, and all our Prisoners that were in a Condition to be moved, have joined the Army; but are not to serve till exchanged. The French Prisoners taken by us are sent back on the same Conditions.

The Hussars of Frangipani have taken a large Convoy of Waggon going from Namur to the French Army, after having routed the Party that escorted them. The Enemy own 1000 Officers killed and wounded in the Action of the 2d inst.

July 24. Pr. Waldeck is marched with a considerable Detachment and a Train of Artillery, to reinforce the Army assembling on the Brabant Frontier of Holland; for which Service are likewise destin'd the 3000 Hessians, and the Troops of Wurtzbourg.

Comte St Germain, with 10,000 Men, is marched towards Bergen-op-Zoom, to reinforce M. de Lowendahl.

Hague, July 11. On Sunday the Prince of Orange assembled the Council of State, upon certain Advice, that the very Evening of the late Battle the French had detached a considerable Body of Troops towards Antwerp, to besiege Bergen-op-Zoom. Orders were sent immediately to almost all the Troops about these Provinces, to join the Corps under Pr. Saxe-Hilburghausen, who is at present retired within the Lines of Bergen-op-Zoom. Orders have been likewise sent to cut the Dykes in the Neighbourhood of Bergen-op-Zoom; and lest the Enemy should attempt any Thing against Boisseduc, the Inundations are already completed about that Town. There are several Letters here that mention the entire Destruction, by Fire, of the Store-houses and Magazines belonging to the Navy at Barcelona.

July 18. The States General have come to three Resolutions: 1st, To prohibit the Exportation of Horses under very severe Penalties. 2d, To arm not only the Inhabitants of Breda, Boisseduc, and other Towns of the Generality, but likewise every Tenth Man of the Peasantry; and these last are to be directly regulated for the Defence of the above mentioned Places. The 3d absolutely prohibits all Treaties with the French Army about Contributions; with strict Orders to refuse Pioneers, Horses, Waggon, or any Thing else that may be required of them. M. de Lowendahl's Corps has been lately reinforced by nine Battalions from their main Army, and they opened the Trenches before Bergen-op-Zoom in the Night between the 14th and 15th inst. The Garrison consists of 24 Battalions and 14 Squadrons, and Pr. Saxe-Hilburghausen is posted very advantageously in the Lines.

July 22. Fort Lillo is still in the Possession of the Dutch, and hath been lately supplied from the Ships with Men, Provisions, and Water. The French carry on the Siege of Bergen-op-Zoom with great Vigour, and took Post at the Foot of the Glacis the third Day from their opening the Trenches. The Town fired upon them very briskly with their Cannon and Mortars.

On the 20th, at Day Break, the Besiegers began their Firing against Bergen-op-Zoom from three Batteries of Cannon, and two Mortars: About Eight that Morning the Church was set on Fire by the Bombs or Carcasses, and is burnt to the Ground. Since that Time most of the Bombs are aim'd at the Batteries of the Place; but with no great Effect, as Yesterday Noon not one Gun had been dismounted.

July 25. By Accounts from Bergen-op-Zoom, a great part of the Town has been burnt to the Ground. The Enemy's Approaches to that Town are in two Places; the first Attack is against the Gate of Wofe, and the other towards Kick in de Pot; but they have not yet made any great Progress. The Letters received this Evening of the 24th inst. say, that four or five of the Enemy's Magazines had been blown up, and that a great Firing was heard towards Steenberg; where it was imagined the French were making an Attack to divide our Forces in the Lines. All the Country about Williamstadt is laid under Water, and the necessary Precautions are taken to put that Place in a proper State of Defence.

The States General have published Placarts to prohibit the Exportation of all Warlike and Naval Stores, and to prohibit the selling of all Ships and Vessels to Strangers, on Pain of forfeiture of the same, and a Fine to be paid both by the Buyer and Seller, of twice the Value of the Vessel so confiscated; but in case the said Ship or Vessel cannot be seized, the Penalty is to be extended to three Times the Value.

July 28. The Placart published lately by the States of Holland, to enjoin all their Subjects to pay the ordinary Taxes as usual, to the Receivers and Collectors of this Province, has not had hitherto the desired Effect: The Boors near Dort, Gouda, Schoonhoven, &c. have assembled in great Bodies, with Drums and Colours, and have committed great Disorders, especially near Dort, where they have plundered several Houses, and even murdered one of the Collectors. A Detachment of this Garrison was sent to put a Stop to their Insolence; and the Rioters are dispersed. Accounts Yesterday from Bergen-op-Zoom say, that on the 24th the French made an unsuccessful Attempt upon Steenberg, where they were repulsed with some Loss. They seem determined to make an Attempt upon the Lines, and are now employed in raising Batteries, and have opened their Trenches to form a regular Attack of the two Forts of Rover and Pilsen, in the Front of the Lines. The Army is now increased to 35,000 Men. All agree, that the Batteries of the Town are very well served, and do prodigious Execution amongst the Enemies, who had not gain'd an Inch of Ground.

July 31. By Advices Yesterday from Bergen-op-Zoom, the Enemy's Men were got above half Way of the Glacis towards a Work called Poligone de Corne, and that every Thing was preparing for a considerable Sally.

Aug. 1. By Letters this Morning from Bergen-op-Zoom, we hear, that a Sally had been made from the Lines upon the Body of French that form the Attack against Rover's Fort; in which some Part of their Trenches had been destroyed.

All the Letters received this Day from Madrid agree, that the Queen Dowager of Spain was ordered to remove directly to one of the four Towns left to her Choice for her Residence; and that the Cardinal Infante had likewise received Orders to repair to his Archbishoprick of Toledo.

The French fail'd in their Attack upon Fort Rover the Night before last. Pr. Waldeck has resign'd his Command, and C. Lippe has also desired Leave to retire.

From Gen. Brown's Account of the Action near Exilles. [See p. 189]

Whilst the Enemy's advanced Posts were skirmishing with our Volunteers, and driving them from a Hill close by our Redoubts, they planted seven Cannons upon the same Hill, and began to flank our Intrenchments with them, and form'd themselves there in four Columns; the first of which, seeing that we had no Artillery, form'd itself at 100 Paces only, behind one of the Eminencies of the Redoubts. There they halted till their second Column had got within a certain Distance of the Eminence of our Intrenchment on the Left, and the third to the Right, whilst the fourth was passing thro' the Valley, to attack us in the Rear. Which Disposition being made, they began to assault us on all Sides with such Vigour, that their first Column, under Cover of their Cannon, push'd on quite to the Parapet of the Redoubt; but it met there so warm a Reception from the Grenadiers of the Sardinian Regiment of Guards, that, after a Combat of three Hours, it was almost totally ruined.

The second Column, which attacked the Flank where I was posted with two Battalions, was likewise repulsed with great Slaughter, after two Hours Combat.

The third Column, which poured down from a Mountain upon the Left Flank of the Intrenchment, was repulsed five Times.

The fourth Column appeared very little. Lt Col. Deafskowitz, observing a Redoubt where the Piedmontese were posted, and where their Grenadiers and Regiment of Guards, having consumed all their Ammunition, could no longer stop the Enemy but with their Bayonets and Stones, voluntarily offered himself, as did also 20 Grenadiers, with their Lieutenant, to throw themselves into the Redoubt to their Assistance; which they did, and helped them to defend it to the End.

The Field of Battle was given to our Soldiers to pillage in the Face of the Enemy. Our whole Loss is inconsiderable; whereas that of the Enemy exceeds 4000, killed, wounded, and Prisoners. We have taken 11 or 1200 Prisoners.

From other PAPERS and LETTERS.

Petersburgh, July 1. We are still very attentive to the Persian Trade, and to the Project of opening a Commerce to Japan and the West Indies from our South East Frontiers; in order to which several Officers of great Experience, attended by some Engineers, have been sent to make Discoveries by Land, with a View to make Choice of a fit Place for erecting a City and opening a Port, that may be most convenient for that Purpose.

Schauffhausen, July 1. Several Letters agree, that never greater Desolation was seen in any Country than that of Genoa. Abundance of fine Palaces, lately capable of lodging Princes, have now nothing left standing but their Walls. The Soldiers adorned their Tents with Pictures of inestimable Value, and boil'd their Kettles with their rich Frames, and the gilt Cornices that they tore down when they destroyed the Palaces before mentioned. The English Fleet is half laden with Statues, Pictures, Marble and Porphyry Monuments of Antiquity, fine Glasses, Tapestry, rich Hangings, and many other Things, that the Soldiers disposed of at a very low Rate.

Genoa, July 7. The Happy Day of our Deliverance is at last come. The Austrians, after having embarked their Artillery, and landed it again, and then re-embarked it; after having sent it from West to East, and then from East to West; sometimes dividing it, and then bringing it altogether, without being able to account for such contradictory Steps, they brought great part of it ashore again last Week; and as they had in all 80 Pieces of Cannon, and 32 Mortars, we had some Apprehensions that they might, in a little Time, make the Place too hot for us: But, on the 2d inst. they embark'd once more their Artillery with a great deal of Difficulty, the Sea being very rough; at the same Time they struck their Tents, and sent them away to Campomorone. Tho' from such Dispositions we immediately judged they were going to retire, they staid yet three Days longer, lying every Night without their Tents, and constantly upon their Arms: But at last, in the Night between the 5th and 6th, they departed without Noise; and the next Morning, by Break of Day, all their Troops had already reached Torrazza; those that were in this last Post having pass'd on to Campomorone. The Piedmontese, who occupied all the Posts towards the Valley of Polsevera, from Coronata to the Sea, likewise embarked all their Baggage, &c. And as we learned by the Deserters and Spies that they were to retire as Yesterday towards Savona, to join Gen. Leutrum in the Valley of Oneglia, while the Austrians should take the Route of the Bochetta, we sent out after them our light-arm'd Troops, and a good Number of Peasants, sustained by several Companies of Grenadiers. It is scarce possible to describe our Joy on this Occasion, after ten Months spent in continual Alarms and Skirmishes.

Rome, July 8. Prince Henry Benedict Stuart, second Son to the Chevalier de St George, having resolved to take up with an Ecclesiastick Life, the Pope performed, on the 30th inst. the Ceremony of shaving the Crown of his Head. The 3d inst. the Holy Father held a publick Consistory, at which the whole sacred College assisted; and he made an eloquent Harangue, in which he expatiated on the Antiquity of the House of Stuart, the Virtues of that Family,

and their Attachment to the Holy See; of which they had given signal Proofs on divers Occasions. Then he added, that Pr. Henry Benedict, inheriting the Virtues of that House, and the Piety of his Ancestors, had resolved, tho' so young, to consecrate the rest of his Days to the Service of the Church; and that he (the Pope) thought he could not better express how much he was edified with this pious Resolution, than by vesting the young Prince with the Dignity of Cardinal. All the sacred College having given their Approbation, Pr. Henry was introduced into the Confistory, and made a Cardinal with the usual Ceremonies; and is to be styled from henceforth, *Cardinal Duke of York*.

Cremona, July 11. The English Squadron that was before Genoa, is retired to Vado, with a View to prevent the French from landing any Troops upon that Coast.

Antwerp, July 10. A List is handed about of the Loss sustained by our Army in the late Battle; for the Truth of which, however, we cannot answer: Dead, 9800; wounded, 5008; taken Prisoners, 860; in all, 15,668 Men. The following contains the Substance of the Relation drawn up by Order of M. Saxe.

The Attack began on our Side about Eight in the Morning. It was very vigorously sustained on the Part of the Allies. They repulsed us several Times from Herderen. After we had even made ourselves Masters of this Village, they dispossessed us; but taking Post there a second Time, we kept it. The English Cavalry came up to the Succour of their Infantry. The Marshal thereupon ordered the Cavalry from the Right, with some Squadrons from the Center, which threw into Disorder that of the Enemy; and not being able to recover themselves, or to renew the Fight, they were obliged to retire towards Maestricht. The rest of the Action was against the English, Hessian, and Hanoverian Infantry. They behaved with all possible Bravery till about Four in the Afternoon, when the Advantage plainly appeared on our Side, and we saw the whole Left of the Allied Army retiring under the Cannon of Maestricht. In the Dispute with the English Infantry, we made Prisoner General Ligonier; who, under the Orders of the Duke of Cumberland, commanded the Troops of the King of Britain. That General was conducted to Tongres, on the 2d in the Evening, with several Colonels, Lieutenant Colonels, and other Officers, English, Hanoverians, and Hessians.

M. Saxe seeing the Rout of the Left Wing of the Allies, ordered a Body of Troops to pursue them to Maestricht. At the same Time he gave Orders for attacking the Right, in which were the Austrian and Dutch Troops; but they, to avoid being separated from the rest of the Army, after a little Skirmishing, thought fit to retire also under the Cannon of Maestricht. Thirty Battalions, and as many Squadrons, were immediately commanded to occupy the Posts which the Allies had abandoned.

The Action on the 2d, as near as we can guess at present, cost us between 5 or 6000 Men killed and wounded; but we reckon that of the Enemy must be double at least. On our Side, however, there are fallen several Officers of Distinction. C. Baviere, Lieutenant General, natural Son to the Elector of Bavaria, Brother to the late Emperor Charles VII. was killed by a Cannon Ball, which cut him in two. The King expressed great Concern for the Loss of that Nobleman. C. de la Trec is shot thro' the Shoulder, the Marquis de Beringer received a Ball in the Thigh, C. de Froulay had an Arm broke. These are all Lieutenant Generals. Brig. de la Valette was shot in the Leg, the Marquis de Guerchy in the Hand, the Marquis de Cernay, Colonel of the Cravattes, has lost an Arm, and the Marquis de Bonae, a Colonel, a Leg; Visc. Aubetterre, Colonel of the Royal des Vaisseaux, has received a Shot in the Reins; without reckoning Officers of an inferior Rank, killed and wounded.

Eyndhoven, July 15. It has been observed that this Town, and the Villages of Buil and Maris, being part of the Domains of the Prince of Orange, are the only Places of all the District of Boisdue which have been laid under Contribution. The Domains of the Succession of Orange, divided to the King of Prussia, have nothing to fear, having a Safeguard given them.

Hanover, July 21. A Courier from London has brought Orders for five of our Regiments of Foot to hold themselves in readiness to march.

Leerwarden, July 22. The States of this Province have agreed to raise 2,000,000 of Florins for the Defence of their dear Country against the Arms of France.

Hague, July 20. All the Subjects of the State, within the Generality between the Meuse and the Scheld, living in the open Country, or unfortified Towns, are enjoined to transport into the neighbouring Fortresses all the Victuals and Provisions fit for the Use of Man and Beast; as also their Household Goods, Effects, &c.

Advices from several French Ports assure, that the Embargo which had been laid there upon all Dutch Ships was taken off.

July 25. The Troops detached by C. Lowendahl, with Orders to get Possession of some of the Forts that cover the Lines of Bergen-op-Zoom, and who for that Purpose had approached a Fort at Steenberg, having found the Thing impracticable, suddenly turn'd off upon Steenberg itself, with a Design to surprize that Place; but the Commandant of the Town received them so well, that they were obliged to retire with great Loss, abandoning their Dead and Wounded. The latter were taken up by our People, and sent to Breda in 13 Waggon. The Artillery of Bergen-op-Zoom fires so brisk, and is so well supplied, that the Enemy's gradually weaken.

Four Cannoneers are come from C. Lowendahl's Camp as Deferters, who are employed in the Place, and serve the Batteries in a most distinguish'd Manner. It was they who shew'd the Places where the Enemy had their Magazines of Bombs and Powder, which were fired by the Bombs of the Garrison.

Bergen-op-Zoom, July 17. The Garrison of Sandvliet, consisting of 950 Men, retired hither in the Night between the 12th and 13th. That Place was invested the 10th by 15,000 Men, and summoned the 12th. Upon the Garrison's refusing to surrender, the Enemy began immediately to batter the Place; to which the Garrison answered as well as they could: but finding themselves overwhelm'd by the Number of Bombs which the French pour'd in upon them, they having that Day thrown more than 150 into the Town, they retired at half an Hour after Ten by a Digue which the Enemy had never been able to take. This Retreat was made with so much Secrecy, that it was not till two Hours afterwards that the French perceived it, by making an Assault; for having advanced to the Pallisadoes, and finding no Body to defend them, they presently caused the Fire of the Artillery to cease, which had continued all this Time, and to which our Batteries had at certain Times answered. Almost half of Sandvliet has been destroyed by the Bombs.

July 24. The more the French Troops endeavour to become Masters of this Place, the more resolute we are in the Defence of it; and our Engineers daily give Proofs of their Abilities. We have lately received eight Companies from Zealand, and want neither Provisions nor Ammunition. Count Lowendahl has demanded a Suspension of Arms to bury their Dead; but was answered, that if he had attacked the Place according to the Rules of War, his Request should have been granted; but as he had begun the Siege rather as an Incendiary, by setting Fire to the Town, it was resolved neither to ask nor grant any Suspension of Arms. The Enemy's Fire is greatly diminished this Day. They have already lost a great Number of Men; and, according to the Report of Deferters, almost despair of succeeding in their Enterprize, but expect great Reinforcements. The Presence of Mess. Van Haren and Verell contribute to keep up the Spirits of the Inhabitants, most of whose Houses being demolished, their Distresses cannot be greater; and therefore they only think of defending the Place to the last Extremity.

Extract of a Letter from Liege, dated July 4.

The hottest Part of the Engagement of the 2d was at and near the Village of Val. This little Place was strongly fortified by Nature, being surrounded by hollow Ways and Hedges. All the Generals agree, that the Attack and Defence of this Place did Glory to the two Nations; and the English, as well as the Hanoverians, left a great many People dead upon quitting that Village. During the Attack, the English Cavalry, under Gen. Ligonier, march'd to support the Infantry, and M. Saxe, with C. Clermont, were at the Head of the French Horse: So that these three Generals were in the Middle of the very hottest Part of the Engagement. Gen. Ligonier was taken by a Carabineer, to whom he immediately presented his Purse, and a Ring which he had upon his Finger; but the Carabineer refused them, answering, he would only have his Sword. This General was afterwards conducted to the King, who received him very graciously, and asked him whether he had received any Hurt. Sir John Ligonier answered, No; and at the same Time spoke much in the Praise of the Carabineer, to whom his Majesty caused a Reward to be given, and 'tis not doubt but he will make him an Officer. The Village of Val, and the Fields about it, were all covered with dead Bodies: So that there never was a more shocking Sight seen. 'Tis even pretended, that on both Sides there were not less than 10,000 Men killed and wounded at this Attack.

From the Head Quarters at Cappel, in South Beveland, July 23.

Gen. Smiffart has removed the Head Quarters hither, for the Convenience of assisting Bergen-op-Zoom. We have already sent thither several Gunners, and we continue sending daily from on board the Squadrons of the Vice Admirals Serryer and Mitchell such as incline to undertake that Service. There are 150 Pieces of heavy Cannon in the Place, exclusive of what is in the Lines, and what they may have received from the Island of Walcheren. On the 22d there was safely carried into the Town, and the Camp of Prince Saxe-Hilburghausen, a Supply of 100 Oxen, 300 Hogs, and 600 Sheep. They have Corn and Flour enough; and if they had not, we could supply them sufficiently for six Months. Bergen-op-Zoom is now besieged for the 12th Time, without ever being taken.

From the French Camp before Bergen-op-Zoom, July 23.

C. Lowendahl having been informed of the Proclamation issued by the States General, forbidding all their Subjects to pay Contributions, or furnish any Thing to the French Troops, he has given Orders for seizing the principal Men in the Villages to which he had sent Billets for the furnishing of Forage, &c. threatening at the same Time to burn down to the Ground all the Places that shall not punctually comply with these Demands.

L O N D O N.

A Ship arrived from Peru gives a large and distinct Relation of the Destruction of Lima; by which it appears, that at half an Hour after Ten, on the 28th of October last, about twenty Houses in that City were swallowed up, which made a great Chasm or Lake of about 1000 Rods. The People in all Parts of the City thereupon ran out into the Fields, and in about five Minutes Time the Viceroy's Palace, and all the publick Buildings adjacent, and the greatest Part of the City, sunk with a prodigious Noise; soon after which they heard a much greater Noise at a Distance, which resembled the roaring of the Sea, intermixed with Discharges of Artillery; and at this Time it is supposed, that the Port of Callao was overwhelmed, in which 5000 People perished.

The Earthquake at Lima left only 20 Houses standing of that great City. Above 1100 Bodies have been already dug out of the Ruins, and there is Hope of saving best Part of the Riches with much Labour. The rebuilding of the City is already begun, and the Houses, which, since the Earthquake

in 1687, have been but one Story high, with light wooden Tops, are to be made yet lower.

The 21st inst. Dr Blackwall was brought before the Royal Chancery of SWEDEN, where Sentence was passed on him to be beheaded. At the same time the Charge against him was publicly read, importing, "That by his own Confession, as well as the Papers found in his House, it appeared that he had acted the Part of a Spy and an Emissary from a foreign Power; and had even engaged for the Success of a Project to turn out the Prince Successor, subvert the Laws of the Nation, and re-establish Despotism; in return for which which he was to have received 1,400,000 Florins, in case Matters had been brought to bear."

The French Party prevails so much in Sweden, that the Subsidy Treaty has been renewed for ten Years longer; and all the Houses of the Diet of that Kingdom have joined in the following Resolution, in favour of Count Telfin, viz. That after having canvassed the Character of this Nobleman, with respect to the important Affairs he was intrusted with, it appears to them that he has behaved in the most laudable Manner, and always acted for the Honour and Welfare of the Kingdom, like a zealous, faithful Subject, and an able Minister.

An Account of the Battle of Val, printed at Liege, says, that the King's Brigade march'd up under M. Saxe, and carried the Village of Lauberg, after a Repulse of 40 Battalions successively. A Letter from an Officer says, that this Brigade consisted of Scots and Irish in the French Service, who fought like Devils; that they neither gave or took Quarter; that observing the Duke of Cumberland to be extremely active in Defence of that Post, they were employed upon this Attack at their own Request; that they in a Manner cut down all before them, with a full Resolution, if possible, to reach his Royal Highness; which they certainly would have done, had not Sir John Ligonier come up with a Party of Horse, and thereby sav'd the Duke at the Loss of his own Liberty.—He adds, That it was generally believed that the young Pretender was a Volunteer in that Action, which animated these rebellious Troops to push so desperately; and as what Advantage the French had at Fontenoy as well as now, was owing to the desperate Behaviour of this Brigade, it may be said that the King of France is indebted for his Successes to the Natural-born Subjects of the Crown of Great Britain.

The King of France, in his March from Tirmont, not being able to reach St Tron, was obliged to lie in an ordinary House, on Straw, which taking Fire, he was glad to escape in his Shirt.

The French Army in Flanders have demanded 10,000 Pioneers from the County of Liege, 10,000 from the County of Namur, and 10,000 from the Dutchy of Brabant.

They write from Amsterdam, that Information being given of ten Dutch Ships being laden at Riga with Naval Stores, bound to France, a Dutch Man of War was sent out, who met with them, and brought them into Port.

Several French Detachments have been to exact Contributions in the Territory of Breda, and have carried off, as Hostages, two Echevins from each of the Villages of Rosendaal, Etten, and Sprundel.

Private Letters from Holland mention, that the States sent peremptory Orders to the Commanders of above 40 Dutch Vessels in the Sound, laden with Naval Stores for France, to proceed directly for the Texel, and reland the Stores there.

His Majesty's Ship the Maidstone, the Hon. ——— Van Keppel, Esq; Commander, being on a Cruise, gave Chace to a French Privateer, and running too near Shore on the Coast of France near Nantz, was unfortunately lost. The Crew were happily saved, and got to Nantz, where they are Prisoners.

July 8. At Bristol was a violent Storm of Rain, attended with Thunder and Lightning, and a Fall of Hailstones several Inches round; one in particular measur'd five Inches round, which, put into a Basin and dissolved, produced near a Quarter of a Pint of Water.

There are Advices from different Parts of Devonshire, that on the same Day several Shocks of an Earthquake were felt there, attended with a considerable Noise, and succeeded by Claps of Thunder. Several Houses were very much shaken, particularly at Tiverton and Exeter; but we don't hear of any Damage occasioned thereby.

July 15. An Order was sent from the Secretary of State's Office, to discharge out of the Prison of Lancaster all the Rebel Prisoners in Custody there.

The same Day, at Eddecastle, Staffordshire, the Wife of Mr. Prescott, an Exciseman, being killed by a Flash of Lightning, was opened, and a living Male Child taken out, which was christened Jonah, and is like to live.

The Money already paid on the late Act on Coaches, is 50,000 and some odd Pounds.

We hear that the Revenue of the Excise last Year, including the new Duties, amounted to 3,300,000 l.

July 19. Between 60 and 70 Gunners and Matrosses, with their Officers, embarked at Woolwich for Bergen-op-Zoom, to reinforce that Garrison.

July 22. A Messenger arrived at Whitehall with an Account of the Victory obtain'd at Exilles, [See p. 198.] the Key of the Vallies upon the River Doria, which runs by Susa and Avigliano to Turin, the Capital of the King of Sardinia's Dominions. It was formerly subject to the King of France, but taken by the Duke of Savoy in 1708, and confirmed to him by the Treaty of Utrecht. By having Possession of this Place the French took Susa in 1690, and by holding Pignerol also, in the Valley of Cluson, they had two Ways open in the Heart of Piedmont, out of Dauphiny, and kept the House of Savoy in continual Awe. The great Consequence of being Masters of these Passes, to his Sardinian Majesty, is therefore evident; as is, of course, the Importance of the Victory: for M. Belleisle having form'd a Project to invade him from the County of Nice, by the Valley of Stura, at the same time

that his Brother made this Irruption from Dauphiny, it is easy to see what Difficulties our brave and faithful Ally would have been expos'd to, if this double Scheme had succeeded. But now in all Probability, the Blow given to the Chevalier will cause the Marshal to retire, if possible, without fighting, and remove the Seat of War once more out of Italy. The Chevalier de Belleisle's particular Loss is very considerable to the French King, as he was esteem'd one of the greatest Engineers of his Age, and the Soul that animated all the Council and Actions of the enterprizing Marshal his Brother.

They write from Honiton in Devonshire, that on the 19th inst. about Three in the Afternoon, a dreadful Fire broke out there, which continued raging till next Morning; whereby near three Quarters of the Town were reduced to Ashes, and some hundreds of poor Families ruined.

Orders are given for building, with the utmost Expedition, of several Men of War, from 20 to 50 Guns.

July 29. John Cook and Richard Ashcraft, two Smugglers, were carried to Tyburn, guarded by a Detachment of the Guards, and executed. Their Bodies were afterwards hung in Chains.

By a Clause in the Scots Jurisdiction Bill, every Person in Scotland who acts as a Writer, Agent, or Solicitor in the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary, (whether at Edinburgh or in the Circuit Courts) Exchequer, or inferior Courts, is obliged to take the Oaths appointed by Law to be taken by Persons in Offices, Civil or Military, in Scotland, before September 29. next, under the Penalty of 20 l.

The Story of Moses's Daughter [See p. 114.] living some Months without eating, is entirely false.

NORTHERN CIRCUIT.

Mr Justice BIRCH and Mr Baron LEGGE.

City of York. Monday August 3. at the Guildhall.---Yorkshire. The same Day at the Castle of York.---Durham. Wednesday August 12. at Durham.---Newcastle upon Tyne. Monday Aug. 17. at the Guildhall.---Northumberland. The same Day, at the Castle of Newcastle.---Cumberland. Tuesday Aug. 25. at the City of Carlisle.---Westmoreland. Monday August 31. at Appleby.---Lancashire. Friday September 4. at Lancaster.

MARRIED. At Kendal, in Westmoreland, on the 27th inst. Mr Joseph Reay, an eminent Merchant of Newcastle upon Tyne, to Miss Cuthbert, Daughter of the late Recorder of that Town; a young Lady of very great Beauty and Fortune, eminently distinguished for every Virtue and Qualification that can adorn the most amiable of the Fair Sex.---At Chester-le-Street, on the 30th, Mr Anthony Story, of Wearmouth, near Sunderland, to Miss Morland, a very agreeable Lady, of fine Accomplishments, and a large Fortune.---On the 14th inst. Thomas Potter, Esq; Son to the Archbishop of Canterbury, to Miss Lowe of Brightwell, Oxfordshire, with 50,000 l.

BIRTHS. On July 10. N. S. the Queen of Denmark, of a Princess, baptized by the Name of Wilhelmina Carolina, after the late Queen of Britain, her Danish Majesty's Mother.---On the 27th inst. in the Tower of London, the Lady of Mr Mackenzie, late Earl of Cromarty, of a Daughter. Two Men-Midwives were permitted by the Government to attend her.

DEATHS. At Genoa, of the Small Pox, the Duke de Boufflers.---The Duke de Montemar, Captain General of the King of Spain's Troops, aged 84.---At Edinburgh, on the 10th inst. in the 73d Year of his Age, Mr Robert Stuart, Professor of Natural Philosophy in the University there; a Gentleman of distinguished Worth, eminent for his Learning and Piety, publick Spirit and Charity.---On the 13th inst. at his Seat at Hepburn, in the 75th Year of his Age, William Ellison, Esq; senior Alderman of the Corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne. He was three Times Mayor, and declined his Turn of the Mayoralty last Year on account of his great Age and Infirmities.---The Marquis de Taubin, Marshal de Camp in the Spanish Service, of the Wounds he received in a Sally from Genoa on the 22d past.---At Norwich, Thomas Cooke, Esq; supposed to be worth 150,000 l. the greatest Part of which he has left to a Servant Woman, who is upwards of 70 Years of Age. He was supposed to be the richest Man in the County of Norfolk.---At his Palace of Rose Castle, near Carlisle, on the 2d inst. the Right Reverend Father in God, Sir George Fleming, Bart. Lord Bishop of Carlisle, in the 81st Year of his Age, and 13th of his Consecration. [See p. 171.]---At Bath, the Earl of Euston, Son to the Duke of Grafton.---At Yarmouth, on the 8th inst. John Andrews, Esq; the greatest Red Herring Merchant in Europe. He has left Mr Martin, his Book-keeper, upwards of 20,000 l. and 1000 l. to his Under Book-keeper, and 500 l. each to his Man and Maid, &c.---On the 25th inst. at Bolton Percy, in Yorkshire, in the 61st Year of his Age, the Rev. Thomas Lamplugh, M. A. Rector of that Parish, Prebendary of Knaresborough, and Canon Residentiary of York Cathedral.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL and MILITARY, according to the London Gazette.

William Pettit, Esq; made Lieutenant Colonel of Maj. Gen. Howard's Regiment of Foot.---Robert Douglas, Esq; Major to the said Regiment.---Charles Legard, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel to Gen. Douglas's Regiment of Foot.---Sir George Suttee, Bart. Major to the said Regiment.---Crawford, Esq; Major to Maj. Gen. Pultney's Regiment of Foot.---Whitmore, Esq; Major to Brig. Gen. Fleming's Regiment of Foot.---Sir Chaloner Ogle, James Stuart, Esq; and the Hon. George Clinton, Admirals of the White.---William Rowley, William Martin, and Isaac Townshend, Esqrs. Admirals of the Blue.---Henry Medley, Esq; Lord Vere Beauclerk, and Lord Anson, Vice Admirals of the Red.---Perry Mayne, Sir Peter Warren, Knt. Vice Admirals of the White.---The Hon. John Byng, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue.---Henry Osborn, Thomas Smith, and Thomas Griffin, Esqrs. Rear Admirals.

of the Red.---Edward Hawke, Wm Chambers, and Charles Knowles, Esqrs. Rear Admirals of the White.---Hon. John Forbes, Hon. Edward Boscawen, Rear Admirals of the Blue.---Sir John Evelyn, Bart. Bryan Fairfax, Wardel George Welby, Esqrs. Sir Robert Baylis, Richard Chandler, Beaumont Hotham, Samuel Mead, Gwyn Vaughan, and William Levinz, Esqrs. Commissioners of the Customs in England.---Richard Haddock, Esq; Sir Jacob Ackworth, Knt. Joseph Allin, Daniel Devert, William Corbett, Robert Osborn, George Crowle, Edward Falkingham, Alexander Geddes, John Ruffel, Richard Hughes, Philip Vanbrugh, Charles Brown, James Compton, and Thomas Trevelick, Esqrs. Commissioners of the Navy.

D^o from other Papers. Mr John Webster, Attorney in Cockermouth, made one of the Masters Extraordinary in Chancery.---John Stephenson, Esq; an Alderman of the Corporation of Newcastle upon Tyne, in room of Wm Ellison, Esq; deceased.---Capt. Lt Knight, of Gen. Wolfe's Regiment, a Captain, in room of Capt. Maggot, killed; Lt Thompson, Captain Lieutenant; Ensign Trougher, Lieutenant; and Mr Gudgeon, Ensign, in the said Regiment.---Anthony Ryan of Clements Inn, Esq; Solicitor to the Admiralty, in room of Francis Winnington, Esq;

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS. The Rev. Mr Herring, Chaplain to the Archbishop of York, made Rector of Bolton Percy; the Rev. Mr Hill, another of his Grace's Chaplains, Prebend of Knaresborough; and the Rev. Dr Herring, Chancellor of the Diocese of York, Canon Residentiary of that Cathedral, all in room of Dr Lamplugh deceased.---The Rev. Dr. Osbaldeston, Dean of York, nominated to the Bishoprick of Carlisle, and will be succeeded in the Deanry by the Rev. Mr Fountaine of Melton.---Mr Dumarique chosen Chaplain to the English Factory at Petersburg, 300 l. per ann.

SHIPS taken from the French and Spaniards by the British.

Two French Privateers, with 110 Frenchmen and 10 Ransomers on board, sent into Shields by the Rose and Flamborough Man of War, and another Privateer, with 37 Frenchmen and 2 Ransomers on board, sent into the same Place by the Portsmouth Man of War, and the Crews sent to Tinnmouth Prison.---A Spanish Register Ship from Cadiz for La Vera Cruz, esteem'd worth 100,000 l. Sterl.---A French Ship from St Domingo, carried into Guernsey by the Squirrel and Weazle Privateers.---A French Ship of great Value, ranfomed for 17,000 Dollars, by the George and Dragon Privateers of New York.---A French Privateer, with 60 Men on board, taken by a Man of War near Dunrobin.---A Ship of 200 Tons, for St Augustine from the Havannah, carried into one of our Colonies.---Two Dutch Ships sent into Dover by the Greyhound Man of War and the Prince of Orange Privateer.

D^o according to the London Gazette. Twelve more Ships of the French homeward bound West India Fleet brought into Plymouth and the Downs by his Majesty's Ships the Gloucester, Capt. Durell, the Eagle, Capt. Rodney, and the Falcon Sloop, Capt. Campbell.---The Lightning Privateer of Bayonne, of 24 Carriage Guns, and 265 Men, brought into Plymouth by the Falcon Sloop of War.---A French Privateer of 14 Guns, sent into Plymouth by the Anglesea and Bridgewater Men of War.---The Duchesse de Villars, a French Privateer from Boulogne, of 4 Carriage and 6 Swivel Guns, and 40 Men, taken by the Hastings Man of War.---Four more of the French West India Fleet, brought into Plymouth by the Lion Man of War.---The Renard Privateer of Dieppe, of 1 Carriage and 5 Swivel Guns, taken by the Jamaica Sloop of War.---The Joseph, a French Ship from Newfoundland for Havre de Grace, of 14 Carriage Guns, and 37 Men, loaded with Mud Fish, brought into Plymouth by the Falcon Sloop of War.---

As there is a great Quantity of Indigo on board the St Domingo Ships, 'tis certain their whole Value must amount to 600,000 l. Sterl.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, July 7.

On the 20th past a small English Privateer fell in with the Squadron under Sir Peter Warren, and informed him, that on the 17th and 18th he had chased 15 or 20 little Coasters, laden with Stores for the King of Spain, into Se-dierra, a small Bay West of Cape Ortegal, where they might be very easily taken or destroyed; Sir Peter Warren sent the Viper and Hunter Dogger along with the Privateer, to perform this Service, and in two Days they rejoined the Squadron, with a small Privateer Prize and five little Barks, laden chiefly with Iron, Rosin, and other Trifles, having burnt 28 more of the same sort, which they could not conveniently bring off, and destroyed a three Gun Battery.

On the 21st, the Admiral steering for Cape Finisterre, fell in with ten Sail, to which he immediately gave Chace. The Admiral concluded they were all French, and kept some of the Squadron close after four, while he with the rest went in pursuit of six. In a short Time one of the four made a Signal for knowing each other, and proved to be his Majesty's Ships the Prince Frederick, Bristol, and Centurion, with a Portuguese Brig they had spoke with. They followed the six, which were Merchantmen, into a Bay near Sisarga, where they anchored very regularly, not imagining we would follow them; but finding their Mistake, they cut their Cables and run ashore, set Fire to one of the Ships, and a very fine Brig, which blew up before our Boats could get on board. The Ship which blew up was the Etoile, a Man of War of 46 Guns, and about 400 Men, came from Port Louis with a Convoy of ten Sail of Merchant Ships, six of which parted Company in the West Indies. As they had not set Fire to the four Merchant Ships, the Admiral ordered the Monmouth, Portland, and Ambuscade to anchor, and next Day they got them all off, without having received the least Damage. They are thought to be pretty valuable, one alone of them being said to be worth 45,000 l. and are come safe into Plymouth.

SHIPS taken by the French and Spaniards from the British.

The James, Boad, from Aberdeen for Norway, ranfomed for 210 l.---

The Charming Peggy, Hodge, and the Anne, Kilkenny, from St Kitt's; the Experiment, Mayler, and the Endeavour, Carrol, for Barbadoes, both from Cork with Provisions; the ---, Ellingwood, the ---, Hammet, from Salem, the ---, Weldon, from New England, and the ---, Macleod, from Issue Cape, all for Barbadoes; the ---, Rupe, from Philadelphia for Antigua; the ---, Redman, from Philadelphia for the West Indies, and the ---, Mima, from Barbadoes for North America, all carried into Guadaloupe.---The Ferret, French, from Jamaica for Cape de Verd, carried into St Jago de Cuba.---The Elizabeth, Curline, from Pool for Carolina, carried into St Augustine.---The John and Jane, Fenwick, from London for Antigua, but ranfomed.---The Loyal Betty, Garret, from Smyrna for London, carried into Granville.---The Elizabeth, Gill, from Philadelphia, and the Lumley Gally, Pooley, from London for Antigua, and the Andrew, Bodkin, from Ireland for the West Indies, carried into Martinico.---The Anne, from Virginia, with 319 Hogheads of Tobacco, carried into Bergen.---The two Brothers of Coomb, Lewis Peak, and two Fishing Boats off Falmouth, but ranfomed.

BANKRUPTS. William Thomas of Whitney, Oxfordshire, Blanket-maker and Chapman.---Thomas Feltwell of Thetford, in the County of Norfolk, Brazier.---Thomas Maples of the Parish of St Clements, Middlesex, Taylor.---Samuel Gibbons, of Fleetstreet, London, Stationer.---Andrew Wilson, of Rumsey, in the County of Southampton, Linen-draper and Chapman.---Joseph Whitehead, of the Parish of Wandsworth, in the County of Surrey, Whitster and Chapman.---Joseph Oakes of Battersea, in the County of Surrey, Brewer and Chapman.---Norton Nichols of Mark-lane, London, Wine Merchant.---James Rogers, of Bristol, Tobacconist and Chapman.---Charles Nasmith, of Wakefield, Yorkshire Merchant.---Robert Harriot, late of Newcastle upon Tyne, Chapman, and Dealer in Linen-draper Goods.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from June 23. to July 28.

Christen'd	Males 728	1362	Buried	Males 970	1921
	Fem. 634			Fem. 931	

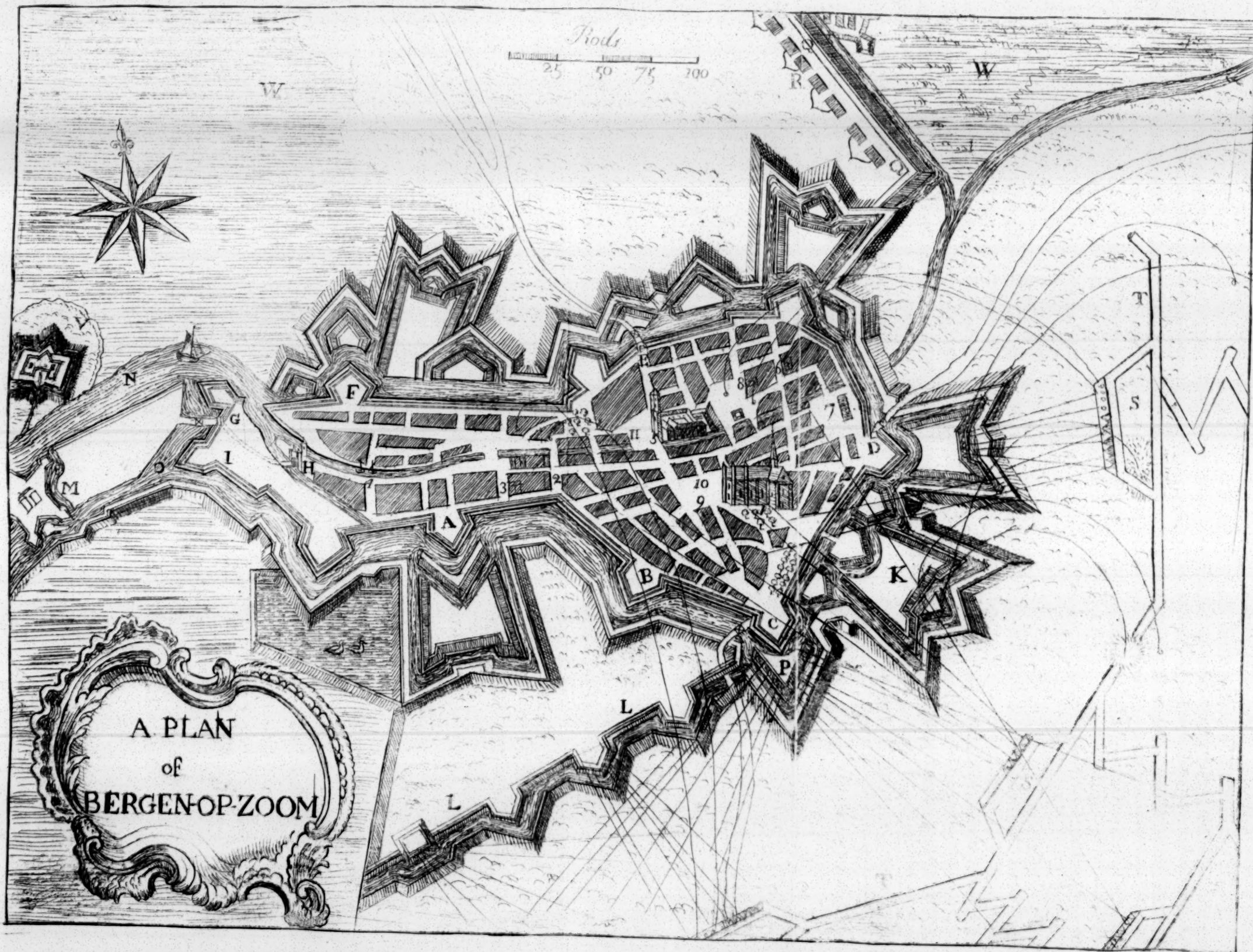
NEW BOOKS.

THE Being and Attributes of God demonstrated, by H. Knight, M. A. 6s. Waugh's Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Diocese of Carlisle, May 26, 1747. 6d.

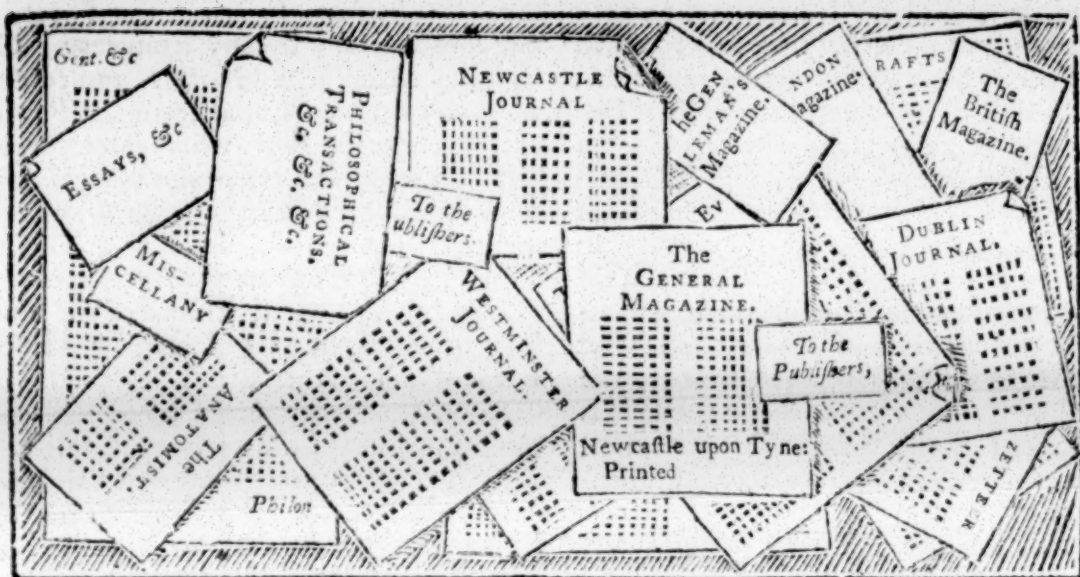
Costard's Observations on the Book of Job. 1s.
Comber's Examination of a late introductory Discourse to a larger Work.
Bishop of Bristol's Sermon before the House of Lords, June 11, 1747. 1s.
Newe's Visitation Sermon at Huntingdon, Easter 1747.
Gibson's Sermon at Bradbury's Meeting-house, June 17, 1747.
A Sermon preached at Buckingham, July 15, 1747. 6d.
Kiddel's Sermon before an Assembly of Ministers at Exon, May 6, 1747. 6d.
The Case of Elijah and the Widow of Sarepta. A Charity Sermon preached in York, by L. Sterne, M. A.
Key's Dissertation on the Effects of Mercury on human Bodies in the Cure of the Venereal Disease.
A philosophical and chemical Analysis of Antimony, by an eminent Physician. 1s.
A general System, or Summary Method of Cure for the burned Cattle. 1s.
Comick Tunes to the Opera Dances of this present Year. 1s. 6d.
Letters from the Westminster Journal, 1 vol. 12mo. 3s.
A serious Address to the Electors of G. Britain on the present Election. 1s.
A new History of the Life and Reign of William Henry, Prince of Orange and Nassau, King of England, &c. By Walter Harris, Esq; in 4 vol. 12mo.
Thoughts on Education, by the Author of Britain's Remembrancer. 1s.
Chronicon rusticum commerciale; or Memoirs of Wool, &c. by John Smith. 2s.
Liberty and Right, or an Essay, historical and political, on the Constitution and Administration of G. Britain. 1s.
Roussel's historical Account of the great Revolution which happened in the Republic of the United Provinces in 1747. 1s. 6d.
Rules, Orders, and Notices in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, down to the 21st of King George II. inclusive. 2 vols. 8vo. 9s.
A genuine Narrative of the sad and deplorable Case of the independent Electors of Westminster. 6d.
A Letter to the Whigs, occasioned by a Letter to the Tories. 1s.
A general Description of all Trades, alphabetically digested. 3s.
Crumbs of Comfort for a Reverend, aged, and greatly mortified Lover, in a Letter to Dr W---n. 6d.
Some Proceedings in the last Parliament impartially considered. 6d.
The OEconomy of Arts, or a Companion for the ingenious of either Sex, adorned with curious Sculptures. In 3 Parts. By G. Bickham, jun.
Philosophical Transactions, N^o 481, for October, November, and December.
An Essay upon Litigiousness, as it is commonly, but unjustly, charged upon the Clergy. By a Sufferer.
Female Rebels; being some remarkable Instances of the Lives, Characters, &c. of the Dutcheß of Perth, Lady Ogilvy, Miss Macdonald, &c. 1s.
A serious Address to the Inhabitants of G. Britain and Ireland. By a Lover of his Country.
Liberty and Right, an Essay historical and political. Part 2d.
Directions for Gentlemen who have electrical Machines, how to proceed in making their Experiments, with Cuts. By J. Neale. 1s. 6d.
Dissertation on the Harvest Moon, with a Description of a four-wheeled Orrery. By James Ferguson. 1s. 6d.
Cupid triumphant; containing several amorous Poems, Love-letters, &c. 1s. 6d.
The Ladies Choice for new Members. A Ballad. 6d.

th
et
d
for
nd
r
n
r
or
d
d

5



- 1 GREAT CHURCH, *French Bombs.*
- 2 A CHAPEL.
- 3 St JOHN'S CHAPEL.
- 4 The HARBOUR SIDE.
- 5 PALACE of the MARQUESS.
- 6 CONVENT.
- 7 CORN MARKET.
- 8 St JAMES'S CHAPEL.
- 9 The HALL.
- 10 GREAT MARKET.
- 11 EXCHANGE.
- A ORANGE BASTION.
- B BELVIDERE BASTION.
- C BOS GATE.
- D WOOD GATE.
- E STEENBERG GATE.
- F BOOR'S BASTION.
- G St JAMES'S GATE.
- H HAM GATE.
- I OLD ENTRANCE.
- K NEW ENTRANCE.
- L KYK-IN-DE POT.
- M SOUTH FORT.
- N OLD HARBOUR.
- O NEW HARBOUR.
- P COEHORN'S BASTION.
- Q LINES extending to St.
- R Pr. SAXE HILDESBOURG CAMP.
- S FRENCH BATTERIES.
- T THIRD PARALLEL of
- V NORTH FORT.
- W MARSHY GROUND.



, T H E
G E N E R A L M A G A Z I N E,
F o r A U G U S T, 1747.

Historical, critical, and military Remarks, on the Errors of Count LOWENDAHLE, in the Siege of BERGEN-OP-ZOOM; on the Strength of that Fortress, the Difficulties that attend the Approaches thereto, and the modern Method of prosecuting Sieges by Sap, throwing of Bombs, Stones, &c. in a Letter from a Gentleman in London to his Friend in the Country.



THE Fortress of *Bergen-op-Zoom* is the Key of the United Provinces on the Sides of *Brabant* and *Zealand*; and if this Fortress were lost, the Enemy would instantly become Masters of a great Part of the one, and find the Way open to their Attempts upon the other: So that there is no Reason to wonder Count *Lowendahl* laid aside his Design of making a Descent upon *South Beveland*, after he had once formed the Project of attacking this Place; because, if he could become Master of it, that Enterprize would be much facilitated. The seizing of *Dutch Flanders*, and the Island of *Catsand*, the Declaration made in the Name of the Most Christian King to the States General, and various other Circumstances, prove beyond a Contradiction, that the great Point *France* has in its view is, to force the *Dutch* Republick to detach herself from her Allies, or become absolutely dependent upon him; towards which a more effectual Step could not be taken than reducing *Bergen-op-Zoom*, as this important Place is so situated, that the People of *Rotterdam* cannot sleep in their Beds for the Noise made by the Artillery during the Siege.

The *Dutch* could not but know the great Consequence of this Place, and ought therefore to have been extremely attentive to its Preservation: but it seems they had not so great a Distrust as they ought to have had to the *French*; and besides, they have never been remarkable for expending Money before the Necessity was apparent. The Fortifications were in very good Order; and if Artillery, Ammunition, and a sufficient Number of Persons belonging to the Train, seem, from the Account you have received, to be wanting, you are to consider, first, that they were always sure of having it in their Power to throw in these when necessary; and secondly, that the Length of this Siege had made such a Consumption, as no Magazines could have supplied, had they been originally ever so well filled. So that to gather from what has been sent thither since the Siege began, that the Place was almost destitute at first, is a Conclusion not at all warranted from the Premises.

What you have heard with respect to the Mistakes of Count *Lowendahl*, is very true, tho' I do not know that any thing has appeared upon this Subject in the *Dutch* Gazettes; in which, tho' they charge him with Obstinacy, they are absolutely silent as to his Oversight. Of these such as are well acquainted with Military Affairs, say, that he committed three that are very notorious. The first is, his omitting to reduce *Fort Lillo* upon the *Schelde*, before he attempted to besiege *Bergen-op-Zoom*; because the *Dutch* being possessed of that Fortress, hinder his receiving Supplies by Water from *Antwerp*; which would be both a safer and a speedier Passage than by Land, where his Convoys are frequently exposed to Danger, and can never pass but under large Escorts. In the next Place they say, that his first Effort

should have been made against the Lines, that he might have had an Opportunity of investing the Place; which hitherto he has not been able to effect, and which now, in all Probability, he will never be able to effect. The third is his making too many Attacks at once, viz. on *Fort Rover*, on the Redoubt called *Kyk en de Pot*, and against the Lunettes of *Zeeland* and *Utrecht*; which exposed, fatigued, and wasted his Troops more than was necessary. There is no Question to be made, that the *French* General may be able to assign various plausible Reasons in the Justification of his Conduct: But in the mean time it is out of Dispute, that these are the real Causes of his slow Progress in the Siege; and it is not all improbable, that if he fails in his Attempts, they will be assign'd as sufficient Motives for his Punishment, or at least his Disgrace.

In my own Opinion, he was led into these Errors from a Notion that upon his bombarding and burning the Town, the principal Inhabitants of the Place would have forced the Garrison to surrender: But this had a very contrary Effect; for the People seeing their Houses burnt, and the Place in as bad a Situation as it could be, had nothing farther to fear: whereas, if he had spared the Town, and had proceeded in the usual Manner, they might have been kept in Suspence, and his Threats of bombarding and burning might have been of much more Use to him than those Barbarities, which have served only to make the People desperate. It is true, in some former Instances, he found this Method effectual; and there is the less Wonder therefore that he trusted so much to it in the present Case: nor is it at all unlikely, that if he miscarries, this Part of his Conduct may also become an Article in his Accusation; for nothing but Success can justify such Actions.

The Fortification of this Place has been much talked of. Abundance of absurd and ridiculous Things have been said about it. *Coeborn* was in his Time looked upon as one of the greatest Masters of his Art, and without Doubt he was so, but not incomparable, and without a Competitor, as set forth in some Papers; which I do not mention as any Derogation from his Merit, which unquestionably was very great, but to prevent your having a false Notion of it. All the great Engineers who have written upon their Art, have formed different Systems, and laid down different Rules for the Construction of the several Works now in Use; and, according to the Method pursued in any Fortification, when it is spoke by Men of the Trade, it is stiled the *Polygon* of *Coeborn*, *Pagan*, or *Vauban*; which means no more, than that the Works to which it refers, are constructed upon their respective Principles.

This Phrase may, and very frequently is taken in a very different Sense; and that is, when it implies no more than a simple Denomination, as *Coeborn's* Bastion, signifying a Work so called in Honour of him. It was after the Misfortune that *Holland* sustained in 1672, that the States General, by the earnest Persuasion of King *William*, directed the Fortification of this Place by that famous Engineer; who, considering the Strength of its Situation, and its many natural Advantages, resolved to make it, as far as lay in his Power, impregnable. To give you some Idea of these natural Advantages, I must observe, that the Place stands upon a Flat, which is not overlooked by any rising Ground in

the Neighbourhood; or, in the Phrase of Engineers, is not commanded by any Eminence. Great Part of the Country round it is a Morass, and consequently inaccessible. There is a Canal from the River *Schelde*, covered by a regular Fort, which protects two Havens so effectually, that the Place can always be supplied and relieved by Sea; and lastly, the Garrison have the Command of Sluices, by which their Ditches can be at any Time filled with Water.

The Situation and Extent of the Town obliged *Coeborn* to fortify it irregularly; that is to say, not in the Form of any mathematical Figure: In order to this, the Circumference is protected by 10 Bastions, and the Intervals secured by 21 Ravelins or Half-Moons, which are again covered by very strong Stone Places of Arms, which are stiled Lunettes: These are to be distinguished from what the Engineer stiles Half-Moons, as being smaller Fortifications, presenting each a saillant Angle, that is, a sharp Point towards the Besiegers with two broad Faces; the Rear of the Work respecting and covering the Place. Besides all these Works and Out-works, that Part of the Fortification which is most exposed, is again covered with a very strong Half-mooned Redoubt, called *Kyk en de Pot*, which was an old Fortification altered and improved by *Coeborn*; and to all this there is added three very strong Forts that reach to the Inundation on the Side of *Steenbergen*. So that if you will cast your Eye upon any large Map of the Country adjacent to this Fortress, you will see at one View, that it is as effectually covered and protected on all Sides, as, in the Nature of Things, can be either expected or wish'd.

One Thing renders *Bergen-op-Zoom* stronger than almost any other Place, except *Narden*; and it is this, the Fortifications, instead of rising, are sunk beneath the Level; so that except Part of the Parapet of the Rampart, there is nothing appears to the Besiegers; and, consequently, their Batteries cannot affect the Place till such Time as they are able to erect them on the Ruins of the Glacis: and this might probably be another Reason why, in hopes of saving Time, Count *Lowendahl* began with throwing Bombs and red-hot Bullets into the Place; foreseeing that, in the ordinary Way of besieging, this would be a Work of Time, more especially as the Communication with the Place was still open both by Sea and from the Lines.

I hope, from what has been said, that you will easily conceive the Reason why, upon approaching the Out-works of the Place, Count *Lowendahl* had Recourse to Sapping. The Sap is carried on in a straight Line, whereas the Trenches, as every Body knows, run in Zig-zags, and are connected by Parallels; but the Sap is direct, pointing from the Works of the Besiegers towards the saillant Angle of the Fortification to be attacked: and the Reason of this is, that they may not be raked, or, as the *French* term it, enfiladed by the Fire of the Place. The Sap is commonly as deep, at least, as a Man is high, and so broad as to admit of two Men in Front. When this kind of Work is begun, the Battalions that mount the Trench every Day are called over, and the Engineer who has the Direction, informs them that he will give so much a Yard to those who work in the Sap; and as there are not many that can work there at a Time, there are, generally speaking, enough

nough to accept the Proposal, tho' the Price is not very high; it may be a Crown or more, according to the Danger to which they are exposed.

The Sappers are covered with Fascines, upon which they throw Earth and raw Hides; and they have either Sacks of Wooll or Mantlets before them. They advance also on the Side of the Sap, Mantlets, or Sacks of Wooll or of Earth; behind which are posted ten or twelve Grenadiers, with large and long Guns to support the Sappers, and to fire upon the Enemy as they appear in the cover'd Way. In respect to the Business of Mining and Countermining, I refer you to the History of the Siege of *Turin*, where you will find it largely explained in all its several Branches.

When the Besiegers are advanced pretty near the Works they intend to attack, they make Use of Bombs, as well to demolish them, as to incommode those who are posted in the Works for their Defence; but as they draw nearer they commonly change their Bombs for large Granades, which are also thrown out of Mortars. The principal Skill of the Engineer consists in causing small Bombs or large Granades to burst five or six Feet from the Ground; because it is known from Experience, that, by this Management, they do the most Mischief. The Method made Use of for this Purpose, is to suffer the Fusee to consume a certain Time in the Mortar before the Bomb or Granade is thrown: but in Things of this Nature, there is a Knack which must be acquired by Practice, and which it is difficult, if not impossible, to teach. The Pierrier made use of in throwing of Stones, resembles a Mortar; but it is, generally speaking, larger and more capacious, and does not carry so far.

The great Use of them is, to distress the Besiegers when they are working in removing Rubbish, repairing Breaches, or raising Intrenchments behind them; in all which Cases they do prodigious Execution, because there is no getting out of their Reach, since they are not seen in their Passage, as a Bomb is. When the Besiegers are apprized, either by Deserters or Spies, that the Enemy make Use of Planks or Galleries to cover themselves from the Stones, they have Recourse to Bombs, which, by their Weight, demolish those Coverings; and as soon as they conceive that they have had their Effect, they begin to throw Stones again; and sometimes they throw alternately Bombs and Stones all Night long. When by these Methods, as well as by the Batteries erected on the Ruins of the Glacis, or of any of the Outworks that are taken, they have made a Breach that is practicable; that is, which the Soldiers can mount, an Attack is made under the Cover of all the Fire that the Besiegers can make on that Side: and when this is done with Success, they fix themselves upon some new Post, which is stiled making a Lodgment; from which if they are not removed by an Attack from the Besieged, or obliged to desert it by springing of Mines, they next erect Batteries there, and proceed as before.

The Success of this Siege is still in the Womb of Time; but we have already seen enough of it to know, that the Alteration which has happened in the *Dutch* Government, is equally favourable to the common Cause of the Allies, and to their particular Preservation. We saw no Defence like this of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, before they made Choice of a Stadtholder. And old Gen. *Cron-*

strom, who has done his Duty so well there, will appear from thence with greater Dignity when he returns to the *Hague*, to preside in the new Council of War. By the Defence that has been already made, we have an Opportunity of learning from Experience some considerable Maxims in the Art of War, which indeed may be found long ago laid down by the great Masters of the Science, from their own Sagacity and perfect Acquaintance with the Science; but are now so fully verified that, in all human Probability, there would scarce be found in this Age, another General intrepid or rash enough, to fancy either his Conduct or his Fortune may enable him to dispense with them.

In the first Place it clearly proves, that there cannot be any Thing more absurd or dangerous, than to besiege a Town which it is impossible to invest. There may indeed be some few Instances in which a Measure of this sort may have been attended with Success, either from the Terror of the Inhabitants, or from the Treachery of the Governor; but, generally speaking, Attempts of this kind prove the Ruin of the Army that makes them, and as often destroy totally the Reputation of such Generals, as aim at distinguishing themselves by such romantick Undertakings. In the present Case we are told, that *C. Loxendahl* has lost 16,000 Men in six Weeks. I will not be answerable for the Truth of this Fact; but from the *French* Journal of the Siege which I have seen, it appears to have been very bloody: And such as are well acquainted with military Affairs know, that where the Loss of the Besiegers is very great, Methods are used to hide it, in the daily Returns made by the Officers who command in the Trenches.

However, the many Reinforcements he has received, the vast Supplies which have been sent him of Ammunition and Military Stores, the many Attacks that have been made, and the Number of Mines that have been sprung, sufficiently prove that this Siege must have cost a Multitude of Lives, and consequently have weaken'd the besieging Army greatly. Besides, it is own'd that the Loss of the Besieged amounts to 4000 Men; and from thence it should seem, that tho' the former Computation is very large, yet, if Deserters be taken in, I cannot think that, according to the Rules of Proportion, it ought to be esteemed excessive. But from hence there is one Thing clear, that the Length of the Siege, and the great Loss of the *French*, is owing to the Cause before assigned, viz. attacking a Place that could not be invested; for it is most evident that, if the Garrison had not been supported from the Lines, the Place must have been long ago taken, notwithstanding its great Strength, and the Advantages that have been before set forth as derived from the extraordinary Manner of its Fortification.

Another Thing that appears from this Siege is, that a moderate Barrier of Towns well fortified, and sustained by a good Army in the Field, acting wholly upon the defensive, is sufficient to secure a Country for a long Time, against all the Efforts even of a superior Enemy; for, without doubt, several such Sieges as this of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, would consume such a Number of Troops, as would reduce the Forces that *France* is able to employ on this Side, in the Space of a Campaign or two, in such a Manner as would make them sincerely repent their Endeavours to distress their Neighbours into a State of Dependence; and would afford the Friends to the

the Liberties of *Europe*, the comfortable Assurance that, by a timely and proportionable Support, those who thus gallantly defend themselves, may be saved and protected.

To conclude this long Letter, it seems evident to me, that if the *French* persist obstinately in carrying on the Siege after the Manner they have hitherto done, they will run a great Hazard of being obliged to raise it; either from their being attacked in their Lines by the Army of Observation, which is already become very considerable, and which is daily augmented by small Bodies from different Places; or from the Decay of their own Army, which by Sickness and Fatigue, as well as by the Numbers they have lost, and must continue losing, will be diminished to such a Degree, as, all Circumstances considered, will render it impracticable for them to carry their Point by this Method. But if, becoming desperate, they should change the Plan of their Operations, that is, should suspend the Prosecution of the Siege, and attack the Troops in the Lines, the Fate of *Bergen-op-Zoom* will then depend upon the Event of that Action; which may, perhaps, be known by that Time, or very soon after this Letter shall reach your Hands. I am, &c.

N. L.

[See a Description of *Bergen-op-Zoom*, p 177. and Accounts of the Siege in the Historical Register.]

On the Improvement of Ground, by planting of FRUIT TREES, &c.

MOST Lands are capable of being improved by planting of Fruit Trees for Cyder, Perry, &c. and certainly, if the greatest Improvement in *France* is by planting Vineyards, an equal Improvement must be made by planting Fruit Trees, since of the Fruit may be made as generous a Liquor as the Grape produces.

This Improvement of Land, by planting of Fruit Trees, is thus demonstrated: 1. Eightscore Trees, viz. Red Streaks and golden Pippins, may conveniently be planted on one Acre, each standing 16 Feet distant. 2. The Trees cannot be supposed to bear less than one Bushel on each Tree, one with another, that is, Eightscore Bushels; and 'tis well known, that 20 Bushels of Apples will make a Hoghead of Cyder; so that one Acre will yield eight Hogheads. 3. These eight Hogheads of common Cyder, will make four Hogheads of Cyder Royal, full as good and strong as *French* Wine, which at 2 *d.* per Quart, is 2 *l.* per Hoghead; and so 8 *l.* is produced from one Acre.

But if it be sold at 4 *d.* per Quart, as certainly it may, since this Cyder Royal will be as good as Wine of 18 *d.* per Quart, then the Product of an Acre may be worth 16 *l.* besides the Profit of the Grass or Corn. For if you plant your Trees at the Distance of 20 Feet one Way, and 12 the other (which is still one with 16 Feet beforementioned) you may have Grass between.

Further, if Gooseberries and Currans be planted amongst the Apple Trees, which will prove much the better Husbandry, more than four Hogheads of Wine Royal may be made in a Year of them, and much better than the other; so that at the same Price, viz. 2 *d.* a Quart, there will be 8 *l.* more raised, that is 16 *l.* per Annum from the same Acre of Ground.

But since it is usual for Apple Trees to bear some Four Bushels, some five, six, seven, and upwards, to

20 Bushels, it is very probable that one Tree with another, may bear four Bushels, whence may be produced 16 Hogheads of Cyder Royal; which at 3 *d.* a Quart (that is 3 *l.* the Hoghead) comes to 48 *l.*

The Product of Currans and Gooseberries may amount to much more than 8 *l.* per Annum, at which we have computed it; for I know by Reason and Experience, that Curran Trees, and Gooseberry Trees, well husbanded, may yield one Gallon each, and upon one Rood of Land may be planted 16 Trees, each four Feet asunder, so that one Rood may produce two Bushels of Currans and Gooseberries, and there being eightscore Roods in one Acre, sixteenscore Bushels will grow thereon; which yielding 16 Hogheads of common Wine, make eight Hogheads of Wine Royal; which at 3 *d.* per Quart, comes to 24 *l.* and the 48 *l.* made of Cyder (according to the last Computation) makes 72 *l.* per Annum, at 3 *d.* per Quart; but sold or valued at 6 *d.* per Quart, the total Product from one Acre of Ground (now worth not above 20 *s.* per Annum) will amount to 144 *l.* per Annum.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST.

Please to communicate the following Piece of Secret History to your Female Readers. The Singularity of it may recommend it; and, if they are not the better for it, the Blame will not be mine. In the mean time they are at Liberty to give what Credit they will to the Relation.

IN a full Assembly of Ladies, where there was a Mixture of several Ages, the Conveniences and Inconveniences of the *Hoop Petticoat* happened to be canvassed with great Freedom of Conversation. There were only four Gentlemen present; two of which spoke earnestly in the Debate, one against the other. *FLORIO*, a mettled Spark, of great Volubility of Speech, employed his Wit in Defence of the Mode. *SOPHRONIO*, of riper Years, and fewer Words, reasoned against the Extravagancy of the Fashion. The Opinions of the Assembly were much divided. In order, therefore, to come to a fair Determination, the Ladies laid their Injunctions upon the two Champions to consider the Subject maturely, and to be ready, by that Day se'nnight, to deliver their Sentiments upon the Merits of the Cause: at which Time, they engaged themselves to give them a Hearing at Nine in the Evening. The appointed Hour being come, the Company ranged themselves on either Hand, according to their different Inclinations. On the Right sat the grave Matrons, and on the Left, shone the blooming Virgins; both Parties equally assured of Success, and equally confiding in the Abilities of their Orator. The Damask Settee was placed in the Center, at a convenient Distance from the Audience; when *FLORIO*, observing a profound Silence, and an Impatience in the Looks of his sprightly Patronesses, made his Reverences, and mounting the Silken Rostrum, harangued the Assembly in the following Manner.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I Congratulate my good Fortune, in that I have the Honour to speak before so polite an Audience upon a Theme, whose Diameter and Circumference afford so large a Scope to Eloquence. Were I to handle it Inch by Inch, my Speech would swell in Proportion to the

Am-

Amplitude of my Subject, and I should find myself encompassed with a Luxuriant Circle of Tropes and Figures, round and magnificent as the Hoop I attempt to praise.

I have enquired at the most flourishing Warehouses, and consulted the most knowing Coopers of the Female Sex; but I cannot distinctly learn to whose extensive Genius the Ladies are indebted for this Invention of the Hoop Petticoat. The learned Writers of Antiquity are silent upon the Occasion; which makes me conjecture that the Glory of this pompous Piece of Elegancy is due to the Moderns. Monf. TOURNEFORT, in his Voyage thro' the *Levant*, gives the Description and Figure of a very magnificent Petticoat, worn by the Ladies of *Myconia*, (fair Islanders like yourselves) which may, probably, have been the Original of yours: That, indeed, is full of Plaits, and quilled from Top to Bottom; whereas yours are plain, which is after the grand Gusto in Structures of every Kind.

When I consider the clinging Drapery of your Grandmothers, and compare it with the spreading Coats of this Assembly, I do not so much wonder at the Rudeness of the former, as I am astonished at the Politeness of the present Age. They crept along, as it were, in Fetters; and a Woman with her Head peeping out of a Sack, could hardly be more confined, or make a more *Grotesque* Figure. — On the other Hand, the cupula Coat allows all the Freedom of Motion, the graceful Walk, and the majestick Step; not to mention the Beauty and Splendour of the Foot, which plays visibly within the Circle, and ravishes the watchful Eyes of the Beholder.

When I survey the Structure of this Silken Dome, and contemplate the Convex, or Concave of the Building, I am struck with Admiration at the Ingenuity of Mankind: A Fabrick so ample, and withal so portable, is stupendous! And After-ages, who perhaps may see this Contrivance only in the Paintings of some great Masters, shall with Pain believe what the Justness of the Pencil represents.

Were I to enumerate the Conveniences and Ornaments, which accrue to the Sex from the Use of the Hoop, the Tapers would require snuffing, before my Speech could draw to an End: Therefore, I shall only touch upon two Observations. The first is, that the Compass of the Coat serves to keep the Men at a decent Distance, and appropriates to every Lady a spacious Verge, sacred to herself. In the next Place, the Compliment, allowed in all Times, of comparing a Beauty to a Star, will now quadrate in every respect, when it may, properly, be said of every fair Female, that she moves in her Orb, and shines in her Sphere, in Proportion to a Star in the first Magnitude.

I might, here, mention the vast Benefit the Publick reaps from this Dress, and take Notice of the great Number of Hands employed in building and repairing these beautiful Edifices, were it not too well known to my Hearers. I cannot however, pass over in Silence the particular Encouragement this Mode has given in Whale-fishing, no inconsiderable Branch of the *British* Commerce.

Go on, then, adorable Creatures! to cherish and improve an Ornament, every Way Praise-worthy. Suffer not yourselves to be persuaded to your Downfall, by those who would undermine your main Support. Suspect the Artifices of such as would narrow your Foundation, and resolve to maintain the Establishment of your Charms upon a wide spreading Bottom to the last.

As soon as Florio had finished his Declaration, a young Damself of Fifteen made two exorbitant Steps (measuring at each the Compass of her Hoop) quite across the Room, and with her slender Fingers, tied a Gold Cord, with two large Tassels of Gold, to his Sword; a Present, it seems, which the youthful Part of the Assembly had bespoke for their Orator. This Gallantry performed, Sophronio stood up, and, modestly bowing, went to the Settee; where, standing upon the Floor, he took his Turn to speak.

Gentlemen and Ladies,

I Perceive, by the applauding Smiles, and triumphant Display of the Fans, from the gay Side of this bright Circle, that the Prejudices of Youth will weaken the Force of any Arguments I may draw from Reason to combat the flattering Eloquence of my Antagonist. But when I turn to the unbiased Part of my Audience, I doubt not of a favorable Hearing from them: And, I am persuaded, their Approbation (which ever way it point) will have its proper Influence over the Virgins; since their Modesty will not suffer them to disregard the Judgment of Persons, whose Wisdom and Experience entitle them to Respect.

I have always been of Opinion, that the two principal Articles to be consulted in Dress are Conveniency and Ornament; and that, in both, there should be some Regard had to Frugality, and an inviolable Adherence to Modesty; more especially in the fair Sex. Now, if you would please to consider the Hoop Petticoat impartially, in its most fashionable Dimensions, I fear you will not find it answer to any of these Considerations.

I believe, it would puzzle the quickest Invention to find out one tolerable Conveniency in these Machines. I appeal to the Sincerity of the Ladies, whether they are not a great Incumbrance upon all Occasions (Vanity apart) both at Home and Abroad. What Skill and Management is required to reduce one of these Circles within the Limits of a Chair, or to find a Space for two in a Chariot! And what Precautions must a modest Female take to enter the Door of a private Family, without Obstruction! Then, a vivacious Damsel cannot turn round in a Room, a little inconsiderately, without oversetting every Thing like a Whirlwind. Stands and Tea Tables, Flower Pots, China Jars and Basons, innumerable, perish daily, by this spreading Mischief; which (like a Comet) spares nothing that comes within its Sweep.

Neither is this Fashion more ornamental than convenient. Nothing can be imagined more unnatural, and, consequently, less agreeable. When a slender Virgin stands upon a Basis so exorbitantly wide, she resembles a Tunnel: a Figure of no great Elegancy. And I have seen many fine Ladies of a low Stature, who, when they sail in their Hoops, about an Apartment, look like little Children in Go carts.

The manifest Profuseness of the Dress makes it needless for me to observe how little it is calculated to answer the Purposes of Frugality, especially if we consider, that the Luxuries of a Lady generally bear a Proportion to the Circumference of her Garment. Upon this Account the Master of a Family, who has three or four Hoops to maintain, must be a good Husband in other more necessary Articles, or he will be apt to turn a Malcontent, and think the additional Burden of publick Taxes insupportable.

I come, in the last Place, to speak to the Modesty of this cumbersome, inelegant, expensive Mode. I could easily enlarge upon this Topick, were it not too delicate a Point before such an Audience. It will be sufficient, only to remind the Assembly of what the Gentleman who spoke before me, intimated concerning the visible Play of the Foot; and I wish it could be said, that the watchful Curiosity of the Men was never gratified farther upon certain Occasions; since the Modern Petticoat is but a treacherous Covering to the Unwary. I see, on my Left Hand, Blushes begin to rise, which are more eloquent than any Thing I can say against this Abuse of Cloathing. From these fair Omens I hope for Success.

I have only hinted (without the Varnish of Rhetorick) at such plain Arguments as your own Reflection will readily improve to a full Conviction: the Consequence of which will be, the introducing of a more reasonable Fashion of Coats; or, at least the Reducing the Extravagance of the Hoop within the Bounds of Decency and Moderation.

No sooner had SOPHRONIO retired from the Settee to his Chair,
2 P than

than a grave Lady took out of a Corner Cupboard behind her, a large, massy, Caudie Cup; a comfortable piece of Plate, after the Old English Fashion; and presented it, in the Name of the Matrons, to him, as their Acknowledgment for the signal Services of his Speech. The Wit and Vivacity of FLORIO, and the good Sense and Modesty of SOPHRONIO, were commended on both Sides. But when the two Gentlemen, who did not speak, were desired to gather the Votes of the Company, the Hoop petticoats were approved of by above two Thirds of the Voices.

Description of the SILK-WORM, and its several TRANSFORMATIONS.

THE first is from an Egg about the Bigness of a Mustard-Seed, of a Liver Colour, to a Worm or Caterpillar of a pale Cream Colour inclining to white, with one small dark Circle on each Side upon every Joint, and two half Circles on its Back; having six Feet, viz. three on each Side near the Head, and ten Holders, viz. four on each Side near the Middle of the Body, and one small one on each Side near the Tail. During this Form it undergoes constantly four Sickneses, each lasting about three Days, wherein it feeds not at all, but grows thicker, shorter, and clearer, and at each Sicknes changes its Skin.

The second Change is, from a Worm to an *Aurelia* or *Chrysalis*, of the same Colour as the Egg, having the Shape of a small Plumb, to which it is transformed after its Spinning Time; in which State it lies shut up in hot Countries for 14 or 15 Days, in more temperate ones 18 or 20, without any Food known to us; during which Time, this Insect leaves two Coats, both that of a Worm, when it is changed into an *Aurelia*, and that of an *Aurelia*, when it becomes a Moth in its Silk Case, or Bottom.

The third Transformation is, from an *Aurelia* to a Moth, coming out of its Case, with a Head, Legs, Wings, Horns, &c. For which Passage it makes way by a whitish Water it casts upon the Silk; which moistening, and thereby in a Manner putrefying it, the new Creature eats its Way out thro' the sharp End of the Case, by a Hole as big as itself. There is found no Excrement in the Case, but only the two Skins just mentioned. This last Change into a Moth is the Perfection of this Insect. Soon after the Male and Female Moths are come out of their Cases, they couple, and continue coupled for eight or ten Hours; the Male having spent himself, falleth down, and in a short Time after dieth; and the Female, having first laid her Eggs, shareth the same Fate. The Eggs, when they are first laid, are of a pale Yellow, but in a few Days change into a Liver Colour. And, what is wonderful, these Eggs are kept ten Months in the Year as a dead Thing, taking Life again in their Season.

Note, That Case, Silk-bottom, Cod, Ball, &c. are only divers Names for one and the same Thing.

The Manner of Breeding, &c. of SILK-WORMS, as practised by many young Ladies, and others, of this Kingdom, who keep these Creatures for their Diversion.

AT the Season of the Year for hatching the Silk Worms Eggs (which is about the Beginning of May) they provide some Sheets of fine White Cap Paper, and each of these Sheets they make into the Form of a Dripping Pan, by turning up the Edges of the Paper about an Inch and half on every Side; in these Paper Pans* they put the Silk Worm's Eggs, placing them in the Chamber Windows, where the Sun shines powerfully upon them, and securing them from the Cats, Birds, &c. they there leave them Day and Night to hatch of themselves, and when they perceive the Worms begin to come out of their Eggs, they give them young Mulberry Leaves, or, for want of them,

* There is a Conveniency in feeding the Worms in these Paper Troughs, because they may be the more easily removed, either up Stairs or down, or from one Room to another, if there should be occasion.

they feed the Worms with the Leaves of Lettice, till they can have Mulberry Leaves, and then they keep them constantly to that Diet. And, after this Manner, in these Paper Troughs or Pans, they feed them till their spinning Time, taking Care to clean them every Day, or as often as Occasion requireth it; and if they are minded to remove the Worms to other Troughs or Pans, they give them a few fresh Leaves, and the Worms will come presently upon them. So these Leaves they remove with the Worms upon them; but if the Worms are grown large, they take them gently in their Hands, and put into other Troughs. When the Worms have fed their full Time, and are ready to spin their Silk, they roll up white Paper like a Wafer; these they pin up against the Hangings of a Room, or to Lines tied cross the Room, and in these Papers they put every single Worm, as they perceive it wants to spin, which it will begin to do generally as soon as it is put into the Paper. When the Worm has finished its Case, and changed into a Chrysalis, which is known by hearing it rattle, when it is shaken at the Ear, then they proceed to wind off the Silk, according to their different Methods; never suffering the Moth-Fly to eat it Way out of the Case, not even those that are designed to propagate Seed for the next Year.

A Gentleman who was very particularly curious in his Observations and Experiments upon the Silk-Worm, took this Method in winding off the Silk, viz. As soon as the Worms had finished their Bottoms, and changed into a Chrysalis, he put the Bottoms into warm Water, with some Spirit of Wine in it, which by Experience, he found facilitated the winding off the Silk very much; the Ends he found very easily, and wound it on a Card in his Hand, without any Reel or Machine at all: And as the Silk Cases were wound off, he took the Chrysalis of each, and placed them in one of those clean Paper Pans, erect upon the picked End; and when its Time was accomplished, that it was to enter upon its last Transformation of a Moth-Fly, it assumed its new State, as well as if it had continued the whole Time in its Silk Case; and this Method has been observed by divers other Persons, who wind off the Silk in the same Manner. When the Silk-Moths are come out of their Shells, being perfectly transformed, and are put into such Paper Dripping-Pans, or Troughs, as they were bred in, there will they couple, and lay their Eggs; when that is over, the Papers with the Eggs upon them (for one should never attempt to take the Eggs off) are to be put into a Chest or Trunk one upon another, without any other Art or Means, there to remain till the next Spring.

Note, The Author was credibly informed, of some Ladies in England, who keep great Numbers of Silk Worms, that beside the Pleasure they take in feeding and observing those wonderful Creatures, they make Use of the Silk-Bottom, which they cut (after the outer Sleeve or Down is off) into artificial Flowers, to wear on their Heads; which they themselves paint and colour, to imitate Nature, and is thought to be the most fitting Thing in being for that Purpose.

An ALGEBRAICAL QUESTION.

AT Thebes, in the Street that was called *Prætidis*, stood the Temple of *Euclia*, 76 Feet high; opposite to which stood the Temple of *Bocdromius Apollo*, which was 57 Feet high; and, at a certain Distance from these two Temples was placed an Obelisk; their three Distances make the three Sides of a Triangle. If a Line be produced from the Base of the Obelisk, and to cut the Distance Line of the two Temples, at right Angles, the Segment of the Line next to *Euclia* is 44. 56; the other is 69. 44. Upon this Line, at 100 Feet Distance from the Obelisk, was placed the Statue of a *Lion*, cut in Marble, equidistant from the Tops of each Temple and Obelisk, which was said to be dedicated by *Hercules*, when he had defeated *Erchinus*, King of the *Orcaomenians*. What was the Distance of the Lion from the Basis of the two Temples, the Height of the Obelisk, and its Distance from them also?

Of the Invention of the MARINERS COMPASS.

THE attractive Property of the Loadstone has been known in all Ages. *Thales*, surprized with so constant an Effect, ascribed to it a Soul. *Plato*, *Aristotle*, and *Pliny*, have made Mention of this Attraction; but neither they, nor any other, down to the 11th Century, or even to the Beginning of the 12th, knew that the Loadstone suspended, or, floating on the Water, by Means of a Piece of Cork, always turned one and the same Point towards the North. Even the Person who made this Remark went no farther; he had no Notion of the Importance and Use of that wonderful Discovery.

These two Properties of attracting Iron, and of turning towards the North, being known, some Virtuosi repeated the Experiments, by floating in a Vessel of Water, a Piece of Iron and a Loadstone upon Corks, that they might meet with no Obstacle; they observed, that when the Piece of Iron was rubbed upon the Loadstone, it acquired the Virtue of turning to the North, and of attracting, as the Loadstone did, Needles and small Pieces of Iron. From one Experiment to another, they came to the laying a Needle, touched by the Loadstone, on two Bits of Straw upon Water, which they observed constantly pointed to the North. They were in a fair Road to the grand Discovery, but had not yet attained to the Knowledge of what is called the Compass.

The first Use which the Virtuosi made of this Discovery, was to impose upon the Simple, by a Shew of Magick: For Example, they made a little Swan, which was hollow, and floated upon the Water, carrying in his Beak a Lizard, or a young Snake; this Swan pursued a Piece of Bread which was held to it at the End of a Knife whatever Way it was turned or moved; which greatly surprized such Spectators as were ignorant that the Knife had acquired the Virtue of attracting Iron, by being touched upon the Loadstone.

Men, more sedate, applied this Experiment to Navigation; and a Poet of the 12th Century acquaints us, that the *French* Pilots made Use of a Needle touched upon the Loadstone, which they called *La Marinette*. Soon after, instead of floating these Needles upon the Surface of the Water upon Straw or Cork, which the Motion of the Ship agitated too much, an intelligent Workman thought of suspending the Needle exactly in its Centre, upon an immovable Point, that it might have full Liberty to play and turn towards the Pole. Another Workman, in the 14th Age, thought of laying over this Needle a very light Circle of Paste-board, on which the four Cardinal Points, and the principal Winds were marked out, and the whole Circle divided into the 360 Degrees of the Horizon. The little Machine suspended in a Box, which Box itself was hung pretty near like the Mariners Lamps, answered the Hopes of the Inventor; for however the Ship might change its Situation, the Needle always faithfully turned to the North, distinguished on the Paste-board by a *Flower-de-luce*; and the other Points of the Wind, marked as aforesaid, pointed out the Course that was held, and the Winds which they were to guard against.

But it happened in this Invention, as in those of Mills, Clocks, and Printing, that no one knows the Name of the Inventor: Many have had a Share in them, they being discovered by little and little, and brought to Perfection by Degrees.

We may hence see what Judgment we ought to make of the Disputes subsisting among several Nations laying Claim to the Invention of the Compass. The *Italians* decide in favour of *Flavio Gioia*, who, in 1302, made at *Melphis*, in the Kingdom of *Naples*, the first Compass that ever was seen. The *French* are very far from acquiescing in this Decision; they allege, that even in the 12th Century, the Needle was in Use among them for the regulating of their Navigation; and bring as a Proof, that all Nations copied after a *French* Workman, who produced the first Compass, the North Pole being every where marked with a *Flower-de-luce*.

The *English*, if they do not take upon them the Discovery itself, yet they claim the Honour of having brought it to Perfection, by the Manner of suspending the Box which holds the Needle. They say in their own Favour, that the Names which the Compass bears, were received from them by all other Nations, at the Time they communicated the Compass to them brought to a commodious Form; that it is called the *Sea Compass*, or *Circle of Mariners*, from the two *English* Words, *Mariners Compass*; and from the *English* Word *Box*, the *Italians* have made their *Bossola*, as they change the Name *Alexander* to *Alessandro*.

Others endeavour to give the Honour of this Invention to the *Chinese*; but as to this very Day they float their Needle upon Cork, formerly the Practice in *Europe*, we may very well suppose that *Marco Paolo*, or other *Venetians* who went to *India* and *China* by the *Red Sea*, communicated this important Experiment in the very Extremities of *Asia*, even as early as in the 13th Century; and that since that Time, by different Pilots, the Use of it has been brought to its present Perfection among us.

This Needle, besides its Inclination to the North, has two other Motions, one of Declination, by which it recedes some Degrees from the true Meridian Line of the Sun's Shade at Noon; the other of Inclination, by which it bends its Northern Point towards the Earth, as if its being touched or animated by the Loadstone, added a Weight to that End: This obliges to the loading the South End, to keep it horizontally poised, and in true Equilibrio.

The Knowledge of the Loadstone's Tendency carries us from one End of the World to the other; and a Compass of a Crown Piece is sufficient to steer into our Havens the Productions of the four Quarters of the World. It is, indeed, this Invention, brought to the Perfection it attained to in the 14th Century, which gives Date to the Revival of Geography, of Trade, of Natural History, and of true Physicks.

R E C E I P T.

By Experience, found very beneficial to be given to Beasts to prevent Infection.

To every Ox, Steer, or Cow, give a Decoction of one Pound of Angelica, Stalks and Leaves, a large Handful of Rue, chopt small, boil'd in six Quarts of Water till reduc'd to two and a half; then strain the Water from it, and put an equal Quantity of Vinegar to it, and one Ounce of Anniseed pounded fine. Give a Pint of this Liquor every Morning fasting, a Pint at Noon, and another at Night, for three Days successively; bleed your Beast the second Morning, taking two Quarts if the Beast be able to bear it.

A curious MONUMENT, erected in the North Isle of Westminster-Abbey, by Mr Scheemaker, to the Memory of the late Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt. has the following Inscription.

To the Memory of
Sir CHARLES WAGER, Knt.
Admiral of the White,
First Commissioner of the Admiralty,
And Privy Counsellor:
A Man of great Natural Talents,
Improv'd by Industry and long Experience;
Who bore the highest Commands,
And pass'd thro' the greatest Employments,
With Credit to himself,
And Honour to his Country.
He was, in his private Life,
Humane, Temperate, Just, and Bountiful:
In publick Station,
Valiant, Prudent, Wise, and Honest;
Easy of Access to all;
Steady and Resolute in his Conduct;
So remarkably happy in his Presence of Mind,
That no Danger ever discomposed him.
Esteem'd and Favour'd by his King,
Belov'd and Honour'd by his Country,
He died 24th of May, 1743, Aged 77.

Those mark'd † are Roman Catholics, or do not sit in the House; k. g. Knight of the Garter; k. t. Knight of the Thistle; k. b. Knight of the Bath; p. c. Privy Counsellor; u. a. under Age. Those all in Italick represent Scotland, n. new elected.

The HOUSE of PEERS.

HIS Royal Highness Frederick, Prince of Wales, k. g.
His Royal Highness William, Duke of Cumberland, k. g.

Great Officers who precede Dukes.

Dr John Potter, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury

Philip Yorke, Lord Hardwicke Lord, High Chancellor of Great Britain.

Dr Thomas Herring, Lord Archbishop of York

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Duke of Dorset, Lord President of the Council

John Earl Gower, Lord Privy Seal

William Cavendish, Duke of Devonshire, Lord Steward of his Majesty's Household

Charles Fitzroy, Duke of Grafton, Lord Chamberlain of his Majesty's Household

DUKES.

Edward Howard, Duke of Norfolk †
Charles Seymour, Somerset, k. g.

Created by King Charles II.

William Fitzroy, Cleveland

Charles Lennox, Richmond, k. g.

Charles Fitzroy, Grafton, k. g.

Noel Somerset, Beaufort

Charles Beauclerk, St Albans, k. g.

Created by King William III.

Charles Powlett, Bolton

Thomas Osborne, Leeds

John Russell, Bedford, p. c.

William Cavendish, Devonshire, k. g.

Created by Queen Anne.

Charles Spencer, Marlborough, k. g.

John Manners, Rutland

John Montagu, Montagu, k. g.

Cosmos-George Gordon, Gordon, n.

Archibald Campbell, Argyll, p. c. n.

Charles Douglas, Dover

James Hamilton, Brandon

Created by King George I.

Peregrine Bertie, Ancaster

Evelyn Pierpoint, Kingston, k. g.

Tho Holles Pelham, Newcastle, k. g.

William Bentinck, Portland, k. g.

Robert Montagu, Manchester

Henry Bridges, Chandos, k. b.

Lionel Cranfield Sackville, Dorset, k. g.

John Egerton, Bridgewater

MARQUISSES.

Created by King James II.

Wm Herbert, Marquis of Powis †

Created by King William III.

William Ker, Lothian, k. t. n.

John Hay, Tweeddale, n.

Created by King George II.

Tho. Wentworth, Rockingham, k. b.

EARLS.

George Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury †

Edward Stanley, Derby

Theophilus Hastings, Huntington

Henry Herbert, Pembroke

Henry Clinton, Lincoln

Henry Bowes, Howard, Suffolk and Berkshire

James Cecil, Salisbury

Brownlow Cecil, Exeter

James Compton, Northampton

Edward Rich, Warwick & Holland

William Fielding, Denbigh

John Fane, Westmoreland

Charles Mordaunt, Peterborough

Harry Gray, Stamford

Daniel Finch, Winchelsea and Nottingham

Philip Dormer Stanhope, Chesterfield, k. g.

Sacville Tuiton, Thanet

John Montagu, Sandwich

Henry Hyde, Clarendon and Rochester

William Capel, Essex, u. a.

George Brudenel, Cardigan

Richard Annesley, Anglesey

Henry Howard, Carlisle

Francis Scot, Doncaster

Richard Boyle, Burlington

Anthony Ashley Cooper, Shaftsbury

George Henry Lee, Litchfield

John Robartes, Radnor

Augustus Berkeley, Berkeley, k. t.

Willoughby Bertie, Abingdon

Baptist Noel, Gainsborough

Robert D'Arcy, Holderness

Other Lewis Windsor Hickman, Plymouth, u. a.

William Stafford Howard, Stafford †

Created by King William III.

Thomas Lumley Saunderson, Scarborough, k. b.

George Booth, Warrington

Richard Newport, Bradford

William Henry Zulestein, Rochford

William Anne-Van Keppel, Albemarle, k. b.

William Coventry, Coventry

William Villers, Jersey

Henry D'Auverquerque, Grantbam

Created by Queen Anne

John Paulet, Paulet

Francis Godolphin, Godolphin

Geo. Cholmondeley, Cholmondeley, k. b.

SCOTS PEERS.

Who take Place of all English Peers created after the Union.

John Lindsay, Earl of Crawford

John Leslie, Rothes

James Douglas, Morton, k. t.

James Stuart, Murray

William Home, Home

James Maitland, Lauderdale

John Campbell, Loudon

James Ogilvy, Finlater

Alexander Leslie, Leven

Gordon, Aberdeen

John Murray, Dunmore

John Carmichael, Hyndford

The following created since the Union.

Edward Harley, Oxford

William Wentworth, Strathford

Laurence Shirley, Ferrers

William Legge, Dartmouth

Created by King George I.

Henry Paget, Uxbridge

Charles Bennet, Tankerville, k. t.

Heneage Finch, Aylesford

John Hervey, Bristol

George Montague Donk, Halifax

John Carteret, Granville

Geo. Augustus Yelverton, Sussex, u. a.

William Cowper, Cowper

Philip Stanhope, Stanhope

Philip Sherrard, Harborough

George Parker, Macclesfield

Thomas Fermor, Pomfret, k. b.

William Graham, Graham

Robert Ker, Ker

Created by King George II.

James Waldegrave, Waldegrave

Benjamin Mildmay, Fitzwalter

John Ashburnham, Ashburnham, u. a.

Thomas Howard, Effingham

Robert Walpole, Orford, k. b.

William Stanhope, Harrington

William Pulteney, Bath

John Waller, Portsmouth

Thomas Coke, Leicester, k. b.

Hugh Fortescue, Clinton, k. b.

Francis Greville, Brooke

John Levison Gower, Gower

John Hobbs, Buckinghamshire, k. b.

Wm Fitzwilliams, Fitzwilliams, k. b.

VISCOUNTS.

Price Devereux, Viscount Hereford

Anthony Browne, Montagu †

Richary Fienes, Say and Sele

Thomas Bellafaye, Fauconberg

Charles Townshend, Townshend

Thomas Thyme, Weymouth

William Hatton, Hatton

Created by King William III.

Henry Lowther, Lonsdale

Created by King George I.

John St John, St John

Richard Temple, Cobham

Hugh Boscawen, Falmouth

Simon Harcourt, Harcourt

Byng, Torrington

Created by King George II.

James Fitzgerald, —

Jacob Bouverie, Folkestone

BARONS.

Geo. Nevil, Lord Abergavenny, u. a.

James Touchet, Audley †

Algernoon Seymour, Percy

John West de la War, k. b.

Ferdinando Dudley Lea, Dudley

Charles Stourton, Stourton †

Richard Verney, Willoughby de Brook

Edward Wentworth, Wentworth

James Murray, Strange, k. t.

Hugh Willoughby, Willoughby

Francis North, North and Guilford

William Ferdinand Carey, Hunsdon

John St John, St John

Robert Petre, Petre † u. a.

Henry Arundel, Arundel †

John Bligh, Clifton

Charles Dormer, Dormer †

Henry Roper, Teynham

Charles Maynard, Maynard

Thomas Leigh, Leigh

William Byron, Byron

John Ward, Ward

Marmaduke Langdale, Langdale †

John Berkeley, Berkeley

Charles Cornwallis, Cornwallis

John Arundel, Arundel

Fulwar Craven, Craven

Hugh Clifford, Clifford †

Edward Stawel, Stawel

Created by King William III.

Charles Butler, Lord Butler

Gilbert Vane, Barnard

Created by Queen Anne.

Francis Seymour Conway, Conway

George William Harvey, Harvey

John Boyle, Boyle

George Hay, Hay

Herbert Windsor, Montjoy

Buffy Mansel, Mansel

Francis Willoughby, Middleton

Thomas Trevor, Trevor

Samuel Masham, Masham

Thomas Foley, Foley

Ailan Bathurst, Bathurst

Created by King George I.

Richard Onslow, Lord Onslow

Robert Marham, Romney

Charles Cadogan, Cadogan

Matthew Ducie Morton, Ducie

Peter King, King

Created by King George II.

John Monson, Lord Monson, k. b.

Robert Raymond, Raymond

Philip York, Hardwicke

William Talbot, Talbot

Henry Bromley, Montford

Stephen Fox, Ilchester

John How, Chedworth

Richard Edgecumbe, Edgecumbe

Samuel Sandys, Sandys

Henry Arthur Herbert, Herbert

Bruce Brudenel, Bruce

George Anson, Anson

Henry Liddell, Ravensworth

Anthony Duncomb, Feversham

Thomas Archer, Archer

The following Persons are PEERESSES

of the Realm, in their own Right,

either by Descent or Creation.

Jemima Campbell, Marchioness Grey

Melesina de Schulerberg, Countess

of Walsingham, Wife of the Earl

of Chesterfield

Margaret Coningsby, Countess of

Coningsby

Amelia Sophia Walmoden, Countess

of Yarmouth

Margaret Tufton Baronesse Clifford,

Wife of the Earl of Leicester

ARCHBISHOPS.

Dr John Potter, Lord Archbishop of

Canterbury

Dr Thomas Herring, Lord Arch-

bishop of York

BISHOPS.

Dr Edmund Gibson, Lord Bishop of

London

Dr Edward Chandler, Durham

Dr Benjamin Hoadley, Winchester

Dr Joseph Wilcox, Rochester

Dr Richard Smallbroke, Litchfield

and Coventry

Dr Samuel Peploe, Chester

Dr Thomas Sherlock, Salisbury

Dr Robert Butts, Ely

Dr Martin Benson, Gloucester

Dr Thomas Secker, Oxford

Dr Isaac Maddox, Worcester

Dr Thomas Gooch, Norwich

Dr Joseph Butler, Bristol

Dr Matthias Mawson, Chichester

Dr John Gilbert, Landaff

Dr Edward Wiles, Bath and Wells

Dr Matthew Hutton, Bangor

Dr John Thomas, Lincoln

Dr Samuel Lisle, St Asaph

Dr Richard Trevor, St Davids

Ld James Beauclerk, D. D. Hereford

Dr George Lavington, Exeter

Dr Richard Osbaldeston, Carlisle

A LIST of the MEMBERS returned for the ensuing PARLIAMENT.

205

[The Members not in the last Parliament are in this *Italic Character*. The Figure before the Name shews for how many Parliaments they have been elected. Compared with the Returns to the CROWN OFFICE.

ABINGDON, Berks. John Morton AGMONDESHAM, Bucks. 3 Sir Henry Marshal, Kt 2 Wm Drake ST ALBANS, Hertfordsh. 2 James West Sir Peter Thompson ALDBOROUGH, Suffolk. William Windham Philip Fonnereau ALDBOROUGH, Yorksh. 3 Andrew Wilkinon 2 Nathaniel Newnham ALLERTON, (North) Yorksh. 5 Henry Pierse 5 Henry Lafcelles ANDOVER, Hampshire. 2 Visc. Lymington 3 John Pollen ANGLESEA, Wales. Sir Nicholas Bayley APULBY, Westmoreland. 4 Sir John Ramsden 2 Randle Wilbraham ARUNDEL, Sussex. 3 Garton Orme Theobald Taaffe ASHBURTON, Devonsh. 2 John Arscot 4 John Harris AYLESBURY, Bucks. 4 Earl of Inchequin 2 Edw. Willes BANBURY, Oxfordshire. 2 John Willes BARNSTAPLE, Devonsh. 3 Henry Rolle Thomas Benson BATH Somersetsh. 5 Gen. George Wade Robert Henly BEAUMARIS, Wales. 1 Lord Visc. Bulkeley BEDFORDSHIRE. Sir Danvers Osborne, Bart. Thomas Alstone BEDFORD. 4 Thomas Gore John Offley BEDWIN, Gr. Wilts. 2 Sir Edward Turner Wm Scot BERKSHIRE. 2 Lafcelles Metcalf Wm Sloper BERKSHIRE. 3 Penystone Powney 2 Henry Pye, jun. BERWICK UPON TWEED. 3 Lord Visc. Barrington 3 Thomas Watfon BEVERLY, Yorksh. 5 Charles Pelham Sir William Codrington, Bart. BEWDLEY, Worcesterfh. BISHOPSCASTLE, Salop. Samuel Child John Robinson Lytton. BLECHINGLY, Surrey. 5 Sir Kenrick Clayton, Bart. 3 Wm Clayton BODMIN, Cornwall. 4 John Laroche 3 Sir Wm Irby, Bart. BORALSTON, Devonsh. 4 Sir Wm Harbord Sir Francis Henry Drake, Bart. BOROUGHBRIDGE, Yorksh. 2 Wm Murray Solicitor General 2 Earl of Dalkeith	BOSSINEY, Cornw. 8 Edw. Wortley Richard Heath BOSTON, Lincolnsh. 2 Lord Vere Bertie 2 John Michell BRACKLEY, Northamp. 2 Sewallis Shirley Richard Lyttelton BRAMBER, Sussex. 3 Capt. Harry Gough 2 Joseph Damer BRECONSHIRE. 5 Thomas Morgan BRECON-TOWN. 3 John Talbot BRIDGEWATER, Somerset. 9 Rt Hon. Geo. Doddington Peregrine Paulet BRIDPORT, Dorset. 2 James Grenville John Frederick Pinnery BRIDGNORTH, Salop. 3 Sir Thomas Whitmore Arthur Weaver BRISTOL. 3 Edw. Southwell 2 Robert Hoblyn BUCKINGHAMSHIRE. 4 Sir William Stanhope 2 Richard Lowndes BUCKINGHAM TOWN. 3 Richard Grenville 2 George Grenville CALLINGTON. 2 Hon. Horatio Walpole 6 Thomas Copleston CARNE, Wilts. 2 Col. Wm Elliot Wm Northey CAMBRIDGESHIRE. 2 Philip Yorke 2 Soame Jenyns CAMBRIDGE TOWN. 3 Lord Duplin. 6 Samuel Shephard CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY. 4 Hon. Edw. Finch 5 Hon. Thomas Townshend. CAMELFORD, Cornw. Earl of Londonderry Samuel Martyn CANTERBURY. 2 Thomas Best Matthew Robinson, jun. CARDIFFE, Glamorgansh. 3 Herbert Mackworth, CARDIGANSHIRE. John Lloyd CARDIGAN TOWN. John Simmons CARLISLE, Cumberland. 4 Gen. Howard 2 John Stanwix CARMARTHENSHIRE. 2 John Vaughan CARMARTHEN TOWN. 2 Thomas Matthews, sen. CARNARVANSHERE. 2 William Bodvel CARNARVAN. 7 Sir Thomas Wynn CASTLERISING, Norfolk. 3 Rob. Ld Luxborough Thomas Howard CHESHIRE. 7 Charles Cholmondeley 3 John Crewe, jun. CHESTER. 4 Sir Rob. Grosvenor 2 Philip Henry Warburton	CHICHESTER, Sussex. 2 Lord Visc. Bury 2 John Page CHIPPENHAM, Wilts. 2 Sir Edmund Thomas 3 Edward Bayntun-Rolt CHIP. WICOMB, Bucks. 5 Edmund Waller Edmund Waller, jun. CHRISTCHURCH, Hants. 4 Charles Armand Powlet 3 Edward Hooger, jun. CIRENCESTER, Gloucester. 7 Henry Bathurst Thomas Master, jun. CLIFTON, Dartmouth. 5 Walter Carey 3 John Jeffries CLITHERO, Lanc. 10 Thomas Lister 2 Sir Nathaniel Curzon COCKERMOUTH, Cumb. 3 Sir Charles Wyndham 4 Brig. John Mordaunt COLCHESTER, Essex. 2 Charles Gray Hon. Richard Savage Nassau CORFCASTLE, Dorset. 2 Henry Banks John Bond CORNWALL. 2 Sir Coventry Carew, Bart. 3 Sir John Moleworth, Bart. COVENTRY, Warwick. 2 Lord Petersham 2 Wm Grove CRICKLADE, Wilts. 4 Wm Rawlinson Earle Capt. John Gore CUMBERLAND. 10 Sir James Lowther, Bart. 2 Sir John Pennington, Bart. DENBIGHSHIRE. 5 Sir Watkin Williams Wynne DENBIGH. Richard Middleton of Chirk DERBYSHIRE. 2 Marquis of Hartington 5 Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. DERBY. 2 Wm Lord Visc. Duncannon 4 John Stanhope DEVIZES, Wilts. 3 John Garth William Willy DEVONSHIRE. 3 Sir William Courtney, Bart. 2 Sir Rich. Wauwick Bampfylde, Bt. DORCHESTER. 4 John Browne 2 Nathaniel Gundry DORSETSHIRE. 7 George Chafin 2 George Pitt DOVER. 2 Lord George Sackville 3 Thomas Revel DOWNTON, Wilts. 3 George Littleton 2 George Proctor DROITWICH, Worcester. Samuel Masham 2 Thomas Foley, jun. Francis Winnington. Double Return DUNHIVID, or LAUNCESTON, Cornwall. 4 Sir William Morice, Bart. Sir John St Aubin, Bart. DUNWICH, Suffolk. 7 Sir George Downing Miles Barnes	DURHAM County. 4 George Bowes 5 Henry Vane DURHAM. 3 Henry Lampton 2 John Tempest EASTLOW, Cornw. 3 Francis Gashry 2 John Buller ST EDMUNDSBURY. 2 Lord Visc. Peterham Felton Harvey ESSEX. 4 Sir Robert Abdy William Harvey EVEHAM, Worcesterfh. 8 Sir John Kuthout, Bart. 2 Edward Rudge EXETER. 2 Humphry Sydenham John Tuckfield EYE, Suffolk. 4 Col. Edw. Cornwallis 3 Col. Townshend. FLINTSHIRE. Sir Thomas Mestyn FLINT. Kyffin Williams FOWEY, Cornw. 4 Jonathan Rashley George Edgecumbe GATTON, Surrey. 3 George Newland 2 Paul Humfrey ST GERMAINS, Cornw. 5 Richard Eliot Thomas Potter GLAMORGANSHIRE. 2 Charles Edwyn GLOUCESTERSHIRE. 2 Norborne Berkley 3 Thomas Chester GLOUCESTER. 5 John Selwyn 7 Benjamin Bathurst GRAMPOUND, Cornw. 2 Lord George Bentink Thomas Hawkins GRANTHAM, Lincolnsh. 2 John Marquis of Granby 2 Sir John Cust, Bart. GRIMSBY, Lincolnsh. 2 William Locke John Gore EAST-GRINSTEAD, Sussex. 2 Whistler Webster Sydney Stafford Smith GUILDFORD, Surrey. 4 Richard Onflow Sir John Elkwall, Bart. HARWICH, Essex. 2 Lord Visc. Coke 3 John Philipon HASLEMERE, Surrey. 5 Gen. James Oglethorpe 5 Peter Burrel HASTINGS, Sussex. 5 James Pelham 2 Andrew Stone HAVERFORD-WEST. William Edwards HELSTONE, Cornw. 2 Francis Godolphin 4 John Evelyn HEREFORDSHIRE. 5 Velters Cornwall Lord Harley HEREFORD. Henry Cornwell Dan. Leighton
---	---	--	--

- HERTFORDSHIRE.**
 1 Charles Gore
William Paggen Hale
HERTFORD.
 3 George Harrison.
 3 Nathaniel Brassey
HEYDON, Yorksh.
 2 Luke Robinson
John Sawille
HEYTESBURY, Wilts.
 3 Pierce A'Court
William Ashe
HIGHAM-FERRERS.
John Hill, late Commissioner of the Customs.
HINDON, Wilts.
Johns Cmyas
Bijie Richards
HONYTON, Devon.
 6 Sir William Yonge
John Heath
HORSHAM, Suffex.
 3 Col. Charles Ingram
Hon. Charles Ingram, jun.
HUNTINGDONSHIRE.
 4 Edward Wortley Montagu, jun.
 2 Coulson Fellowes
HUNTINGDON.
 3 Edward Montagu
 2 Kellond Courtenay
HYTHE, Kent.
 4 William Granville
 3 Thomas Hales
ILCHESTER, Somerset.
 4 Francis Fane
Thomas Lockyer
IPSWICH, Suffolk.
 5 Edward Vernon
 3 Samuel Kent
ST IVES, Cornw.
 3 John Bristow
Lord Hobart
KENT.
 4 Sir Edward Deering
 2 Sir Roger Twyden
KINGSTON UPON HULL.
Lord Robert Manners
Thomas Carter
KNARESBOROUGH, Yorksh.
 6 Sir Henry Slingsby, Bart.
 6 Richard Arundel
LANCASHIRE.
 10 Richard Shuttleworth
 2 Lord Strange
LANCASTER.
 2 Francis Reynolds
Edward Marton
LEICESTERSHIRE.
 3 Edward Smith
Wrightson Mundy
LEICESTER.
 4 James Wigley
 3 George Wrighte
LEOMINSTER, Herefordshire.
Sir Robert Cornwal, Bart.
James Peachy
LESKARD, Cornwall.
 4 George Lee
 2 Charles Trelawney
LESTWITHEL, Cornwall.
 2 Richard Edgcumbe
James Edw. Colleton
LEWES, Suffex.
 2 Sir Francis Prole
Thomas Sergefen
LINCOLNSHIRE.
 6 Robert Vyner
 3 Thomas Whichcote
LINCOLN.
 2 Hon. Charles Monson
 2 Coningsby Sibthorpe
LITCHFIELD, Stafford.
Hon. Richard Leveson Gower
Thomas Anson
LIVERPOOL.
 5 Thomas Brereton
 3 Richard Gildart
- LONDON.**
 2 Sir William Calvert
 5 Sir John Barnard
Slingsby Bethel
Stephen Theodore Janssen
LUDLOW, Salop.
 3 Col. Richard Herbert
 4 Sir William Corbet
LUDGERSHAL, Wilts.
George Augustus Selwyn
Thomas Farrington
LYME, Dorsetsh.
 5 Henry Holt Henley
 5 John Scrope
LYMINGTON, Southampton.
 2 Henry Burrard
 2 Col. Charles Powlet
LYNN, Norfolk.
 3 Sir John Turner
Horace Walpole, jun.
MAIDSTONE, Kent.
Major Fairfax
 2 William Horsmonden Turner
MALDEN, Essex.
 2 Sir Richard Lloyd
 2 Robert Colebrooke
MALMSBURY, Wilts.
 2 James Douglas
John Lee
MALTON, Yorksh.
 5 Hon. Henry Finch
 2 John Mostyn
MARLBOROUGH, Wilts.
 9 Sir John Hynd Cotton
John Talbot, jun.
MARLOW, Bucks.
 2 William Ockenden
Merrick Burrel
ST MAWS, Cornw.
 6 William Lord Sundon
 2 Robert Nugent
MELCOMB, Dorsetsh.
 Welbore Ellis
 Richard Plummer
 3 George Dodington
 2 Edmund Hungate Beagham
MERIONETH COUNTY.
 3 William Vaughan
ST MICHAEL, Cornwall.
 2 Albert Nisbet
Thomas Clarke
MIDHURST, Suffex.
 3 Sir John Peachy, Bart.
 5 Sir Thomas Bootle
MIDDLESEX.
 3 Sir Hugh Smithson
Sir William Beauchamp Proctor, Bt.
MILBORN-PORT, Somerset.
 5 Michael Harvey
 2 Jeffery French
 Thomas Medlycott
 Charles Churchill *Double Return*
MINEHEAD, Somerset.
 2 Piercy Wyndham Obrian
Charles Whitworth
MONMOUTHSHIRE.
 2 Capel Hanbury
William Morgan of Tredegar.
MONMOUTH.
Fulk Greville of Wilbury, Wilts.
MORPETH, Northumb.
 4 Lord Limerick
 3 Robert Ord
MONTGOMERYSHIRE.
Edward Kynaston.
MONTGOMERY.
Henry Herbert
NEWARK ON TRENT.
 6 Lord William Manners
 2 Job Staunton Charlton
NEWCASTLE UNDER LINE.
 4 Baptist Leveson Gower
Lord Parker
NEWCASTLE UPON TYNE.
 3 Walter Blackett
Matthew Ridley
- NEWPORT, Cornwall.**
 3 Nicholas Herbert
 2 Thomas Bury
NEWPORT, Hants.
Thomas Lee Dummer
Capt. Bluet Wallop
NEWTON, Lancashire.
 2 Peter Leigh
Sir Thomas Egerton
NEWTON, Hants.
 3 Sir John Barrington
 4 Col. Maurice Becland
NORFOLK.
 3 Armine Wodehouse
Hon. George Townshend
NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.
 3 Sir Edmund Isham, Bart.
 13 Thomas Cartwright
NORTHAMPTON.
 5 Hon. George Compton
 2 George Montagu
NORTHUMBERLAND.
 5 Sir William Milnes, Bart.
 3 John Fenwick
NORWICH.
 10 Horatio Walpole, sen.
Lord Hobart, Son of the Earl of Buck.
NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.
Lord Robert Sutton
John Thornbagb
NOTTINGHAM.
 2 Sir Charles Sedley
Lord Vile, Hants
OKHAMPTON, Devonshire.
 3 George Littleton
 4 Thomas Pitt
ORFORD, Suffolk.
 3 Henry Legge
Hon. Col. Waldegrave
OXFORDSHIRE.
 3 Sir James Dashwood
 2 Morris Bertie
OXFORD CITY.
 5 Thomas Rowney
 3 Philip Herbert
OXFORD UNIVERSITY.
 4 Lord Vile, Cornbury
 2 Peregrine Palmer
PEMBROKESHIRE.
 5 William Owen
PEMBROKE.
 5 William Owen
PENRYN, Cornw.
 2 Col. George Boscawen
 2 Col. Henry Conway
PETERBOROUGH, Northamp.
 8 Edward Wortley
 2 Matthew Lamb.
PETERSFIELD, Southamp.
 2 John Jolliffe
 3 William Conolly
PLYMOUTH, Devon.
 5 Lord Vere Beauclerk
 4 Arthur Stert
PLYMPTON, Devon.
 12 Richard Edgcumbe
 2 Capt. George Edgcumbe
PONTEFRAC, Yorksh.
 2 George Morton Pitt
Hon. William Monkton
POOLE, Dorsetshire.
 3 Joseph Gullston
George Trenchard
PORTPIGHAM (Weston).
 2 John Frederick
 4 William Noel
PORTSMOUTH, Hants.
 2 Isaac Towfend
 4 Thomas Gore
PRESTON, Lancashire.
 4 Nicholas Fazakerly
 2 James Shuttleworth
QUEENBOROUGH, Kent
 3 Richard Evans
 2 Thomas Naenham
RADNOKSHIRE.
 5 Sir Humphry Howarth
- RADNOR TOWN.**
 6 Thomas Lewis of Harpton
READING, Berks.
John Conyers
Richard Nevil Aldworth
RET FORD, Nottinghamshire.
 4 John White
 2 William Mellish
RICHMOND, Yorksh.
 5 Sir Conyers Darcy
 6 John Yorke
RIPPON, Yorksh.
 5 William Aislabe
Sir Charles Vernon, Bart.
ROCHESTER, Kent.
 2 Sir Chaloner Ogle
 5 David Pollhill
NEW ROMNEY, Kent.
 2 Sir Francis Dashwood
 6 Henry Furnese
RUTLANDSHIRE.
 3 James Noel
Brownlow Lord Burleigh
RYE, Suffex.
 9 Sir John Norris
 9 Philips Gybbon
RYGATE, Surrey.
 2 Hon. Philip Yorke
Charles Cocks
SALOP County.
 4 Sir John Astley
 3 Richard Lytton
SALOP Town.
 4 Sir Richard Corbett
 3 William Kinaston
SALTASH, Cornwall.
 4 Thomas Corbet
Edward Boscawen
SANDWICH, Kent.
 6 Sir George Oxenden, Bt
 2 John Cleveland
NEW SARUM.
Hon. William Bouverie
Edward Poore
OLD SARUM.
 3 Sir William Irby, Bt
 3 Thomas Pitt
SCARBOROUGH, Yorksh.
 2 Edwin Lascelles
 4 Gen. Roger Handasyde
SEAFORD, Suffex.
 5 William Hay
 3 Rt Hon. William Pitt
SHAFTSBURY, Dorsetshire.
 2 George Pitt
Cutburt Ellison.
SHOREHAM, Suffex.
 2 Charles Frederick
 2 Robert Bristow
SOMERSETSHIRE.
 3 Thomas Prowse
 2 Sir Charles Kemys Tynte
SOUTHAMPTON COUNTY.
 6 Lord Harry Powlett
Francis Witbed.
SOUTHAMPTON.
 3 Peter Delme
Anthony Langley Swimmer
SOUTH WARK.
 2 Alexander Hume
William Belchier
STAFFORDSHIRE.
 6 Hon. William Leveson Gower
 5 Sir Walter Wagstaff Bagot
STAFFORD.
John Robins
 3 William Chetwynd
STAMFORD, Lincolnshire.
Brownlow Lord Burleigh
John Proby, jun.
STEYNING, Suffex.
 3 Hitch Younging
Abraham Hume
STOCKBRIDGE, Hants.
 3 Daniel Boone
William Chetwynd, jun.

- SUDBURY, Suffolk.**
 2 Thomas Fonnereau
 2 Richard Rigby
SUFFOLK.
 2 John Affleck
 3 Sir Cordell Firebrace
SURREY.
 6 Hon. Arthur Onslow,
 3 Lord Baltimore
SUSSEX.
 6 Rt Hon. Henry Pelham
 1 John Butler
TAMWORTH.
 2 Sir Henry Harpur
 Hon. Thomas Villiers
TAVISTOCK, Devonshire.
 2 Thomas Brand
 Hon. Richard Leweson Gower
TAUNTON, Somersetshire.
 2 Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart.
 Robert Webb
TEWKESBURY, Gloucester.
 5 Lord Visc. Gage
 William Dowdeswell
THETFORD, Norfolk.
 4 Col. Charles Fitzroy
 2 Lord Henry Beauclerk
THIRSK, Yorkshire.
 3 Frederick Frankland
 9 Thomas Frankland
TIVERTON, Devon.
 3 Sir Dudley Rider
 6 Sir William Yonge
TOTNESS, Devon.
 1 Sir John Strange, Kt
 Charles Taylor
TREGONY, Cornwall.
 Claudius Amyand
 William Trevanion
TRURO, Cornwall.
 2 Capt. Edward Boscawen
 John Boscawen
WALLINGFORD, Berks.
 3 Joseph Townshend
 Richard Tonson
WARWICKSHIRE.
 4 Sir Charles Mordaunt
 2 William Craven
WARWICK.
 1 Henry Archer
 2 Lord Visc. Hillsborough
WAREHAM, Dorset.
 5 Henry Drax
 2 Thomas Erle Drax
WELLS City, Somerset.
 3 Francis Gwyn
 Hon. George Hamilton
WENDOVER, Bucks.
 2 Ralph E. of Verney
 3 John Hampden
WENLOCK, Salop.
 3 Brooke Forester
 2 Isaac Hawkins Browne
WEOBLY, Hereford.
 Mansel Powell
 Savage Mostyn
WESTBURY, Wilts.
 3 John Bance
 Paul Metbuen
WESTLOW. See PORT PIGHAM.
WESTMINSTER.
 2 Visc. Trentham
 Sir Peter Warren
WESTMORELAND.
 Edward Wilson
 John Dalltons
WEYMOUTH, Dorset.
 2 Welbore Ellis 5 Richard Plumer
WHITCHURCH, Hants.
 3 John Selwyn, jun.
 Hon. Charles Wallop
WIGAN, Lancashire.
 2 Richard Clayton
 Richard Barry
WILTON, Wilts.
 6 Robert Herbert
 3 William Herbert
WILTS.
 3 Sir Robert Long, Bart.
 3 Edward Popham
WINCHELSEA, Suffolk.
 2 Hon. John Mordaunt
 2 Thomas Orby Hunter
WINCHESTER, Hants.
 11 George Bridges
 3 Henry Penton
WINDSOR, Berks.
 2 Lord George Beauclerk
 3 Right Hon. Henry Fox
WOODSTOCK, Oxon.
 2 John Visc. Bateman
 2 John Trevor
WOTTON-BASSET.
 3 Robert Neale
 Col. Martin Madan
WORCESTERSHIRE.
 2 Lord Doerhurst
 2 Edmond Pytts
WORCESTER.
 2 Thomas Vernon
 3 Thomas Winford
YARMOUTH, Southamp.
 3 Thomas Holmes
 2 Col. Henry Holmes
YARMOUTH, Norfolk.
 4 Edward Walpole
 Charles Townshend
YORKSHIRE.
 5 Sir Conyers D'Arcy
 3 Sir Miles Stapylton, Bart.
YORK.
 3 George Fox
 William Thornton
SCOTLAND.
Shire of ABERDEEN.
 Andrew Mitchel
 Burghs of ABEREROTHWICK, &c.
 3 John Maule
Shire of AIR.
 2 Patrick Crawford
 Burghs of AIR, IRVINE, &c.
 Charles Erskine
Shire of ARGYLE.
 Sir Duncan Campbell
Shire of BAMFF.
 3 Col. James Abercrombie
Shire of BERWICK.
 3 Hon. Alexander Hume-Campbell
 Shires of CAITHNESS and BUTE.
 3 Hon. James Stuart Mackenzie
 Burghs of CRAIL, KILRENNY, &c.
 Hon. Lt Gen. Philip Anstruther
 Shires of CROMARTY and NAIRN.
 John Campbell
Shire of DUMBARTON.
 7 Hon. Maj. Gen. John Campbell
Shire of DUMFRIES.
 Lord Charles Douglas
 Burghs of DUMFRIES, &c.
 Sir James Johnston, Bart.
 Burghs of DYSART, &c.
 Lt. Gen. Sinclair
Shire of EDINBURGH.
 3 Sir Charles Gilmour
 City of EDINBURGH.
 James Ker
Shire of ELGIN.
 2 Hon. Sir Ludovick Grant, Kt.
 Burghs of ELGIN, CULLBN, &c.
 Hon. William Grant, Lord Advocate
Shire of FIFE.
 2 James Oswald
Shire of FORFAR.
 Rt. Hon. Earl Pannure, of Ireland
 Burghs of FORFAR, PERTH, &c.
 Hon. Capt. Thomas Leslie
 Burghs of FORTROSE, NAIRN, &c.
 3 Hon. Alexander Brodie
 Burghs of GLASGOW, &c.
 Lt Col. John Campbell
Shire of HADDINGTON.
 2 Sir Hew Dalrymple, Bart.
 Burghs of HADDINGTON, &c.
 Andrew Fletcher, jun.
 Burghs of INVERKEITHING, &c.
 Capt. George Haldane
Shire of INVERNESS.
 2 Hon. Norman Macleod
Shire of KINCARDIN.
 2 Sir James Carnegie, Bart.
Shire of KINROSS, &c.
 Lord Erskine
 Stewartry of KIRKCUDBRIGHT.
 John Mackye
 Burghs of KIRKWAL, WICK, &c.
 Sir Harry Monroe
Shire of LANERK.
 3 Sir James Hamilton, Bart.
Shire of LINLITHGOW.
 Hon. Charles Hope Weir
 Stewartry of ORKNEY, &c.
 James Halyburton
Shire of PEEBLES.
 John Dickson, jun.
Shire of PERTH.
 3 Lord John Murray.
Shire of RENFREW.
 William Muir
Shire of ROSS.
 Rt. Hon. Lord Fortrose
Shire of ROXBURGH.
 Walter Scot
Shire of SELKIRK.
 3 John Murray, sen.
 Burghs of SELKIRK, &c.
 Lawrence Dundas
Shire of STIRLING.
 Capt. James Campbell, jun.
Shire of SUTHERLAND.
 Capt. George Mackay
Shire of WIGTON.
 John Stuart
 Burghs of WIGTON, &c.
 Hon. Col. James Stuart

On SCIENCE.

It's with the Charms fair Science does impart,
 In fearless Youth we tempt the Heights of Art;
 While from the bounded Level of our Mind,
 Short Views we take, nor see the Lengths behind:
 But more advanc'd, behold with strange Surprise,
 New distant Scenes of endless Science rise,
 Mount o'er the Vales, and seem to tread the Sky.
 So pleas'd at first the tow'ring Alps we try;
 To eternal Snows appear already past,
 And the first Clouds and Mountains seem the last.
 But those attain'd, we tremble to survey
 The growing Labours of the lengthen'd Way;
 Th' increasing Prospect tires our wond'ring Eyes,
 Hills peep o'er Hills, and Alps on Alps arise.

The Imperfection of Human Knowledge.

MAN does, with dang'rous Curiosity,
 Those unfathom'd Wonders try:
 With fancy'd Rules, and arbitrary Laws,
 Matter and Motion he restrains,
 And study'd Lines, and fictitious Circles draws;
 Then, with imagin'd Sovereignty,
 Lord of his new Hypothesis he reigns.
 He reigns: How long? Till some Usurper rise;
 And he too, mighty thoughtful, mighty wise,
 Studies new Lines, new Circles feigns;
 On th' other's Ruin rears his Throne,
 And showing his Mistakes, maintains his own:

Well then! from this new Tool what Knowledge flows?
 Just as much perhaps, as flows,
 That former Searchers were but bookish Fools;
 Their choice Remarks, their darling Rules,
 But canting Error all, and Jargon of the Schools.

An ACROSTICK.

M ay all my Soul, in Numbers wrought,
 Inspire each warm impending Thought!
 Securely then I'll wait my Fate,
 Since Truth can never merit Hate.
 P raise to the Fair of Right belongs,
 Her, sacred, guard from vulgar Tongues;
 In loving Lines each favour'd Voice
 Labours to celebrate his Choice:
 And so shall Damon, tho' the Muse
 Denies the Warmth her Rays infuse;
 Estrang'd to Verse, unknown to Art,
 Let Honour plead his honest Part;
 Perhaps that awful Source of Fame,
 His Pen may arm in Beauty's Name,
 And bid him urge his artless Claim.
 Can Beauty bear the clouded Eye,
 Lighten Despair, suppress the Sigh?
 Eas'd of your Griefs, ye hopeles, turn,
 Nor load your Life with Coward Scorn;

• Alluding to the Meanness of Suicide.

A t tend to bellow'd Wisdom's Song,
 Launch'd from Persuasion's flowing Tongue:
 Do this, and own the Medicine strong.
 Newcastle, Sept, 1. 1747.

SONG to CELIA,

By the late Lord LANSDOWNE.

WHY cruel Creature, why so bent
 To vex a tender Heart?
 To Gold and Title you relent,
 To Gold and Title you relent.
 Love throws in vain his Dart,
 Love throws in vain his Dart.
 Let glittering Fools in Courts be great,
 For Pay let Armies move;
 Beauty should have no other Bait,
 But gentle Vows and Love.
 If on these endless Charms you lay
 The Value that's their due,
 Kings are themselves too poor to pay,
 A Thousand Worlds too few.
 But if a Passion without Vice,
 Without Disguise or Art,
 Ah Celia! if true Love's your Price,
 Behold it in my Heart.

MATRIMONIAL DEAFNESS.

TWO Ears at a Time are too many for Use,
When they're only the Inlets of Strife;
But few there are found who (tho' wife) would
refuse

To possess these fair Organs of Life.

Yet Deafness sometimes of Advantage is found,
Misfortunes may turn to a Blessing;
For when Nonsense distracts, or when Tumults
surround,
They then lose the Pow'r of distressing.

Hence I wisely am taught to be deaf of one Ear,
While the other for Use I employ;
One Gate I shut up against Trouble and Care,
And the other keep open for Joy.

When my Comfort begins her loud Windpipe to
clear,

With a Peal would the World rend asunder,
Serenely I sit, and I cock my deaf Ear,
Unmov'd midst the Roar of the Thunder.

'T'other Day comes a Dun---with *Good Sir!* you
well know---

"What say you?---speak louder a little."

You know Sir, you borrow'd three Twelve-months ago--

"Alas! Friend, I can't hear a Tittle."

You owe me Ten Pounds; then louder he cries,
And repeats it as strong as he can:

I point to my Ears, and I lift up my Eyes,
Till he hardly can think me the Man.

I as grave as a Don cry, "My Hearing's quite lost,
And my Money (says he too) I fear:
Pox on him! 'tis Folly to talk to a Post,
So he leaves me as mad as a Hare.

Thus my Life Night and Day in soft Indolence
flows;

Scolding, dunning, nor brawling I fear.

Ye married Men all, as ye wish for Repose,
Be sure to be deaf of one Ear.

An ODE occasioned by some late Successes
at SEA.

Imitated from HORACE.

THAMES, when of late his swelling Tide
In golden Triumph bore

Proud Gallia's Barks extending wide

Along the deafen'd Shore,

The River-Monarch bade the Tumult sleep,
And sooth'd with gentler Joys th'attentive deep.

Lead on, to yon safe Tow'rs lead on,

Secure your Trophies bear;

Secure, tho' angry Nations frown,

And found redoubled War;

Tho' in stiff League united BOURBON stand
To wrest the Trident from BRITANNIA'S Hand.

Alas! How chafes the LOIRE and SEINE!

What quick, what fierce Alarms!

Whilst Ebro sends his lagging Train,

Yet once more urg'd to Arms:

To Arms in vain are pour'd the countless Host;
In vain, should joint Armadas spread the Coast.

Tempted by unexerted Pow'r,

Bold in permitted Ease,

'They impotently scorn the Shore;

And meditate the Seas:

Britain's tough Oak, and Guardian-flames defy,
And hope one constant Privilege---to fly.

What, mark they not, where BEDFORD stands

Unshaken in his Trust?

Where ANSON joins his sage Commands,

Alike to Valour just?

In Toils unwearied, to each Climate known,
Crown'd with fresh Wreaths, and Honours nobly
won.

SANDWICH, with kindred Ardours warm'd,

Asserts the Naval Care;

SANDWICH, with ev'ry Virtue form'd

To manage Peace or War.

There's WARREN too, their close-pursuing Pest,
Rapid and brave, as when He scour'd the West.

See, where he drives, the trembling Foe

As Wolves from Lions, run!

But for Defence, ah! whither go,

Their Harbours scarce their own.

Now would avail them, to prescribe the Way
Our Winds shall blow, and where our Navies stray.

Not far the Time, when Britain's Fleet,

Her Ire in Thunders hurl'd,

Bespeaks both Gauls---Here bound thy Seat,

Be mine the wat'ry World;

Mine to dispense, like Heav'n, the plenteous Spoil,
Whilst either India grows on British Soil.

The KISS.

WHile with Lips half-clos'd I strove
To kiss the Object of my Love,
And from the open Passage drew
Breath as sweet as Hybla's Dew;
My Soul with frantick Rapture stung,
Leap'd to my Mouth, there flutt'ring hung:
Thence took its Flight, and made a Venture
In at my Cloe's Lips to enter:
But not content alone to skim
The honey'd Moisture of the Brim,
Eager its Way it downward press'd,
To pass from mine to her sweet Breast.
A Minute longer had we staid,
And thus in wanton Dalliance play'd,
My Soul, inflam'd with amorous Rage,
Had flown away and left its Cage.
Then most prodigious had it been,
A Thing before nor heard nor seen,
That I, quite dead in ev'ry Part,
Should only live in Cloe's HEART.

The MODEST INDECENCY.

To a young Lady that wears a Ruff.

PRIThee, dear Lacy, throw aside
That low, unmeaning Rag of Pride:
Nor tasteless, thus your Fancy show,
By patch'd up Dabs in Furbelow.
Dame Nature never did intend
Her curious Work for Clouts to mend:
Nor ever could such White impart,
To be disguis'd by taw'd'ry Art.
(Happy, could one Excuse be given,
To hold your Head, or up, or even.)
Such flimsy Trappings of the Skin,
Shews Nakedness of Mind within:
And does, Hogarthian like, express
The Intellec'ts, by outward Dress.

Would you from Censure's Point be free,
Appear, as you'd be thought to be:
Discard your Ruff, display your White,
So fairly form'd to charm the Sight;
Or may (nor Judgment half enough)
Your Neck grow red, your Skin grow rough.

WOMAN. Sung by Mr LOWE at
VAUX-HALL.

ASK me not how calmly I
All the Cares of Life defy;
How I baffle human Woes,
Woman, Woman, Woman knows.
You may live and laugh as I,
You, like me, may Cares defy;
All the Pangs the Heart endures,
Woman, Woman, Woman cures.

II.

Ask me not of empty Toys,
Feats of Arms and drunken Joys;
I have Pleasure more divine
Woman's, &c. mine.
Raptures more than Folly know,
More than Folly can bestow,
Flowing Bowls and conquer'd Fields,
Woman, &c. yields.

III.

Ask me not of Woman's Arts,
Broken Vows and faithless Hearts;
Tell the Wretch who pines and grieves,
Woman, &c. lives,

All Delights the Heart can know,
More than Folly can bestow,
Wealth of Worlds and Crowns of Kings,
Woman, Woman, Woman brings.

The LOVER'S WATCH. A Song.

AT dead of Night, when Cares give place,
In others Breast, to soft Repose,
My throbbing Heart feels no Recess,
Since Love and Chloris are my Foes.
At Morn when Phæbus from the East,
Dispels the gloomy Shades of Night;
The Grief that racks my tortur'd Breast,
Redoubles at the Approach of Light.
At Noon, when most intense he shines,
My Sorrows more intense are grown;
At Evening when the Sun declines,
They set not with a setting Sun.
To my Relief then hasten Death,
And ease me of my restless Woes;
With Pleasure I'll resign my Breath,
Since Love and Chloris are my Foes.

The Foreigner's Answer to the French
King's Proposal.

LEWIS, to catch our Gold, you say
How much you'll give, how well you'll pay,
Come bring your Money, never fear,
Safer it cannot be than here,
An Enemy---Your All---at Stake,
My Royal Word you'll surely take;
My Royal Word I freely give,
I'll pay you justly as I live.
LEWIS, your Word won't satisfy,
Your Brother Kings all swear you'll * * *
'Tis a stale Trick, for all your kind,
Not Oaths nor Treaties e'er could bind,
Your Royal Word's a sacred Thing,
Were not Ambition in the King:
But you so oft this Word have broke,
That now to parun, 'tis all a Joke.
We scorn your Word, nor will advance,
Go, pillage Paris, plunder France:
But as for catching foreign Coin,
Your Project's nought, tho' wondrous fine:
For to their Princes, while unjust,
Why should you hope their Subjects Trust?

The BOURBON KINGS.

When the Fourth HENRY, first of Bourbon's
Line,
Sway'd Gallia's Sceptre, claim'd by Right Divine,
Struck once with Force of Truth, before his Slaves,
"We Kings, he cry'd, are all a Pack of Knaves."
The Monarch spoke, inspir'd by special Grace,
'Twas a prophetick Picture of HIS RACE.
His Son, the Just, all Rules of Justice broke,
And fix'd, by Richlieu's Hand, his Subjects Yoke.
Three Quarters of a Century, Le Grand
Chastis'd all Europe with an Iron Hand:
Of Priests and Whores the Dupe upon Record,
Of all his People else the Tyrant Lord.
His Issue in the Third Degree succeeds,
Nick-nam'd the Well-below'd, for bateful Deeds:
A publick Robber, boasting honest Views;
Pretending Peace, whilst Conquest he pursues.
What HENRY own'd, his Progeny have prov'd,
From LEWIS Just, to LEWIS Well-below'd.

EPIGRAM.

ONE Afternoon as Tom made Hay,
By Help of Phæbus' shining Ray,
It being not quite dry enough,
With Resolution he left off,
That till one Night was waved by,
He'd on celestial Care rely;
But e'er next Morn the Scene did change;
Look! says his Spouse, see! how it rains!

† LEWIS XIII.
reign'd above seventy Years.

† LEWIS XIV. who
reign'd above seventy Years.

Tom, where he was supinely laid,
To prove the Truth leapt out of Bed;
At which, being fore enrag'd, he swore,
On heav'nly Care he'd trust no more.

SCHOLASTICUS.

The TEA-TABLE.
In the Manner of Mr WALLER.

I.
Poets invoke, when they rehearse
In tuneful Strains their pleasing Dreams,
Some fabled Muse to aid the Verse,
And boast of Heliconian Streams.

II.
But here a real Muse inspires;
The lepid Liquor she imparts,
Gives to the Brain poetick Fires,
And nobler Raptures to our Hearts.

III.
While from her Hand each ravish'd Guest
Receives his Cup with Vapours crown'd,
He thinks 'tis Jove's immortal Feast,
And Venus deals the Nectar round.

IV.
As o'er each Fountain (Poets sing)
Some lovely Guardian Nymph bears Sway,
Who from the consecrated Spring
Wild Beasts and Satyrs drive away:

V.
So hither dares no Savage press,
Whose Beauty's Sovereign Power denies;
All, drinking here, her Charms confess,
And own the Conquest of her Eyes.

VI.
When Phœbus try'd his Herbs in vain
On Hyacinth, she had been there,
With Tea she had reviv'd the Swain,
And made him live to die for her.

The 30th ODE of the first Book of HORACE
literally translated.
To VENUS.

Goddess of the Paphian Grove!
Queen of Cnidos! Queen of Love!
Queen of Beauty! leave a-while,
Venus! leave thy Cyprian Isle;
Glycera prepares the Shrine
First to thee of Pow'r's divine.
Glycera thy Aid invokes;
Here thy brightest Altar smokes.
To complete the heav'nly Joy,
Bring with thee the fervent Boy;
Call the Dryads from the Woods;
Raise the Naiads from the Floods.
Here in decent Order place
Ev'ry charming Sister-grace,
With their lighter Robe unty'd;
Bid them lay their Zones aside.
There let blooming Youth repair,
Let mercurial Wit be there.
Without thee, Companion fit!
What is Youth, and what is Wit?

The RELAPSE. An ODE.

HA! is it thou, familiar Pain,
That thrills a-new thro' ev'ry Vein?
And dost thou, Love, revive thy rigid Reign?
I feel thee strong, imperious Boy,
Soul of Desire, and Bane of Joy;
I feel thee strong, my Liberty's Annoy;
Yes, cruel Pow'r, by Fate controul'd,
(Wretch that I was!) I did behold
Those Eyes, thy known Artillery of old.
Was this to Beauty, or to thee,
A Crime, unwarily to see?
A mortal Crime? and must not I go free?
Unkind Invader of my Breast,
Ah! quit the Throne too long possess;
Ah! quit, retire, and leave me to my Rest.

* Cupid.

Wilt thou not hear? and must I fly
These Arms of thine; or bravely try
What VIRTUE can; and conquer thee, or die?
Know, Tyrant, then, I scorn to yield!
Once, with Reflection for my Shield,
Once have I try'd and driv'n thee from the Field.
I feel my Strength this instant Hour,
And dare thy Darts, thy pointed Show'r,
With Delia bye, that Engine of thy Pow'r.
Thou fly'st: Reason, with wonted Grace,
Kindly returns; resumes her Place;
Nor fears the Fury of that potent Face.
Passion subsides: Her gentler Sway
Flows on my Soul, and smooths her Way,
Serene and calm, like the still Breeze in May.
Vain Boast! again shall Delia warm
This heaving Heart, and Love deform
That Calm of Soul, and swell me to a Storm.
Ah! transient Interval of Pain!
Behold she comes! she comes again!
And vengeful Love exerts redoubled Reign!
Traitor to Reason as before,
To aught but Love I love no more;
And Love within preys on my vital Store.
Enough! great Pow'r, withdraw thy Force!
My Blood runs cold! the purple Source
Exhausted fails!—Behold my trembling Corse!
Faint, breathless, pale; in vain I strive.—
Ah! Delia, let not Scorn survive;
But clasp him dying, whom thou shunn'st alive.

The RETROSPECT of LIFE:

O R,

The ONE THING VALUABLE.

I.
Riches Chance may take or give;
Beauty lives a Day and dies;
Honour lulls us while we live,
Mirth's a Cheat, and Pleasure flies.

II.
Is there Nothing worth our Care?
Time and Chance, and Death our Foes;
If our Joys so fleeting are,
Are we only ty'd to Woes?

III.
Let bright VIRTUE answer, No;
Her eternal Powers prevail,
When Honours, Riches, cease to flow,
And Beauty, Mirth, and Pleasure fail.

The W I S H.

I.
Would sure Success my Wish attend,
No Mine of Wealth I crave;
Contented with an humble Fate,
I ask not to be rich or great:
To be at best a splendid Slave.
I'd only ask to live at Ease and Free,
Bless'd in a happy Independency.

II.
Many might give, and yet no Loss perceive.
All that I'd wish indulgent Fate to give;
Had I each Year,
From Charges clear,

A single hundred Pound,
Dependant on no Blockhead's Grace,
Or crafty Statesman for a Place;
By that would my supremest Wish be crown'd.
When more than this I ask'd of bounteous Heaven,
Might it withdraw the Fortune it had given!

N. N.

Verses to a Lady on her BIRTH-DAY.

THE Country-Knight, who longs to fly
From Crowds and Courts, to rural Joy,
With Soul on Wing sees Easter near,
Which frees—'till the succeeding Year.
With Transports high, his London Bride
Sees Dirt and Snow begin to hide
The Road—and hopes the House's Call
Will quickly force him to WHITEHALL.

Each Holy Season glads the Heart
Of School Boy, eager to depart
From Books that plague, and Rads that awe,
To dear Mamma, and dearer Taw.
What Country Lass but longs to shine
On bright May-Day, as May-day fine?
Or what tir'd Prentice doth not hope,
To see his seventh long Year close?
And vows to jocund Mirth and Play
Next Morn, as Freedom's Holy Day.
Thus Young and Old, and Girl and Boy,
Have each a Day—and so have I.
This, fairest Maid, is dear to me,
The Day which bless'd the World—with Thee.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

On recovering from a late dangerous
ILLNESS.

Accept, great God, accept these humble Lays,
The worthless Tribute of a Mortal's Praise:
If more I could, well pleas'd, I more would bring,
To hail thy Greatness, and thy Goodness hymn.
Long all the Joys that Life attend were mine;
Fair Liberty, Content, and Health divine:
Health, greatest Blessing Mortals feel below,
Whence Happiness, whence Joys incessant flow.
Thrice happy then was Damon's lowly State,
While this, and sweet Content, on him did wait.
But human Bliss is transitory, vain,
And aught below doth permanent remain:
As Crystal Skies not always are serene,
So fleeting Life is oft a gloomy Scene:
The Pow'rs above on mortal Men do frown;
And Jove, displeas'd, sends now his Thunder down.
Whether to punish Vice in erring Man;
Or if, great God, to learn us Patience then
Be thy Design, 'tis bowe our Pow'r to scan:
Yet at thy Ways O let me ne'er repine;
But own thy Judgments right, thy Laws divine:
Be't thine to order of this mortal Frame,
To humble low, or to exalt the same:
Whatever thou decrees I'll think it best,
While Reason guides, and Life reigns in my Breast.
But see corroding Pain seize on each Part,
Infect the Head, and reach the troubled Heart:
The heated Blood runs scorching thro' the Veins,
While in each Limb a Fever violent reigns:
The Springs of Life disorder'd all do move,
And Damon's Soul stands wing'd for Realms above.
No longer human Medicines ought avail,
His Face grows languid, and his Lips are pale:
'Tis Jove alone, propitious Pow'r, can save
From Dust the youthful Swain, and from the Grave:
He kindest, best of Fathers, yet can heal;
And with his Nod bid Fate her Laws repeal.

Long on the Verge of Life I dubious stood,
Uncertain where by him was fix'd my bode:
Or if to live with Mortals yet below,
Or on a State immortal now to go;
A distant State we but perceive in Mind,
Where Souls inhabit, Shades alone we find.
The Scales at last are turn'd by Pow'r divine;
For Life I hope once more, to Health incline:
Tormenting Pains cease longer to annoy,
And in my languid Breast springs up new Joy.
Th' unlook'd for Change I feel with new Surprise,
While thus to Heav'n my earliest Thanks do rise.

Hail, sacred Jove! that rulest in Orbs above!
Thou Source of all Goodness! Fount of Love!
For ever let me, tho' in humble Lays,
Extol thy Mercy, and proclaim thy Praise;
With thankful Heart adore that mighty God,
Whom Cherubs serve, and joyful wait his Nod.
To thee my Life restor'd, my All I owe,
From thee unnumber'd Blessings on me flow.
And am I then reserv'd as yet to live,
And taste the Joys that blooming Youth doth give?
Still let fair Virtue o'er those Joys preside,
And Reason's brightest Ray be still my Guide:
Thy Mercies grateful let me still revere,
While Life remains, be honest and sincere:
And when my Soul's disjoin'd from mortal Clay,
Waft it, thou Pow'r supreme, to Realms of Day.

Hexham, July 24.

DAMON.

2 R

Conclusion of Dr REID's Letter to Dr HALES, on a Method for obtaining the Medicinal Virtues of TAR, free from its hurtful Oils, &c. [See p. 183.]

9. Finding it difficult, at present, to get any Quantity of this pure acid Juice, as originally distilled from the Wood in making Tar, I bethought myself of trying what I could obtain from the muddy Sediment, commonly sold to Country People; and having procured a small Keg thereof, I filtered some of it, first by itself, and afterwards with a large Mixture of Water; but to little Purpose, for it still remained muddy and full of a gross, hot Oil: Therefore I put about six Quarts thereof unmixed into a Glass Retort, luted on a Receiver, and with a gentle Sand-heat drew off its acid Juice, which it yielded much purer, and in greater Quantity than I expected. Mean time a very subtil, penetrating acid Spirit, perspired incessantly thro' the Lute, which I therefore frequently renew'd. When I perceiv'd the Contents of the Retort to grow very thick and viscid, I put out the Fire, suffered all to cool, and took off my Receiver; in which I found about three Quarts of a clear acid Liquor, with near a Gill of a dark colour'd caustick ethereal Oil swimming on its Surface. In the Retort there remain'd a black, glassy, tough Pitch. Some part of the ethereal Oil I skimmed off, and having carefully separated the rest by Filter, first thoroughly wetted, and kept always nearly full during the Operation, that the Oil might not insinuate itself thro' the Paper, I obtained a very pure, clear, acid Juice, not ungrateful to the Palate, and so strong that one Part thereof added to 32 Parts of Water, made an agreeable Potion, perfectly fine, and free from those gross, empyreumatick, hot Oils, which render common Tar water unpleasant to the Taste, nauseous to the Stomach, and often prejudicial to Health. The nicest Lady, or the tenderest Child, may drink this Preparation without the least Reluctance: and I dare say, it will be found at least equal, in its good Effects, to the best Tar-water made in the common Way, and for Safety much preferable; not only because it is free of those Ingredients which may prove hurtful in the other, but chiefly because by this Method of obtaining the Medical Virtues of Tar without any of its noxious Qualities, we gain this important Advantage, that the Strength of the Dose may be more accurately determined, and the Medicine itself by that Means better accommodated to each Patient's particular Case, than by any other I know of, unless the native acid Juice, just as it distills at first from the Wood in the making of Tar, may be esteemed fitter for the Purpose, when it can be had. I heartily wish the Gentlemen of the Faculty would think this Subject worthy of their Attention, and give such Directions about it to their Pharmaceutical Operators, that every Man may not be left to quack for himself, and so, thro' mere Ignorance, to ruin instead of recovering his Health. Mean while Mess. Mackenzie and Wats, Oilmen in Bishopsgate Street, London, having desired and received my Instructions for preparing the acid Juice of Tar in the Manner above specified, will, I suppose, soon be ready to supply such as may be inclined to use it, without the Trouble of distilling it themselves.

10. To those, however, who chuse to continue the present Method of making Tar-water, I beg Leave to recommend it as a proper Experiment for trying the Goodness of their Tar before, or of their Tar-water after it is made, to pour a little thereof on some Bits of Chalk: If an Effervescence does not presently follow then they may be sure the Tar or Tar-water is not fit for their Use; but the stronger the Effervescence proves, so much the better are they to be counted. It is also proper to caution those who may attempt to distill this Acid, especially from a thick Tar, that they ought to be careful not to raise the Fire too high, and to put it out as soon as the Balsam in the Retort grows pretty viscid; lest, if urged then too strongly, it should swell and run over, and so endanger both the Operator and the House. If you perceive a black, thick Smoak to rise into the

Neck of the Retort, or come over into the Receiver, stop quickly, for you have already gone too far.

11. I have all along taken it for granted, that Tar is possessed of excellent Virtues, which it communicates to cold Water by Infusion. This cannot be denied, because a Multitude of Facts have appeared to vouch it, since the first Publication of the Bishop of Cloyne's learn'd Recommendation of it. But at the same Time I have endeavoured to shew, that, by improper Management, Water may acquire from it some hurtful Qualities, and also how that Inconvenience may be avoided; but particularly that its salutary Effects must be attributed wholly to the native, oily, acid Sap of the Vegetable. I shall next shew, that there is both Authority and Experience for assigning such Virtues to the acid Juice of the Vegetables.

12. For the former, as I have not Leisure, neither do I think it necessary to consult the Ancients; and shall only observe that Pliny, who compiled from the Works of all his Predecessors whatever he thought valuable, writes thus in his History of the World, B. xvi. C. xi. *Pix liquida in Europa e tecta coquitur, navalibus muniendis, multosque alios ad usus. Lignum ejus concisum furnis undique terra circumdatis igni fervet: [This is the true Reading; see Dalecamp's Edition.] Primus sudor aquæ modo fluit canali: hoc in Syria Cedrium vocatur, cui tanta vis est, ut in Ægypto corpora hominum defunctorum eo perfusa ferventur. Sequens liquor, crassior jam, picem fundit.* Hence we see that the Ancients drew Tar from Wood, much in the same Manner as the Moderns do, and that they took Notice of the acid Juice which first distills in the Operation: But as to the Uses thereof nothing is here said, except that the Egyptians employed that of Cedar to embalm and preserve dead Bodies withal; which I do not find that the Antiquarians, in their Researches into the Nature of Mummies, have ever observed; nor what the same Author, B. xxiv. C. v. says again, *Cedri succus ex ea quomodo fieret, diximus. — Defuncta corpora incorrupta ævis servat. Viventia corrumpit: mira differentia, cum vitam auferat spirantibus, defunctis pro vita sit.* He adds, *Vesces quoque corrumpit, animalia necat. Ob hoc non censeam in anguis hoc remedio utendum, neque in cruditatibus, quod suaseret aliqui, gustandum. Dentes quoque colluere ex aceto in dolore timerim, vel gravitati aut vermibus aurium instillare. — Pthiriasis perungere eo non dubitaverim, itemque porriginis. Suadent & contra venenum leporis marini bibere in passio. Facilius in elephantiasis illinatur. Et ulcera sordida, & excrecentia in eis aut res quidam, & oculorum albugines caliginisque innoxere eo: & contra pulmonis ulcera cyathum ejus sorbere jusserunt: item adversus tineas. Fit ex eo & oleum, quod pissellæon vocant, vehementioris ad omnia eadem usus.* From this Passage of Pliny it is plain the Ancients never thought of separating the pure acid Juice from the caustick Oils, but used both together; and therefore no wonder if they found Reason to be afraid of administering the Compound internally, tho' it seems some Quacks adventured upon it now and then. Nay, our Author declares even against washing the Mouth with it in the Tooth ach, lest it should be prejudicial *ex aceto*, by its Acidity; not considering that the Mischief was owing entirely to the caustick Oils. However, he seems to come readily enough into the mere external Use thereof, in Cases where both the acid Juice and hot Oils are allowed to be of Service. 'Tis true I can gather nothing from these Quotations altogether in favour of the internal Use of acid Juice; but so far as the Experience and Authority of the Ancients goes, they confirm what I have so often inculcated concerning the caustick Oils.

13. From Pliny down to Glauber I can recollect nothing that intimates any Notice or Use of this acid Juice, unless you will allow it to have been Van Helmont's volatile Salt of Tartar, which he praises so immoderately, and to which he ascribes Powers very little inferior to those of his boasted Alcahest. Indeed as the Crystals of Tartar contain the native acid Salts, and essential Oils of the Vegetable, so this Juice consists of those

same

same Principles, but exceedingly more fine, volatile, and free from those gross Parts with which Tartar abounds. It seems therefore, that it may be justly called the *Sal volatile oleosum Tartari*.

14. The industrious Glauber comes next; and he, in his *First Part of Philosophical Furnaces* shews professedly how to distill an acid Spirit or Vinegar out of all Vegetables, in great Quantity and at small Expence; which he affirms to be "good in many Diseases, causing Sweat wonderfully when taken internally, especially that which is made of Oak, Box, Guaiacum, Juniper, and other heavy Woods; for how much heavier the Woods are, so much the more acid Spirit do they yield. Being used outwardly it mundifies Ulcers, consolidates Wounds, extinguishes and mitigates Inflammations caused by Fire, cures the Scab; but especially if a Decoction of its own Wood be made in the same. Being mixed with warm Water for a Bath for the lower Part of the Body, it cures the Diseases thereof, and particularly malignant Ulcers in the Legs." Nay, so thoroughly was he convinced of the great Virtues of this acid Juice, that he thought it worth while to contrive a peculiar Furnace for procuring it, an Account of which, and its Use, he gives us in the Continuation of his *Miraculum mundi, Arcan. I.* It may not be amiss to make a few Extracts from him, relating chiefly to the medical Uses of the *Vinegar of Wood*. He observes, "that the expressed (it should be *distilled*) Juice carries along with it a sharp hot Oil, of a dark redish Colour; that if this acid Spirit be rectified (or freed from the aforesaid Oil) it may be used in the Preparation of good Medicines, and for all Purposes for which common Vinegar is used; yea, far more commodiously, because it much exceedeth that in Sharpness. Nay, of itself alone it cureth many otherwise incurable Diseases: being mixed with warm Water, in the Proportion of one Part of acid Juice to ten Parts of Water, more or less, as Circumstances require, it is a more efficacious Bath than any that issues out of the Earth; particularly in all Scabs, Foulnesses of the Skin, the French Disease, fistulous and stinking Ulcers in the Legs and other external Parts. Also in the Gout, Stone, Cramp, Sciatica, Palsy, and all Sorts of Ailments for which Baths are proper, this Vinegar in Wood far excelleth in salubrious Virtues. The hot Oil also, which riseth with the acid Spirit, exerciseth a wonderful Efficacy in curing external Ulcers and other Ailments. Those who use this Bath should, before they go into it, drink some Spoonfuls of the Vinegar of Wood; which, by penetrating the whole Body, casteth out all Things superfluous and noxious to Nature by Sweat, and openeth all Obstructions of the Liver, Spleen, and Lungs; especially when the Vinegar is drawn from a Vegetable naturally proper to correct the Disease." [Here he enters into a Detail of Vegetables, and their peculiar Properties, agreeable to his idle Notion of Signatures.] "A few Drops of the Oil (before separated) may also be added to the Spoonfuls of Vinegar taken before the Use of the Bath, which so fortifieth the acid Spirit, that it more readily penetrateth the Body, more forcibly assaileth the Disease, and the sooner expelleth it. In gouty Pains, and in the Stone of the Kidneys, the Oil and acid Spirit together being rubbed on the Part affected, give a Relief not to be condemned. In short, this Juice of Woods and Herbs, duly prepared and used, is so efficacious a Medicine, that the most costly Galenical Compositions must give it place." Now, tho' I do not quote Glauber either as a Physician, or Philosopher, yet he certainly was an experienced Chymist and Apothecary; he was, withal, as far as I can find, exceeding honest, when he spoke plain enough to be understood, and would hardly have said so much in Praise of the Vinegar of Woods and Herbs, if he had not proved its Efficacy. But tho' he might have good Cause to recommend the internal Use of the acid Liquor, in so many various Distempers, yet I cannot help thinking that he judged wrong in adding to it generally the Caustick æthereal Oil, even in a small Quantity; and the Reason he gives for so doing, is more specious than philosophical.

15. The celebrated Mr Boyle wrote much about the same time with Glauber, and tho' in his *Scept. Chym.* Part III. he says he had not tried any medical Experiments with the acid Juice of Vegetables, yet he makes his Friend observe, that "they are manifestly endowed with peculiar and powerful Qualities, some of which may probably be of considerable Use in Physick, as well alone as associated with other Things." In his *Producibleness of Spirits*, he makes several Remarks and Experiments on the acid Juice of Vegetables, "but owns he had not discovered their positive Properties." The acid Juice he separates into two Parts, an acid and a neutral Spirit; the former whereof he seems to think the most ponderous, but far from being the greatest in Quantity; [Observe that he made use of the distilled Acid of *Box-wood*] and that the hardest Woods yield the strongest Acid. He adds, "Whether our adiaphorous [*neutral*] Spirit may (as I sometimes suspected it may) be generated by a Commixture of the finer Parts of the Oil of the Wood reduced to an extraordinary Smallness, and thereby made capable of being exquisitely mixed with the Phlegm, and strictly associated with its Particles, I shall stay till I be better furnished with Experiments before I venture to determine."

16. The great Boerhaave is much more particular and directly to the Purpose. He, treating in his 32d Process of the Oils, Vinegar, Spirits, &c. procured from Guaiacum Wood by Distillation, observes, "that all Trees and Shrubs universally, as well as a great many Herbs, treated in the same Manner, yield the same things; and particularly a Water containing an acid, oily volatile Salt, which being properly depurated and rectified, has a very penetrating, aperient, attenuating, antipeptic, detergent, and saponaceous Virtue; and on these Accounts is antiscorbutick, diuretick, diaphoretick, and sudorifick: Externally also it is of Service." And again, "this distilled Vinegar is composed of Water, an Acid, and an Oil, and consequently may with the greatest Justness be called an oily saponaceous, volatile, acid Salt." In Process 35, treating of the Vinegar, Spirits, Oils, &c. procured in the same Manner from Turpentine, he tells us, that "the acid Water which it yields, if perfectly freed from its Oil, and rectified, is perhaps one of the best vegetable Acids we are acquainted with; that it is eager, antiseptic, penetrating, and endued with considerable medicinal Virtues, but easily exhales: That the nutritious Juice is acidish and watery when first taken up from the Earth by the Plant, in which it gradually deposits its pinguious, oily particles. Is the native, volatile Acid, says he, that resides in this pinguious, oily Liquor and Water, of the same Nature with the aromatick Spirit of other essential Oils? Certainly, in these native pinguious Substances it is contained and mixed in such a Manner, that with the Water it lies concealed under one uniform Appearance."

17. I hope I have now produced sufficient Authority for my Opinion: but as Experience is the surest Test, I appeal to the immemorial Practice of those who live near the Places where Tar is usually made. They, instructed by Chance, and convinced by Experience, use Tar water for all Complaints: not indeed such as we make here; for they drink the pure, acid Liquor which swims naturally on the Surface of the Tar, after all the gross Parts have subsided, and the ethereal Oil is skimmed off. Some take it alone, others mixed with a little Water. Those only make it in some Measure, tho' not so badly as we do, who are forced to bring their Tar from a Distance. It has also been long usual, even among us, for consumptive, decayed worn-out People, to repair to the *Red house* at Deptford as their last Resort, there drink the clear Liquor from the barrelled Tar, and be cured. I believe I am well informed as to these Facts; and if they be true, they fully justify all I have advanced in Favour of the acid Juice of Tar.

18. I have § 13. intimated an Inclination to believe and call this acid Juice a *Sal volatile oleosum Tartari*. Boerhaave

tells us that "some of the most skilful Chymists have asserted Vinegar to be a volatile Tartar of Wine; because Tartar is the most acid Part of the Wine, but not volatile; and Vinegar is Wine converted into an Acid, but a volatile one." He adds, "that it is a volatile, oily, acid Salt;" and by these Characters this Production of Art seems not altogether unlike the native acid Juice of Vegetables. There is also a great Affinity in their Effects; for the same Author assures us that "Vinegar is vastly beneficial to the human Body, by its Acidity resisting Putrefaction, so incident and so dangerous to the animal Humours, while at the same Time it is softned and rendered less acrid by its Oils; that it is so penetrating as to make its Way, without any Separation of its Parts, thro' almost the whole human Body, and exert its proper Powers there, especially being assisted by the natural Heat and vital Motion; that it will readily mix with all the animal Fluids, by which Property and its penetrating Power it produces admirable Effects; that in Fevers, caused by an acrid Bile, an alcalescent Salt, or any Thing putrid or generated in the Body, it is an admirable Cooler of the internal Heat, and a Quencher of the Thirst which attends them: that in such Cases *Dioscorides* and *Hippocrates* extol the Use of Vinegar and Water, especially when rendered milder by an Addition of Honey; that in external Maladies, such as Erysipelas, Phlegmons, and putrid Ulcers, the Surgeons find it of the greatest Service; that a Man dead drunk may be roused by giving him Vinegar; that to weak, languid, drowsy, lethargick Persons, and those afflicted with Faintings and Vomiting, he had given Relief by applying Vinegar to the Nose and Mouth, or administering it inwardly, when every Thing else failed; that even in convulsive, hypochondriacal, and hysterical Cases, he had known it do good; that in a true Putrefaction and deadly Corruption of the Humours, and in preventing the spreading of a Gangrene, it has scarce its Equal; that in acute Fevers therefore, in malignant putrid Fevers, in the Plague, Small-Pox, Measles, and the like Distempers, where volatile alkaline Salts are used with such unhappy Success, Vinegar is an excellent Medicine; that it is a most certain and efficacious Sudorifick, procuring Sweat, taken either alone or diluted, in malignant Distempers, where hardly any thing else succeeds." Such, according to our great Author, are the wonderful Effects of Vinegar prepared according to Art, not of such as is sold for common Use, too often adulterated with Vitriol, and at best full of Yeast. But Tar-water duly prepared, the acid, oleous, Juice of Wood, the Vinegar of Nature, boasts the same and much more extensive Virtues, as appears from the Bishop of *Cloyne's* and Mr *Prior's* Accounts of the Effects of Tar-water, made even in the common Manner. This natural Vinegar is more easily and certainly prepared pure and good than the artificial one, and is much richer of the native Oils, so as to want no Addition of Honey to render it milder, while the other is in preparing it by Fermentation deprived of a great deal thereof; whereas here the Sap, the Salts, and Oils, are all nearly in their native State, seeing they are procured saturated with each other, by such a gentle Heat that they may rather be said to be expressed than distilled.

19. May not this compound Juice be called the Chyle of Plants? It would seem that the pinguious Parts of the Soil being dissolved by the universal Acid of the Earth, and intimately united with the elementary Water, are rarified by the Heat of the Sun, attracted or imbibed by the fine Vessels of the Vegetable, and carried up together for the Growth and Increase thereof; and then the Water, with the Acid gradually perspiring, leaves the pinguious Parts behind, first in the Form of Oils, then of Balsams, next of Gums, and lastly of Resins. Is not this the *Spiritus Rector* of Oils and Balsams, to which *Boerhaave* inclines to ascribe their Virtues? For if the acid Juice be suffered to exhale in the open Air, or be expelled by Fire, the thinnest Oils become by Degrees thick, unctuous

Balsams, then stiff Gums, and at last friable Resins, always as they change, losing more and more of their medical Efficacy. If so, 'tis not strange that this Juice should easily dissolve even Myrrh itself, nor therefore that it should produce such salubrious Effects in the human Body, by dissolving gummy Concretions, Viscidities, and other Obstructions to the due Circulation of our Fluids; nor why that Liquor, which is the Life of Vegetables, should be so beneficial to the Health of Man.

I shall esteem myself very happy if any Thing I have said may contribute to make this excellent Medicine still more universally useful and safe; and am, Yours, &c.

ANDREW REID.

P. S. Your Experiments in order to discover and lessen the Quantity of gross Tar in Tar water, having led me to examine distilled acid Juice in your Manner, I found that an Ounce of Troy thereof being set to exhale in the open Air, there remained no gritty Tar, but only 10 Grains, or $\frac{1}{3}$ Part, of an amber-coloured Rob, extremely tart, and bitterish Taste, not unlike that of common Tar Water; so that as one Ounce of the acid Juice, added to 32 Ounces of Water, makes about a Quart of good Tar-water, you have in every Half pint thereof about two Grains and a half of this *Residuum*, or Soap, consisting of the essential Oil united with the Acid.

I have made several other Trials of this acid Juice, which I must take another Opportunity of communicating. Mean time, I am thereby much encouraged to hope, that the Method of preparing Tar-water which I have pointed out, will be found beneficial, and be adopted by the Gentlemen whose Province it is to prepare and prescribe wholesome Medicines.

An Essay on TRUE PUBLICK SPIRIT.

Boni nullo emolumento impelluntur in fraudem: impii saepe parvo.
CIC. pro Milone.

IT is the Observation of a famous Author, that Hypocrisy is infinitely more dangerous than Vice. The Reason of this is not hard to be discerned; there is something distasteful at least, if not shocking, in every kind of Vice: and therefore he who does not cover his Irregularities with the Veil of Dissimulation, will very rarely do much Mischief by his Example; but the Man who has Art enough to conceal his dark Intention from the World, and who, wearing the Appearance of Virtue, only that he may enjoy his darling Vice in private, which perhaps he could not do, if the Credit gain'd by his exterior Behaviour did not put it in his Power, is one of the most dangerous Creatures in Nature; for while he continues concealed, he misleads and deceives Numbers into Paths, from which they find it difficult, if not impossible to return; and, when he is discovered, he injures the Reputation of that Virtue, to which he pretended, and gives bad Men an Opportunity of insinuating that the human Species are all of a-piece, and that at the Bottom one Man is as good as another. This, tho' very absurd, passes with the Vulgar for a very plausible Opinion, and finds many Advocates to defend it; tho' as great a Solecism in Morality, as it would be an Heresy in Religion to maintain, that because *Satan* has sometimes transformed himself into an Angel of Light, therefore there is no Distinction between Angels and Devils.

But, as the best Things by Corruption become the worse, so the higher that Quality which the Hypocrite abuses, the more dangerous, and the more destructive is the Success he meets with in practising his Deceit. He who pretends only to common Virtues is soon found out; or if he has Skill enough to wear his Disguise for any Time, cannot do a great deal of Mischief; because his Sphere of Action is but narrow, and the Number of his Dupes but few. But it is quite otherwise when the Hypocrite moves in a superior Orb, and puts on the Appearance of the most amiable and exalted Faculties; for Instance, when he employs his Skill in counterfeiting the Man of Publick Spirit, and passes himself perhaps upon a whole Nation, or at

least upon a great Body of People, for one who has nothing so much at Heart as the Interest of Society, when in fact he is only studying to serve his own. A Man who declares himself of this or that Party or who makes no Secret of owning that he aims at making his Fortune, and that he is resolved to do it at any Rate, is indeed a very bad Man, but is not near so dangerous; because People are aware of him, know what to think of him, and consequently are seldom at a Loss how to guard against him. But the false Patriot, the artful Pretender to Probity, the Man who cloaks his private Views, under the specious Pretence of Publick Spirit, is an Enemy so much the more hateful, because he passes for a Friend.

In the *Roman Commonwealth*, the debauched *Clodius*, and the hot-headed *Cethegus*, could raise Riots, and stir up temporary Tumults; but they were not capable of themselves to frame deep or dangerous Conspiracies, like the artful *Catiline*, or the more artful *Cesar*. The former of these was indeed a Man of corrupt Morals, and one who was far enough from piquing himself upon regular or virtuous Behaviour; but tho' he was a Debauchee in private Life, he was a Hypocrite with regard to Publick Spirit: and whoever considers his Character as drawn by *Tully*, or by *Sallust*, whoever reads his Speeches, will find, that no Body outdid him in the Art of counterfeiting the Patriot, or in his Pretensions to the Love of that Commonwealth, which at the Bottom he meant to overturn. The latter too had his Vices, which he did not affect to conceal; but in reference to the State, he was a very refined Dissembler, and while he argued in favour of Moderation, suggested mild Counsels, and professed himself a Friend to Liberty and to the People, he was contriving that Tyranny, which, by the dextrous Management of these fair Pretences, he lived afterwards to establish; and which, tho' he paid for it with his Life, subsisted a long Time after his Decease.

The Design of these Reflections is to give the Publick a just Idea of the great Danger that attends being deceived in regard to Publick Spirit, and to expose all Pretenders to it without any Regard to Parties, and without the least Intention of serving one Side by decrying the other. The greatest Service that an honest Man and a good Writer could do at this Juncture, would be to put his Countrymen upon their Guard, and to excite such a Spirit in the Nation, as might be able to render every Attempt of this sort abortive, and put it equally out of the Power of the Instruments of all Parties to practise upon the Credulity of better Men than themselves; and thereby obtain such Assistance as is requisite for the Attainment of their private Purposes, while those who give it vainly imagine that they are contributing only to the Service of the Publick. To raise such a Spirit of Detection as this, might prove the Means of removing many of the Mischiefs that we feel; and of bringing about many of those good Designs, to which in their Turns every Party amongst us have affected to seem Friends, but have seldom shewn themselves such, when they had it in their Power. If such a Spirit should once prevail, it would be impossible to impose either fine Speeches or fair Promises upon Mankind, for the Fruits of true Patriotism. The Observation that is commonly made in private Life, that such as are most free and most warm in Professions, are seldom the most sincere, is very true when considered as a Maxim in Politicks. When Men have a Turn to serve by the Favour of their Countrymen, they are extremely ready in giving the strongest Assurances of their Zeal and Affection for their Country, and without examining whether the popular Notions then in vogue, are well or ill founded, they declare in favour of them, reserving to themselves the Liberty of examining them more at Leisure. But when this Turn is once served, when they have reaped the Fruits of their Professions, and are in Possession of what they sought, they very seldom think of the Assurances they gave, or the Promises they made, or at least think of them very slightly, and upon certain Occasions; and if called or press'd to a more serious Consideration, they are apt

to have Recourse to that tacit Reservation beforementioned, and to declare, that they would have made good those Assurances, and perform'd their Promises punctually, but that they are now satisfied those Things are not for the common Benefit which were then thought so. By such Artifices as these, Men, who deceive publick Expectations, still keep up a Pretence to Publick Spirit.

It is easy to discern from hence, how great a Misfortune the want of this Virtue must be to any Nation. For as Justice consists in rendering to every one his own, and doing that to others which we wish they should do us, so the very Essence of Publick Spirit is doing Justice to Society, and postponing, wherever they are incompatible, the Advantage of a private Person, or of a few, to the Commodity of the Publick. Amongst the ordinary and common sort of People, Publick Spirit is a kind of Enthusiasm; they are educated in the Belief that they ought to sacrifice every Thing for their Country, and, in the Simplicity of their Souls, they are ever ready to do this, till they are discouraged by the bad Example of their Superiors. But to Men of Sense and Reflection, Things appear in another Light; they see that the Happiness of Individuals consists in their living under a well-chosen Constitution; that this alone preserves Liberty and Property; that is, the Power of acting like free Men, and enjoying the Fruits of Industry. To such the preferring the Good of the Whole appears in its true Light, not as a high Piece of Self-denial, or an unintelligible Passion for an ill-grounded Principle, but as a very rational and well considered Action, by which Men forego a present and a trivial Good for the Sake of a greater, which is no less certain and apparent to such as have the Capacity of distinguishing. The Want therefore of Publick Spirit must in a very short Space of Time produce very high Inconveniences, and bring very great Evils upon Individuals. It must introduce boundless Ambition and rapacious Avarice among the Great; it must lessen the Connection between the several Ranks of People; it will take away all Bowels of Compassion from the Rich; it will extirpate all Principles of Respect and Duty among the common People. In a word, it will prove the Bane of Virtue and Morality, the Source of Luxury, Idleness, and a total Depravity of Manners. Under such Circumstances the Machine of Government will soon begin to be clogged, and the Expedients used to remove Obstructions in one Part, will create new Disorders in another, till in Time the Constitution is entirely ruined, or spoiled to such a Degree as obliges those who live under it to think of pulling it to Pieces.

But, with all these Mischiefs and Inconveniences, that necessarily follow from a Want of Publick Spirit, this is still but a slow and gradual Declension, a kind of chronick Disease in the Body Politick, which, when once discovered and properly attended to, may with Certainty, and in no very long Time, be cured. There wants nothing but a reasonable Penetration to find out the Cause and remove the Effects; and as, in the Course of Ages, there will be always a Succession of Men of true Genius and upright Intention; so it is hardly possible that such a Distemper should arrive at a very dangerous Height before Notice is taken of it, and proper Endeavours used to prevent its spreading. But where this does happen, where such Men of Genius either turn their Thoughts to other Subjects, or are neglected, and treated as Visionaries when they turn their Thoughts upon this, then that Destruction ensues which has been before describ'd; and the Distemper beginning to draw towards its last Period, the Symptoms must become more violent, and the Cure, if attempted even by the most skilful Physicians, more difficult and more impracticable. To be satisfied of the Truth of this, and that we may be sure these are not speculative Notions, or fine-spun Allegories, we need only read over the History of any one Republick, and we shall easily discern the Time when the Growth of its Power, and the flourishing State of its Affairs, proclaimed the Health and Vigour of its Constitution, when untoward

Accidents gave sufficient Notice of a declining State; and when Wars are ill managed, and domestick Confusions evidently demonstrated, that Redundancy of Humours, if not timely and properly discharged, produce incurable Diseases. We shall see that from time to time right Methods have been taken to draw off these; upon which the State has recover'd, till, weaken'd by Degrees, the lost at last that interior Strength necessary to co-operate with the Force of Physick.

The Mistaking false Publick Spirit for the true, is a much worse Evil than the Want of it: for, if the latter be a Consumption, the former is a malignant Fever; if one be a kind of Lethargy, the other is a downright Madness; and if in that the Patient is in a dangerous Condition, in this there is great Fear that he will hasten his own Destruction. But it may be demanded, what are the Signs of such a Mistake, and how shall we distinguish between that Zeal which is laudable, and that Fury which ought to be detested? The Thing is not hard to such as set heartily about it. True Publick Spirit has the Whole always in view, and never serves itself at all of Parties; whereas false Publick Spirit sets up the Interest of a Party for the Interest of Society, and would make Men believe, that if a few are gratified the whole will be saved of course. True Publick Spirit is always Constitutional, expresses a deep Respect for every Part of the Government, and a profound Submission to the Laws. False Publick Spirit deals altogether in new Projects, pours out Contempt upon the Wisdom of our Ancestors, and as seldom considers the Laws, but with an Intent to mend, that is, to alter and suit them to private Purposes. In short, true Publick Spirit is a rational, moderate, equitable, legal and consistent Principle, by which Men act steadily for the Good of their Country, for the Sake of the Advantages that must attend it, with respect to the present Race and to Posterity, the Prospect and Assurance of which is to them instead of a Reward. False Publick Spirit is a senseless, clamorous, undistinguishing, illegal and inconsistent Humour of pushing one Thing, removing another, changing a third, under pretence of the Service of Society, but in reality to serve those by whom such as are infected with this Temper, happen to be conducted. The Man of Publick Spirit is without Ambition; he may be content to exercise Power, but he will never covet it; he is free from Avarice, and thinks it better to give than to receive; he abhors Corruption, and would no more attempt to wheedle or bribe his Neighbour out of his Vote than he would seduce or bargain with his Neighbour's Wife to render her a Prostitute. The Pretender to Publick Spirit is humble in Appearance, but proud at the Bottom; profuse of his Money, that he may raise a Profit from his Profusion; and one who values himself upon the Art of making Men useful to him, by professing himself studious of their Service. If, upon reading these Observations, a Man feels no Emotions in his own Breast, no Sense of, or Pleasure in the Subject, he may depend upon it that he wants Publick Spirit, and that what he takes for it is a meer Delusion.

Account of a French Book, on the different Values of Monies, and of the Proportion between Money and the Products of the Earth.

THIS Book, which is full of a Multitude of curious Things that cannot fail of being of great Use in explaining an infinite Number of Passages in ancient Authors, both Greek and Latin, is the Work of M. du Pre de S. Maur, a Gentleman already well known to the learned World, by his excellent Translation into French of Milton's *Paradise Lost*. It seems that this learned, industrious, and judicious Person, who is a perfect Master of our Language, sets a great Value upon English Literature, and is so just as to acknowledge very freely the Obligations he lies under to our Authors. The principal Object of his Essay is to shew the Proportion between the Coin of the Ancients and ours, and of the Value of Gold and Silver in all Times, when compared with Commodities.

He begins this Work with some preliminary Questions, most of which are translated from the two famous Treatises of Mr Locke upon the same Subject. Among other Things he lays it down, that Silver is in reality a Merchandize more or less plenty at different Times in the same Place. It rises and falls like other Commodities; when there is Plenty of it, it sinks in its Value; when it becomes scarce, it rises. Silver, consider'd as a Merchandize, ought to produce Profit or Interest. This Profit or Interest will naturally rise when there is not a sufficient Quantity of Money to drive the Trade of the Nation, or to satisfy the Debts that it has contracted. It is not easy to determine the Quantity of Money which is necessary to drive the Trade of a Nation; because this does not entirely depend upon its Plenty, but upon the Quickness of its Circulation. The Interest of Money depends upon the Quality of Specie compared with the Expence; for the Quantity of Silver remaining the same, if the Expence is augmented, the Interest must also augment. The Value of Money is in Proportion to that of Commodities. The Value of Commodities is also in Proportion to the Plenty or Scarcity of Money, &c.

After dispatching these preliminary Questions which compose the first Part of this Work, our Author gives us in his second Part the Calculation and Comparison that he has made; by which he proves, *First*, That most Commodities have not changed their Price at all. *Secondly*, That some have fallen in their Value. *Thirdly*, He assigns the different Prices of Commodities. *Fourthly*, He determines the Proportion between the ancient Coin of the Romans, Greeks, and of the French Nation, under their first and second Race of Kings, to the Money current under the third Race; and he continues this Comparison down to the present Times. In order to find the Proportion that has subsisted between Money and Commodities, or rather Provisions, he confines himself chiefly to the *Septier de Paris*, a fixed Measure, the Weight of which he has determined. He next examines the Prices of Corn, from 1732, to 1742, from whence he concludes, that at a Medium, this Measure has been sold for 18 Franks. This Price once fixed serves him for a Rule; and having searched abundance of old Records and Registers, to come at the Price of Corn an Age and a half ago, he has found, that the mean Price for ten Years together was about a third Part of a Mark of Silver, which is pretty near the Value of 18 Franks at this Day.

In order to render this more intelligible to the English Reader, it is necessary to observe, that the *Septier* of Paris holds two hundred and forty-four Pounds of Corn, the *Frank* or *Livre* is now worth about Ten pence, and the *Mark* of Silver is eight Ounces, or two Thirds of a Pound Troy. If upon these Principles we run over our Author's Calculation a second Time, we shall find it very agreeable to what he has advanced. According to his Calculation, the *Septier* of Paris is worth about Fifteen Shillings of our Money; but 150 Years ago, the same Quantity was worth one Third of a *Mark* of Silver; that is, taking Silver at Five Shillings and Six-pence per Ounce, fourteen Shillings and Eight pence of our Money.

Our Author observes, that with respect to his Computation, we are to except the Times of Plague, Famine, War, Sieges, and other Calamities, when, from the Nature of Things, all kinds of Provision, but more especially Corn, must bear a very advanced Price, and therefore does not fall within the Compass of his Calculation. He next examines in the same Manner the Price of an Ox, a Horse, a Calf, a Sheep, &c. and from thence he concludes, that in paying Workmen or Labourers, they did not give them any thing less formerly than now; or, which comes to the same thing, if we give them more Money now, they cannot purchase therewith more of the Necessaries of Life than they could then; and consequently their Condition of Life has been pretty much the same, notwithstanding the common Opinion which prevails so strongly to the contrary.

Letters relating to the City of HERACLEA, lately found under Ground.

215

In comparing the actual Produce of Lands, with the Price for which they were lett in 1514, he shows, that they are lett at pretty near the same Rate now; and that consequently such as have kept their Lands are not much richer or poorer upon that Account. The Author observes that a Mark of Silver, tho' it is now at a very high Price, has not operated equally upon all Commodities, so as to raise their Value in proportion; of which he gives a very remarkable Instance in Sugar, that sold in the Year 1595, at *Paris*, for twenty Pence a Pound; whereas, in 1740 it sold for sixteen Pence. And from other Instances of the same Nature he concludes, that Plenty of Provisions is a greater Blessing to any Country than Plenty of Money.

An Account having been given some Years ago of the Discovery of a subterraneous City in the Kingdom of Naples, we have Reason to expect that the two following Letters, in Confirmation of that Account, will be very acceptable. The first is from a Knight of Malta, and is dated the 24th of June last, and runs thus:

I have seen what may be esteemed a Singularity in History. The City of *Heraclea*, of which *Pliny* speaks in his Letters, that by an Eruption of Mount *Vesuvius* was covered many Feet deep under Cinders, and has been by Degrees discover'd at a Place call'd *Portici*, a Country Palace of the King of the *Two Sicilies*. This City is entire, the Houses have been found perfectly furnish'd, and the Furniture well preserved. I have seen every Thing prepared for Dinner at the Time the Eruption happened, as Bread, Meal, Wine, &c. all very fresh, Utensils, Earthen Vessels, Tools, Fishing Nets of Silk, not very different from those now in Use. They have found there an entire Theatre, with its Statues in Metal, and Marble Reliefs of the finest Antiquity, with Paintings in Fresco, extremely well preserved; but with this Singularity, that they have only two Colours. This will not appear very wonderful to those who are acquainted with the Origin of Painting, because it is agreed, that the first Painters used in their Works only a single Colour, which was nothing but a simple Crayons; afterwards they used two, and by Degrees they came to intermix all kind of Colours, to make their Pictures more agreeable, and to give the better Expression to their Drapery, and to their Carnation. This shews how precious these Pieces are for their Antiquity. The King has pav'd several Parlours of his new Palace, which is adorn'd with these Rarities, with Mosaic and other Pediments taken up entire.

The Abbe d'Orval, at his Return from *Portici*, in June last, in a Letter expresses himself upon this Subject thus:

THAT which we have found most wonderful, and which will appear almost incredible to the World, is a subterranean City, overwhelm'd with the Ashes of Mount *Ætna*, under the Reign of *Titus*, about thirty Years after the Coming of Christ. This City, which the Historians of those Times, who speak of its Subversion, call *Heraclea*, was discover'd two or three Years ago by Order of the King of *Naples*, and they have been digging it up ever since. They have drawn from thence, and are every Day drawing, antique Statues of inestimable Value, the most precious kind of Marbles and rich Remains of Antiquity of all kinds, which are employed by his Majesty in adorning his Palaces. For my Part, who have visited this City, I contented myself with taking some Corn and some Bread of those Times, which remains perfectly found in the Houses, and the Remains of a Piece of Painting I found in a Hall. In regard to Household Stuff, Furniture, the Ornaments of the Ladies Toilets, and Instruments used in Sacrifice, they are ranged in the King's Cabinets as they come to Hand; for this Research is made very slowly, and with great Precautions, that they may lose nothing, because all that is recover'd is esteemed of very high Value. As yet we do not hear of their finding any Manuscripts, but there seems to be no Sort of Doubt that they will be found; and I am very fully persuaded, that of all the Treasures drawn from this wonderful City, these will be consider'd as deserving the highest Esteem.

Conclusion of a Letter from a Painter in *Rome* to his Friends in *England*, on the same Subject, lately published.

THE Gallery, which is design'd to be built for the Reception of all the Curiosities found in *Heraclea*, and of those which may be found hereafter, will be without Doubt, when finished, one of the finest in the World. For, besides the Statues, of which there are above twenty, all as big, and some bigger than the Life, the Collection of antique Paintings is superior, if not in Number, certainly in Goodness, to all the Pieces of that Nature scattered up and down the several Parts of Europe; and particularly as to one kind of Rarities, different sorts of Instruments, Household Utensils, &c. which are at least above 1650 Years old, there is a greater Variety than was ever collected together before. And as they are daily discovering more and more of each of these kinds of Antiquities, in process of Time there will be an immense Treasure, continually receiving Augmentation from an inexhaustible Mine: in digging in which, about 20 Galley Slaves, chained together, two and two, and guarded by Soldiers, are constantly employ'd; who have each a small Basket, into which they put what they find, and are well searched at their coming out from their Work.

It was in and about the Theatre that most of the Statues, and several of the Pictures have been found; and if it were not too great a Work to clear away the Ground that covers this Building, it would certainly be found to be one of the noblest Remnants of Antiquity. A Gentleman who has seen it since I was there last, tells me, that the Seats, as he thinks, are but 18, upon the uppermost of which one may walk the whole Length: That on one Side there is a Door, which leads into a covered Gallery, which, he supposes, served for a Passage, it being not very spacious; and that a very good Stair-case has been made for the Use of the King, whenever his Curiosity shall lead him to go down, and take a View of this subterraneous City.

After the many Accounts in Authors, Sir, of the frequent Earthquakes and fiery Eruptions, and of the fatal Effects of them, in so many Places near Mount *Vesuvius*, you may be apt to wonder, that any Number of Persons should venture to dwell within the Confines of it. But the Fineness of the Prospect, the Fertility of the Soil, the Salubrity of the Air in preserving, and the Virtue of the Waters in restoring Health, all conspire to induce Multitudes to reside here constantly, and others to repair hither at proper Seasons; insomuch that this Tract of Land, for the Extent of it, is perhaps better inhabited than any other in Italy. And what at first mention may appear strange, these very Things, which are the natural and original Causes of Desolation in particular Parts, are likewise the chief Causes of the general Abundance of the Inhabitants: For, throughout this Tract, besides great Plenty of more noble Minerals, there is a vast Quantity of Sulphur, Bitumen, Nitre, Allam, Vitriol, and other Salts, which contribute to render both the Soil fruitful and the Air healthful; and these, by a close Mixture one with another, or from some more hidden Reason, are naturally disposed to be easily heated, and even inflamed, and thereby produce the Sources of those hot Waters, which spring up in such a Number of Places. And it is not very difficult to imagine, how these different kinds of inflammable Matter, diffused and concealed under Ground, may by Degrees be heaped together and augmented in some one District; how afterwards by an internal Motion they may take Fire; and how at last this Fire, having forced the Earth to crack, may throw itself abroad with the greatest Rage and Fury, and produce all the Phenomena that accompany the Eruptions of Volcanos.

ANSWERS to the CHARGE against ARCHIBALD STUART, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh.

IT was natural for all the Wor'd, at first Sight, to lay the Blame of an Event, which has contributed to so many Mischiefs, principally on the Lord Provost of Edinburgh for the Time

Time being, as the chief Magistrate and Governor of the City : And the Question now brought to Trial is, Whether he was, or was not culpable, in his Deportment in that high Office, during the Transactions libelled. The Libel says he was guilty of gross Neglect of Duty and Misbehaviour in his Office on that Occasion; and whether he was or not, must depend upon a due Comparison of the Duty of his Office, with his actual Behaviour; to see how far the one comes up to the other, and wherein he was alledged to be deficient, and to have counteracted his Duty.

When the Libel was read in Court on July 13, and Mr Stuart asked what he had to say for himself, he said, in effect, that he was not guilty; and that his Conduct, upon the Occasion libelled, had been agreeable to his Duty: And then left to his Council to make good his Defence; of whom five were heard at great Length, and the Substance of their Arguments as follows:

They took Notice, That he had already suffered very great Hardships by his long Confinement, for 14 Months, without being brought to Trial, which, to a Man engaged as he is in considerable Trade, was a Punishment greater than he merited, supposing all that is alledged in the Libel true: That the Source of this hard Usage was the Malice of certain Enemies of Mr Stuart in *Edinburgh*, who, to ruin his Credit and Interest in that City, had found Fault with his Conduct during the Rebellion, industriously misrepresented that Conduct, and raised a popular Clamour against him; which having reached the Seat of Government, had produced the Severities he has already met with.

That he was now glad of an Opportunity of having his Conduct brought to Trial by the certain Test of judicial Evidence; hoping that he would now be declared innocent upon Examination, who, by popular Clamour, had been pronounced guilty without Examination.

That Mr Stuart could not competently be brought to Trial at all in this Court upon this Libel; that the particular Statute of K. James II. upon which it is laid, was almost 300 Years old, and gone into Disuetude; that whilst it was in Force, it was never meant to concern any more than the Behaviour of Magistrates in their judicial Capacity or ordinary Administration, on such Occasions as commonly occur, but never to concern the extraordinary Office of Magistrates in Time of War or open Rebellion, when it may be very incident to them to err or commit Mistakes; as many an honest Burgher may be very well qualified to discharge the Duty of Provost, or other Magistrate of his Burgh, in peaceable Times, from whom it cannot be expected that, in an open Rebellion, he should be able to act the Part of an expert Military Commander, or Governor of a Town; that the Deportment of the Provost on such an Occasion could not be tried at all at Common Law; that it was an improper Question to be tried by a Jury, who might very properly try a single Issue, as, whether a Man was guilty of Murder, Robbery, &c. but very unfit to give Judgment upon a Series of Facts relating to the Deportment of a Provost, whether it was or was not agreeable to his Duty; and therefore it was said, that the only competent Method, by the Constitution of this Kingdom, for trying and punishing such Trespasses, was by the Authority of the Legislature itself, in such Manner as had been practised in the Case of *Alexander Wilson*, Lord Provost of *Edinburgh* at the Time of the Murder of Capt. *Porteous*.

That the Libel contained nothing criminal; that as to the first Article concerning the raising of the *Edinburgh* Regiment, it was no Crime in the Provost to entertain a Doubt concerning the Legality thereof, and to hesitate to commit what he apprehended might have been treasonable; and that he was justified in his Doubt by the ablest Advice given for applying for his Majesty's special Warrant; which was accordingly obtain'd.

That as to the second, concerning the Volunteers, he had the same Reason to doubt concerning the Legality of that Measure;

and it was no Crime in him that he could not perceive any Difference betwixt authorising a Body of armed Men who were to serve *without* Pay, and another Body that were to *receive* Pay; or that the one might be authorised without his Majesty's special Warrant, which had been advised to be necessary in respect of the other: That the Provost had Reason to take Offence that the Measure was so far concerted and carried on by the Volunteers, as that they brought him a Petition signed by 90 or a 100 Persons, without previously consulting him: This he had Reason to consider as a designed Insult upon him; and yet, as soon as he was advised that the Thing might be lawfully done, he gave Way to it; and it was a very slender Circumstance, to be charged as a Crime, that he chose to have it said that he *acquiesced* in that Measure, rather than that he *heartily approv'd* it; or that he should be charged with a Defect of good Manners towards these Volunteers.

As to the third, concerning the Repairs of the City Walls, it was observed, that the Provost was not the sole Person answerable for any Slowness or Defect of Care and Diligence in this respect, tho' he had been made the sole Object of this Prosecution. He was but one of many who behoved to act by the Authority of his Council, and of the Committee appointed to take the special Direction of what concern'd the Defence of the City; and that all his Conduct was agreeable to the Sense of these two Bodies, and approv'd by them, and without them he could do nothing; for that the King's Warrant concerning the Regiment being address'd to the Lord Provost, Magistrates and Council, and having ordered the Regiment to be under the Direction of them all; and the Council having appointed a Committee for that Purpose, and to consider what further should be done for the Safety of the City, the Provost was thus limited in the legal Exercise of the known Duty of his Office. That, however, the Committee, whereof he was one, had given the necessary Orders for the Repairs, and Warrants for impressing Workmen for that Purpose; that the Cannon upon the Walls were actually loaded on Sunday the 15th, and Applications made to procure Gunners for managing them.

To the fourth Article it was said, that no Proposition could be accepted or rejected by the Provost alone, but by the whole Council; that as to the Proposition of purging the Train'd Bands of disaffected or suspected Persons, it was true that the Provost was averse to it; and chose rather to undergo any Hazard, than take upon him to fix such Mark of Infamy upon a Number of his Fellow Citizens, without any certain Ground of Charge against them.

To the fifth Article, where Mr Stuart was again charged with a Defect of good Manners, (a very unusual Point of Dittay) supposing the Fact true of the Conversation with Sir Robert Dickson, it was not unreasonable for the Provost to propose such Method for finding Subsistence to the ordinary Men, as enlisting them in the *Edinburgh* Regiment; which would be a Means to insure their Service for a limited Time, so as they might not be at Liberty to withdraw at Pleasure, perhaps when the City should be under the most pressing Exigency.

To the sixth, that the only Thing here imputed to Mr Stuart as an Offence, was his not immediately committing *Andrew Alves* to Prison; the doing which might have been of bad Consequence, to deter others from bringing Intelligence to the Provost concerning the Rebels or their Designs; and that at best it was not a very clear Case, that it was at all lawful or competent to commit Mr Alves for only repeating to the Provost what the Rebels had said to him, when they seiz'd him and made him their Prisoner; that his receiving the Message, or hearing what Mr Alves said, could be no Crime; and as soon as he heard it, he repaired to the Council Chamber, where he imparted this Intelligence to some others of the Council, who agreed that it should be conceal'd, lest it should intimidate the Inhabitants; that however, soon after, the Lord Provost saw the Lord Advocate, and in pursuance of his Advice actually committed Mr Alves.

To the seventh and eighth Articles it was said, that September 16. 1745, was a Day of universal Distraction in *Edinburgh*; that the two Regiments of Dragoons of *Hamilton* and *Gardner*, who, with the City Guard, had been posted at the *Coltbridge*, a Mile W. of *Edinburgh*, about Three in the Afternoon, retreated, and pass'd by the North Side of the Town Eastward; which greatly heighten'd the Panick of the Citizens, thus abandon'd by the only Military Force they had near, and no News of Sir *John Cope* or his Army was come, and the chief Civil Officers of the Crown had left the City: Yet the Provost, in the *Goldsmith's Hall*, where many of the Council, &c. were assembled, declar'd himself ready to act his Part for the Defence of the Town, but was seconded by few. At this Juncture Mr *Graffet* arrived, and delivered a Message to the Provost, that he should send for, or consent to receive a Party of Dragoons; at which the Provost was surprized, having been present the Night before at a Council of War, where it was resolv'd to be improper to bring any of the Dragoons into the City; upon which he gave his Answer in Writing to that Message. The Inhabitants, anxious to know the Resolutions of the Council, crowded into the Room, and then some Person proposed adjourning to the New Church Isle; that on their Way thither, a Gentleman on Horseback told loudly, that the Rebels were near 8000 strong, which still heighten'd the Panick; yet that in the New Church Isle, the Provost declared himself ready, if the Citizens were so disposed, to do his Part for Defence of the City; that at this Meeting the Letter from the Pretender's Son was brought in, to the Reading of which he objected, and return'd with his Council to the *Goldsmith's Hall*.

That the Inhabitants had now the Direction of Affairs, and were govern'd by their Fears; that the higher Civil Officers of the Crown being gone, the Magistrates sent to their Assessors for Advice; but they also were all gone, except one, who declin'd any explicit Opinion on such high Matters: Upon which the Letter was read, and found to be to the same Purpose with *Alves's* Message; and then they thought themselves under an unavoidable Necessity to send out a Deputation to procure a Delay, and gain some Time for the expected Relief to come.

To the ninth and tenth it was said, The Defence of the Town was now given up as impracticable; and that it was the unanimous Opinion of the Council, that no direct Order should be given by the Provost, concerning the Arms of the Volunteers, or the Cannon upon the City Walls, for fear of incensing the Rebels to put their Threats in Execution.

The same Answer was given to the eleventh Article, relating to the City Arms; to which there was now added, (and not TILL NOW) a Matter of Fact never formerly alledged by Mr *Stuart*, neither in his Examination before the Committee of the Privy Council on Dec. 7. 1745, nor in the signed Answers returned by him to the Libel: And it must appear very strange if it was true, that the most plausible Answer he had to make to this very heavy Article, should never have been once mentioned till now, viz. that he the Provost could prove, that he sent a Message to Gen^l *Guest*, proposing that he should send a Party of Soldiers to take away the City Arms, and carry them up to the Castle.

Upon the twelfth Article it was said, That the Opinion of the Citizens of *Edinburgh*, or any Number of them concerning Mr *Stuart*, could afford no Evidence that he was actually guilty.

Notice was also taken by Mr *Stuart's* Council, that he had a very large Stock of Wines in his Cellars at *Leith*, which would be exposed to the Discretion of the Rebels in case of their coming to *Edinburgh*: But the Conclusion from this Fact was not distinctly explained by his Council; so that we are at a Loss to know what Use was meant by that Observation, whether to evince the Sincerity of Mr *Stuart* in desiring to keep the Rebels at a Distance, that his own moveable Estate might not come under their Power; or if it was meant by way of Excuse for him, that he was afraid of giving Offence to the Rebels by opposing

them with Vigour and Zeal, because they might have it in their Power to hurt him deeply in his private Fortune.

It was likewise observed for Mr *Stuart*, that there was nothing criminal charged upon him in these Articles; that the Charge, if it amounted to any thing, was no less than High Treason, if he pursued Measures that had no other Tendency than to betray the City. It would have been that Crime if he had acted with that ill Intention which is the essential Requisite to render the Actions of Men at all criminal; and if he had no such Intention, then, supposing he had committed several Errors, such Mistakes in Matters prudential, and in dangerous Times, ought never to be imputed to him as a Crime; for, tho' the Part he chuses does not prove successful, the opposite Conduct might have been laid hold of as the Ground of a Prosecution: For Example, if he had brought in the Dragoons into the City, and they had afterwards fallen into the Hands of the Rebels; or, suppose he had suppress'd the threatening Letter from the Pretender's Son, and the Inhabitants had stood to their Defence, and yet the Town had been storm'd, and the Rebels had then cut the Throats of the Inhabitants; supposing he had escaped the Massacre, it is easy to imagine what a heavy Charge might be formed against him, as the Author of these Calamities.

It was further observed, that the Facts alledged in the Libel might amount to a Proof, that the Provost was against defending the City, as impracticable, and not prudent to be attempted; and it was contended, that this was not even an Error in Judgment, for *Edinburgh* is no strong or fortified Place; and tho' it is surrounded by an old Wall, and a Lake upon one Side, and the Rebels had no Artillery, it had been very practicable for them to have made their Way into the Town: They might have blown up the Gates, or a part of the Wall, or have set Fire to the Houses on the West Side of *St Mary Wynd*, that enter from without, and yet are a Part of, and adjoining to the Town.

Of the CRAY-FISH, and particularly of the STONES found therein at the Time when they change their Covers, which, by reason of their Figure, are called CRABS-EYES.

THE common Opinion touching those Stones is, that they are found in the Brain of the Animal, which is what *Gesner*, *Agricola*, and *Bellonius* affirm; and yet so far are they from being in the Brain, that they are rather found about the Stomach.

Van Helmont seems to have been the first who apprehended this; but he having rendered himself suspected on other Occasions, his Opinion could not make its Way, but the vulgar one still prevailed, except in a few Persons, who could see that Experience was for him.

This Author had observed, that towards the Middle of June the Cray-Fishes begin to grow sick, as being the Time when they are to change their Coats or Covers. For nine Days and upwards they continue languishing, and as it were dead; in which Compass of Time, *Helmont* affirms, that a new Membrane is formed, which incloses the Stomach, and that between this and the former Stomach a milky Liquor is discharged, which falling on either Side hardens into a Stone. This new Membrane, according to him, arises from the Pellicle formed on the Surface of the milky Liquor; and growing into a new Stomach, the old one within it, and the Remainder of the Liquor, with the Stones themselves, dissolve by little and little, and serve the Animal for Food during 27 Days that these Stones last; for the Animal eats nothing all this while, nor is there any Thing else found in its Stomach.

The Author, Mr *Geoffrey*, relates some Observations he made, which agree with *Van Helmont's*; from whence, he says, it appears.

1. That the Stones taken from the Heads of Cray-Fishes, are not lodged in their Brain, but closed in the Stomach, which is placed below.

2. That they are not the Seed or Origin of the new Shell, as some have imagined, since they subsist after the Shell is formed.

3. That upon casting their Shells they likewise change their Stomach, without any apparent Renovation in the other Parts, excepting the Intestine, which seems to share the Fate of the Stomach.

4. That their Stones are not found till their Season of Moulting, and that they are afterwards lodged in the new Stomach, where they continue lessening, and at length are totally consumed.

5. That these Stones, together with the old Stomach, serve the Animal in Food during its Sickness, occasioned by the Moulting.

Van Helmont observes, that these Animals have so great an Aversion for Hogs, that if any come near them they presently die. Hence says he, it is, that in *Brandenburgh*, where Store of them are caught, the Waggoners who carry them there are obliged to watch them all Night, to prevent any Hogs from passing under their Waggon; for if only one passed, there would not be a *Grey Fish* alive next Morning.

A LETTER from the Rt Rev. Dr GEORGE BERKELEY, Lord Bishop of Cloyne, to THOMAS PRIOR, Esq; in Dublin, concerning Petrifications.

Dear Sir,

Cloyne, May 20, 1746.

I HERE send you back the curious Dissertation of Mr *Simon**, which I have perused with Pleasure; and tho' Variety of Avocations gives me little Time for Remarks on a Subject so much out of my Way, I shall nevertheless venture to give my Thoughts briefly upon it, especially since the Author has been pleased to invite me to it by a Letter.

The Author seems to put it out of Doubt, that there is a petrifying Quality both in the Lake and adjacent Earth. What he remarks on the unfrozen Spots in the Lake† is curious, and furnisheth a sufficient Answer to those, who would deny any petrifying Virtue to be in the Water, from Experiments not succeeding in some Parts of it; since nothing but Chance could have directed to the proper Places, which probably were those unfrozen Parts.

Stones have been thought by some to be organized Vegetables, and to be produced from Seed. To me it seems, that Stones are Vegetables unorganized. Other Vegetables are nourished and grow by a Solution of Salt attracted into their Tubes or Vessels; and Stones grow by the Accretion of Salts, which often shoot into angular and regular Figures. This appears in the Formation of Crystals on the *Alps*: And that Stones are formed by the simple Attraction and Accretion of Salts, appears in the Tartar on the Inside of a Claret-Vessel, and especially in the Formation of a Stone in the human Body.

The Air is in many Places impregnated with such Salts. I have seen at *Agrigentum* in *Sicily*, the Pillars of Stone in an ancient Temple, corroded and consumed by the Air, while the Shells which entered the Composition of the Stone remained entire and untouched.

I have elsewhere observed Marble to be consumed in the same Manner; and it is common to see softer Kinds of Stone moulder and dissolve merely by the Air acting as a *Menstruum*. Therefore the Air may be presumed to contain many such Salts, or many Particles.

Air, acting as a *Menstruum* in the Cavities of the Earth, may

* Concerning the Petrifications of Lough-Neagh in Ireland.

† That in the great Frost, 1740, the Lake was frozen over so as to bear Men on Horseback, yet several circular Spaces continued unfrozen: From whence he concludes, that there are petrifying Springs hidden under the Water or Mud of this Lake; and a Spring, tho' ever so much impregnated with petrifick, mineral, or metalline Particles, issuing out in some particular Place of the Lake, can no more communicate its petrifying Virtue to the Waters of the whole Lake, than the River *Thames* its Sweetness to the Sea, and make all the Water fresh.

become saturated (in like Manner as above Ground) with such Salts, as ascending in Vapours or Exhalations may petrify Wood, whether lying in the Ground adjacent, or in the Bottom of the Lake. The insinuating of such Salts into Wood seems confirmed by the Author's having observed minute hexagonal Crystals in the woody Part of the Petrifications of *Lough-Neagh*.

A petrifying Quality or Virtue shews itself in all Parts of this terraqueous Globe, in Water, Earth, and Sand; in *Tartary*, for Instance, and *Africk*; in the Bodies of most sorts of Animals; it is even known that a Child hath been petrified in the Mother's Womb. *Osteocolla* grows in the Land, and Coral in the Sea. Grottoes, Springs, Lakes, and Rivers, are in many Parts remarkable for this same Quality: No Man therefore can question the Possibility of such a Thing as petrified Wood; tho' perhaps the petrifying Quality might not be originally in the Earth or Water, but in the Vapour or Steam impregnated with saline or stony Particles.

Perhaps the Petrification of Wood may receive some Light from considering Amber, which is dug up in the King of *Prussia's* Dominions.

I have written these hasty Lines in no small Hurry; and send them to you, merely in Compliance with your and Mr *Simon's* Request.

[Added from a Letter to Dr J. Forthergill, dated Dublin, Aug. 8, 1746.]

And yet, before I have done, I must needs add another Remark, which may be useful for the better understanding of the Nature of Stone. In the vulgar Definition, it is said to be a Fossil incapable of Fusion; I have, nevertheless, known Stone to be melted, and when cold to become Stone again. Such is that Stuff, by the Natives called *Sciara*, which runs down in liquid burning Torrents from the Craters of Mount *Ætna*, and which, when cold and hard, I have seen hewed, and employed at *Catania*, and other Places adjacent. It probably contains mineral and metallick Particles; being a ponderous, hard, grey Stone, used for the most Part in the Basements and Coinage of Buildings.

Hence it should seem not impossible for Stone to be cast or run into the Shape of Columns ‡, Vases, Statues, or *Relievs*; which Experiment may, perhaps, some Time or other, be attempted by the Curious; who, following where Nature has shewn the Way, may (possibly by the Aid of certain Salts and Minerals) arrive at a Method for melting and running Stone, both to their own Profit, and that of the Publick.

The FARMER'S COMPANION for September, extracted from a Pamphlet just published.

THIS and the next Month is the principal Season for sowing Wheat Seed and Rye.

In sowing Wheat Seed several Methods are to be observed. If your Land is of a bluish Clay, or a stiff black Loam, and lies in a Vale, it should be ridged up at Fallow-time with the Foot-plough, and never cast down till the last ploughing. Manure it with Cart-dung and Fold, or with Pigeons Dung or Coal-soot, if it can be had; which must be laid on, and spread very carefully, after the Ridge-land is harrowed: or plough it in at Fallow-time, or near, or at Wheat seed-time, which is generally thought the best Way; tho' others spread their Dung over their Fallow-land, some time before they stir it in, believing that its Cover prevents the Sun's Exhalations, and keeps in the Spirit of the Earth, to its great Improvement.

‡ To confirm what the Bishop says, I remember (says Mr S.) when I was in the College in France, that I went to see a Relation of mine, a Frier, at Fontevrand, where he shewed me in their Church two Pillars of Stone, about 60 Feet high, all of one solid Piece, which he said had been run.

If you manure with *Pigeons Dung*, give ten Bushels to half an Acre after it is harrowed; strew it by the Hand out of a Seed cot; and then immediately sow the Wheat-seed, and plough it in altogether.

If you manure with *Soot*, it must not be laid on till *Candlemas*; then spread it very thin over your Land, which will be about eight Bushels to half an Acre. But.

In all these Cases, tho' good manuring is the Farmers Profit, and the Nourishment of the Corn sown, a Medium must be carefully observed: Because, if the Land be overcharged with Manure of any sort, the Crop will run into great Burthens of Straw, and yield but a thin poor Kernel, or it may fall down and damage; and if too little be applied, the Farmer cannot expect to reap any Thing better than a small Hopper-ear, with few Kernels.

The best sort of Wheat to be sown in stiff Vales, is found by Experience to be the red *Lammas* Wheat, and pirky sort; but the *Holland* Wheat, if the Clay be blue or white, and in other sorts of white stiff Land. Tho' the Wheat seed raised in a new ploughed up Sward ground, suits best with the blue Clays and black Loams in Vales, yet in *Effex* the *Dugdale*, or *Bold Rivet*, which some call *Cone-wheat*, of which the white bearded is the best; and in *Somersetshire* the *Blue-ball* and *Grey-ball* Wheat, are used with great Success in stiff rich Land; and are preferred, because they are most free from lodging, being eaten by Birds, and from that fatal Corn Disease, called the *Mildew*.

The Seed being thus properly chosen, the common Practice is, they steep it all Night in a Brine of Salt and Water, strong enough to bear an Egg; and after this Brine is drawn off, they let it lie on the Ground to dry for an Hour or two, before they lime and sow it; which is done different Ways, according to the Customs of several Countries.

Care must be taken after the Wheat-seed is brined and limed, that it be sown quickly: For if it should get Wet, and be kept any Time, the Salt and Lime will eat off the Skin of the Kernel in a Night's Time; and if so, it will not yield any Crop at Harvest. Therefore, whatever is so strong as to pill off the Skin of the Seed, is pernicious.

Now is the properest Time also for sowing *Rye* for a standing Crop in Sands, Chalks, dry Loams, and Gravels; and *Rye* is preferable to Wheat in any of these Soils, if sown early in September. You should sow from three Pecks, to a Bushel and three Pecks, on an Acre of Broad-land in a fine Tilth; remembering that a sandy Soil requires less, and a stiff Soil more Seed. The best Method of sowing this Grain, is first to harrow your Ground, and then directly sow your Seed, and harrow it in.

Rye grows so quick, that, in a Month's Time after sowing, it has been known high enough to shelter a Hare: Which profligate Virtue shews it to be dangerous to steep this Seed in any Liquor before sowing; because Wet will force it so as to make it burst its Skin, and cause it to sprout too soon to its own Destruction; its Skin being naturally thinner, and the Grain moiister than Wheat. But if this be not regarded, I would recommend the following Infusion: *Three Pounds of Nitre*, dissolved in a sufficient Quantity of scalding Water; let this Water be cold, and, by a Quart at a Time, throw this Infusion over two Bushels of *Rye*-seed in a Tub, that has a Tap and Tap-whips in it. Then pour in directly as much mudgel-hole Water, as shall top the Seed four Inches: let it infuse four Hours, and after that draw it off, lime and sow it.

After the Farmer has thus got his Seed in the Ground, he must secure it from all Damage by Horses, Cattle, and Sheep, by good Fences, and take such Methods as shall preserve it from the voracious *Crows*, *Pigeons*, &c.

They that grow *Hemp*, must now water it, and beat out their *Hemp-seed*. They that grow *Saffron*, must, about the Middle of this Month, pare off the Top of the Land very thin with a Hough, to take off Weeds, which will help the shooting Plants to throw out their fine Purple Flower the faster. If the *Saffron*

was planted in *June*, it may be begun to be gathered in the latter End of this Month, every Morning for three Weeks or a Month, and sometimes longer.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

Wigton, Aug. 15.

AS you have already obliged the young Gentlemen with *Rules for chusing a WIFE*, [p. 190.] 'tis not doubted but your Generosity will in a little Time extend to the Ladies, in giving them *Rules for chusing a HUSBAND*. If Writers have not been so kind to the Sex as to put it in your Power to give these Rules by way of Abstract, that need be no Disappointment to you, as you've scarce a Correspondent who is not qualified for the Task; since the World so much abounds with good Husbands, that (according to the common Cant) *bad Husbands* and *good Wives* are equally rare.

I have seen the Treatise you've quoted your *Rules* from, and have so great a Veneration for the Author, that, in my poor Opinion, had you given your Readers the whole instead of a Part, its Beauty and Usefulness would have sufficiently atton'd for its Length.

I am far from vindicating the Ladies in their Faults: But there is a certain Line in yours, viz. (*the Faults are frequently on the Woman's Side*) which my Fondness for the Writer made me overlook in the Original, and for which I'm sorry that I cannot think him entirely exempt from that Partiality, I had almost said Prejudice, with which our own modern Writers so prodigiously abound.

But all the Regard I owe to the Ladies shall not prompt me to endeavour to confute his Notion even in this, or to affront the Admirers of so noble a Writer, by the Scribblery of so insignificant an Opposer. I may, I suppose, presume to quote the immortal *Addison* against him, since he can get no Dishonour from such a Competitor: So if you think the following Extract from N^o 479 of the *Spectator*, can do the Ladies any Service in acquitting them of this Imputation, I shall be glad for their Sake to see it in your next Magazine. I am, &c.

— *Dare Jure maritis.*

H O R.

"MANY are the Epistles I every Day receive from Husbands, who complain of Vanity, Pride, but, above all, Ill-nature, in their Wives. I cannot tell how it is, but I think I see in all their Letters, that the Cause of their Uneasiness is in themselves; and indeed I have hardly ever observed the married Condition unhappy, but from want of Judgment or Temper in the Man. The Truth is, we generally make Love in a Stile, and with Sentiments very unfit for ordinary Life: They are half Theatrical, half Romantick. By this Means we raise our Imaginations to what is not to be expected in human Life; and because we did not beforehand think of the Creature we were enamoured of, as subject to Dishumour, Age, Sickness, Impatience, or Sullenness, but altogether considered her as the Object of Joy, human Nature itself is often imputed to her as her particular Imperfection or Defect.

"I take it to be a Rule proper to be observed in all Occurrences of Life, but more especially in the domestick or matrimonial Part of it, to preserve always a Disposition to be pleased. This cannot be supported but by considering Things in their right Light, and as Nature has form'd them, and not as our own Fancies or Appetites would have them. He then who took a young Lady to his Bed, with no other Consideration than the Expectation of Scenes of Dalliance, and thought of her (as I said before) only as she was to administer to the Gratification of Desire; as that Desire flags, will, without her Fault, think her Charms and her Merit abated: From hence must follow Indifference, Dislike, Peevishness, and Rage. But the Man who brings his Reason to support

"support his Passion, and beholds what he loves as liable to all the Calamities of human Life both in Body and Mind, and even at the best, what must bring upon him new Cares and new Relations; such a Lover, I say, will form himself accordingly, and adapt his Mind to the Nature of his Circumstances. This latter Person will be prepared to be a Father, a Friend, an Advocate, a Steward for People yet unborn, and has proper Affections ready for every Incident in the Marriage State. Such a Man can hear the Cries of Children with Pity instead of Anger; and when they run over his Head, he is not disturb'd at their Noise, but is glad of their Mirth and Health. *Tom Trusty* has told me, that he thinks it doubles his Attention to the most intricate Affair he is about, to hear his Children, for whom all his Cares are applied, make a Noise in the next Room: On the other Side, *Will Sparkish* cannot put on his Perriwig, or adjust his Cravat at the Glass, for the Noise of those damned Nurses and squaling Brats; and then ends with a gallant Reflection upon the Comforts of Matrimony, runs out of their Hearing, and drives to the Chocolate-house.

"According as the Husband is disposed in himself, every Circumstance of his Life is to give him Torment or Pleasure. When the Affection is well-placed, and supported by the Considerations of Duty, Honour, and Friendship, which are in the highest Degree engaged in this Alliance, there can nothing rise in the common Course of Life, or from the Blows or Favours of Fortune, in which a Man will not find Matters of some Delight unknown to a single Condition.

"He who sincerely loves his Wife and Family, and studies to improve that Affection in himself, conceives Pleasure from the most indifferent Things; while the married Man, who has not bid adieu to the Fashions and false Gallantries of the Town, is perplexed with every thing around him. In both these Cases Men cannot, indeed, make a fillier Figure, than in repeating such Pleasures and Pains to the rest of the World; but I speak of them only, as they sit upon those who are involved in them. As I visit all sorts of People, I cannot indeed but smile, when the good Lady tells her Husband what extraordinary Things the Child spoke since he went out. No longer than Yesterday I was prevail'd with to go home with a fond Husband; and his Wife told him, that his Son, of his own Head, when the Clock in the Parlour struck Two, said, Pappa would come Home to Dinner presently. While the Father has him in a Rapture in his Arms, and is drowning him with Kisses, the Wife tells me he is but just four Years old. Then they both struggle for him, and bring him up to me, and repeat his Observation of Two o'Clock. I was called upon, by Looks upon the Child, and then at me, to say something; and I told the Father, that this Remark of the Infant of his coming Home, and joining the Time with it, was a certain Indication that he would be a great Historian and Chronologer. They are neither of them Fools, yet received my Compliment with great Acknowledgment of my Prescience. I fared very well at Dinner, and heard many other notable Sayings of their Heir, which would have given very little Entertainment to one less turned to Reflection than I was; but it was a pleasing Speculation to remark on the Happiness of a Life, in which Things of no Moment give occasion of Hope, Self-satisfaction, and Triumph. On the other hand, I have known an ill-natur'd Coxcomb, who was hardly improv'd in any thing but Bulk, for want of this Disposition, silence the whole Family, as a Set of silly Women and Children, for recounting Things which were really above his own Capacity."

The NATURE, VIRTUES, &c. of TEA.

TEA, which throws some People into Vapours, affects their Complexion, Spirits, and Nerves, so as to apprehend themselves either dying, or dangerously ill; gives others

the Cholick or Gripes, and affects not a few with Tremors, &c. while it enlivens the Mind, eases the Stomach and Bowels, and helps to brace the Nerves of others, is but very little known in regard to these surprizing and contrary Effects, tho' it is almost universally in Use: Therefore, I presume it will be agreeable to your Readers, to inform them of the Nature, Virtues, &c. of this Plant.

It is commonly said that the *Dutch* were the first Importers of Tea into *Europe*, about the Year 1606; for which they exchanged dried *Sage* with the *Chinese*: And tho' the *English* did certainly, about the same Time, gain a Knowledge of this Shrub, we do not find that the Government took any Cognizance of it till the Restoration; when in 1660, a Duty of 8 d. per Gallon was laid on the Liquor made and sold in all Coffee-houses, attended with the Inconvenience of an Excise Officers Survey, who was not obliged to attend above twice a-day.

Not only *China*, but *Japan* and *Siam* are fruitful in this Shrub; and the *Japan Tea* is most esteemed for its fine, clear, green Colour, smaller Leaf, and more delicious Smell.

The Teas commonly imported amongst us, are *Green* and *Bohea*. At first the *Europeans* mostly used the *Green*; but, since the *Japan Trade* is lost, we have traded most with the *Chinese*, (who, when they are weak, chiefly confine themselves to *Bohea*, and ascribe to it a singular Virtue of healing and preventing Diseases, and applaud it as the Balm of Life to the human Machine) and have introduced the Use of *Bohea Tea* very much; tho' *Green Tea* is still the Favourite of nice Palates.

The *Chinese Bohea* is distinguished by the Names of *Pekoe*, *Congo*, and *Common*.—The *Pekoe* is a very small black Leaf, and has many small white Flowers mixt with it. It has the most pleasant and delicate Flavour; its Liquor is not of so deep a Tincture as the others, and it creams briskly when poured out. The Water must stand on it a considerable Time to draw out its Virtue; and it will bear four or five sundry Waters. This sort of Tea improves by keeping.—The *Congo* is of a larger Leaf, and a deeper brown. If you do not pour off the Water quickly, the whole Strength of the Tea will be drawn out at once: So that the best Way to have fine Tea, is to mix these together in equal Quantities.—The *Common Bohea* is blacker and larger leaved than either of the former, and smells and tastes more faint, and not unlike dried Hay. It gives the deepest Tincture; and two or three Waters draws all its Strength.

Green Tea is distinguished by the Names of *Hysson*, so called from Mr *Hysson*, a rich *East India* Merchant that first imported it; *imperial*, *common*, and *ordinary*.—The *Hysson Tea* has a smaller, harder, and more curled Leaf than the common *Green*; it is of a more blue Colour, tastes crisp in the Mouth when chewed, and afterwards looks green when spit out; and, tho' its scarce tinctures the Water, with a pale Greenness, when strongest, it is of a most delicious Flavour. Its Virtue is known by the clear blue-green of its Leaves, or more certainly by letting a Cupful of its Liquor stand all Night: then if its Colour, delicate Smell, and bitterish Taste continue, it is good; but if those, or any of them be impaired, the Tea is old, and lost Part of its Virtue.—This Tea will bear four or five Waters, and requires not so much Tea, as any other sort, to the same Quantity of Water.

Imperial Green Tea is green in the Eye, crisp in the Mouth, of a lighter Green than *Hysson*, has a more flat, large, and loose Leaf than any other *Green Tea*. Two Waters will draw off its Strength; because it is the lightest, and its Principles the loosest of all others.

Common Green Tea of the better sort has a lesser Leaf than the *Imperial*, is of a darker green Colour, rougher, and more astringent to the Taste; and will bear three or four Waters.

Ordinary Green Tea is of a darker (or, if very coarse, of a light whitish Green) Colour; neither so pleasant to the Taste nor Smell, as the *Common*; and will not bear so much Water.

[To be continued.]

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

JOURNAL of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE.

Letter-dam. **L**etters dated Yesterday from Bergen-op-Zoom say, that the French have made two unsuccessful Attacks upon Fort Rover; that they made but very little Progress in their Attacks, either against the Town or against the Fort; and that their Fire had been for these last five Days much inferior to that of the Town.

Aug. 8. By Advices from Bergen-op-Zoom the Garrison continues in good Spirits; the French go on very slowly in their Attacks against Fort Rover, but were got in four different Places very near the Pallisades belonging to the cover'd Way of the Town; that 80 Volunteers slipped behind one of the Enemies Batteries of four Twenty-four Pounders, and nailed them up without losing a Man; that the Enemy had replaced them with two Twelve Pounders, which the Night following were attacked again by the same Volunteers, and brought off safe into the Town; and that M. Lowendahl had got the French Officer that commanded there hanged next Day upon the Battery. On Saturday Night the French, after springing a Mine under the Salient Angle of the Cover'd Way, facing Coehorn's Bastion, attacked the same with such Vigour, that they forced themselves into the Cover'd Way; but were soon repulsed with great Slaughter, and the Loss of near 1500 Men killed on the Spot. During the Time of the Assault the Garrison sprung a Mine that blew up two whole Companies of Grenadiers of the Regiment of Normandy, and some other Part of the said Regiment. The Loss of the Garrison amounted in all to 350 Men. All Accounts agree that the French are very sickly.

Four Volunteers carried a Couple of Bombs over the Glacis, and rolled them down into the Enemies Sap at the Bastion of Coehorn, from whence some few Men came running out; and as part of the Top flew up, and the Gabions were seen burning very fast, it was supposed that they had done good Service. Twelve Men with Granades sustained the said Volunteers, and none received any Hurt.

Aug. 11. Yesterday was the Day intended for attacking, on all Sides, the Body of Troops under M. Lowendahl; and accordingly the Attack began at Seven in the Morning, by the Village of Wou; but the Enemies were so strongly entrenched, that, after a few Skirmishes, in which the Allies lost about 80 Men, it was thought proper to desist, and return to their Camp. We hear since, that six Battalions were ordered immediately to reinforce the Garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom; and that M. Baronia, with 5000 Irregulars, is detached from the Grand Army, and will come up in a Day or two with the Troops under Gen. Schwartzenberg. The French have likewise detached from their main Army M. Argentieres, with about 10,000 Men, to reinforce M. Lowendahl. Notwithstanding the Repulse and Loss the French met with in the Attack of last Saturday, they still found Means to make a Lodgment in the Cover'd Way, where they have maintained themselves ever since.

Aug. 14. An Engineer, just come from Bergen-op-Zoom into the Lines, says, that the French sprung a Mine Yesterday to destroy our great Gallery of the Counterfarp; by which it was very much shatter'd, but not rendered useless. One of their Lodgments in the Cover'd Way was greatly damaged by it, and the other almost destroyed. The Enemy have begun to repair their two Lodgments in the Cover'd Way, but are not near so much advanced as they were two Days ago. A Dutch Major of Brigade says, that the Loss of our Troops, in the late general Attack, was above 300 Men. Seven Battalions arrived in the Lines this Morning from Gen. Schwartzenberg's Corps, besides a Regiment from Zealand, and a Battalion of Smiffaert is to go into the Town, and another is expected. His Royal Highness has sent some Engineers, which were much wanted. A Company of the Train from England, and 30 Austrian Miners from the Allied Army, arrived the 12th.

Aug. 15. Four Mines were sprung last Saturday with great Success, and the Firing of the French is much less considerable since last Thursday Night. The Garrison most apprehend the Enemy's Sapping; but the Workmen of the Town are very watchful, and as they have a fresh Supply of those People, they hope to hinder all further Progress of the French that Way. Two Mines were sprung in the Night between Sunday and Monday, which have killed the French a great many Men, and deprived the Besiegers of the Advantage they expected from part of the Gallery opposite to one of the Lunettes of the Coehorn Bastion, being blown up between Saturday and Sunday, by one of their Mines. The French have not fired for three Days upon Fort Kyk en de Pot, neither could it be perceived from the Fort that they were repairing their Battery there. As to Fort Rover, it is said, that their Attack now on that Side is so little, that it seemed as if they had a mind to quit that Attempt. Three Regiments from the Lines were hourly expected in the Town. The Gunners lately come from England were of great Use to them. Provisions come in great Plenty, and they had Ammunition, and all other Necessaries for their Defence, in Abundance. Several Letters from Antwerp mention great Numbers of Sick and Wounded being sent from the besieging Army to that Place; and that they came in so fast, that some of the People of Fashion were obliged to lodge them.

Aug. 17. On Tuesday between Eleven and Twelve at Night, the Enemy made an Assault upon the Lunette of Zealand, between the Wou Gate and that of Old Boisduck: Our Miners, under Capt. Bouquoin, took their Measures so well, that they sprang a Mine situated in the Works of the French, on the Side of the Cover'd Way, by which they lost above 200 Men, and great part of their Works were ruined; notwithstanding which they advanced, and made the Assault upon the said Lunette; but were so well received that they were obliged to retire. Soon after the French, having been reinforced, renewed the Attack; our Soldiers, sustained by the Piquets, repulsed them a

second Time. The Action lasted two Hours without Interruption, with a continual Fire from the Miquestry, and the Cannon from the Batteries. The French having again been reinforced, returned to the Charge Yesterday Morning at Day-break; our People received them furiously with Bayonets fix'd, were supported by the Reserve, and drove them back to the Pallisades. At Six o'Clock we made a Sally to dislodge them from thence, but in vain. We lost about 200 Men in the three Attacks, and the Enemy 600. Captain Bouquoin of the Miners is wounded in the Shoulder.

Aug. 18. The Night before last the Garrison of Fort Rover made a very successful Sally, having surprized three of the Enemy's Posts, and put all to the Sword that they met with, except a very small Number that they brought back Prisoners.

About One o'Clock of the Morning of the 16th, the Enemy sprung a Mine under the Lunette of Zealand, and soon after attacked it, got Possession of the Breach, and made a Lodgment: They continued there perfecting their Work till Eight o'Clock; when we made an Attack to regain the Breach, in which we succeeded, and continued Masters of it for half an Hour; during which Time we demolished a great Part of their Lodgment, and made a Breast-work against them, but were immediately driven off again by the Enemy returning to the Assault, who have since continued Masters of it. The Night of the 16th a Sortie was made by four Officers and 100 Volunteers from the Tambour, an Entrenchment in the Gorge of the Lunette of Zealand; but three of the Officers being killed or wounded by the first Fire of the Enemy, they were put into Confusion, and obliged to retire without effecting any Thing. In the Night of the 17th the French attacked three different Times the Tambour of the Lunette of Zealand; but were repulsed by the Hessians, who behaved extremely well. The Garrison had sprung two Mines, which had a very good Effect. The Enemy had erected two new Batteries of Cannon and one of Mortars.

Aug. 22. The chief Business of both Sides is mining and countermining, and defeating the Schemes of each other under Ground. It was after springing one of their Mines Yesterday Se'ennight, that the Enemy lodged themselves upon one of the Faces of the Lunette of Zealand. The Garrison made a vigorous Attempt last Thursday to dislodge them; but were obliged to retire with the Loss of many Officers and a great Number of Men: However, the Enemy has not been able since to gain any Ground that Way, and the Garrison still continues in Possession of the Tambour and Traveres of that Lunette. That Evening 300 of the Enemies were blown up, and 40 of them, with a Captain of Saxe's Regiment, were thrown into the Fosse of the Town. On Saturday Night the Besiegers sprung a Mine at the Angle of the Lunette of Utrecht, and storm'd it directly, but were repulsed with great Slaughter, and could only lodge themselves at the Foot of it. The Enemy, 'tis said, must be at least Master of these two Lunettes before they can pretend to batter in Breach. The greatest Efforts are now therefore made on both Sides to attack and defend those two Works. Another of the Enemy's chief Attempts is, to destroy by their Mines the Gallerie Majeure, that keeps a free Communication between all the Works of the Town. They have sprung several Mines for that Purpose with no sort of Success, except it be the first Mine they play'd, which occasioned several considerable Cracks in the Vault; but that has been since remedied in a great Measure by supporting it with large Props of Timber. The Enemy attempted again last Saturday to burst the Gallery at the Point of the Cover'd Way, facing the Angle of the Bastion of Coehorn; but the only Success they had was burying a Couple of Miners, and bursting a small Branch belonging to one of our Mines. General Cronstrom is very busy in making the necessary Dispositions for defending himself to the last Extremity, and dispute the Ground Inch by Inch with the Enemy. The Loss of the Besiegers, from the Beginning to last Saturday, is thought to amount to 9000 Men. The Attack against Fort Rover was renewed last Friday Night; but as the Enemy has but one Battery of four Pieces of Cannon left there, it is imagined their Design is chiefly to make a Diversion, and oblige us to employ a greater Number of our Men, that their Efforts may meet with less Opposition on the Side of the Town, the Day they intend to celebrate the Feast of St Louis, which falls upon next Friday. M. de Saxe has lately detached to the Assistance of M. Lowendahl, three Brigades of Infantry and two of Cavalry. We learn by Col. Yorke, that his Royal Highness the Duke has likewise made a Detachment of 15 Battalions. The French had erected a Battery at Burgvliet, which raked the Banks of the River on that Side; but a Battery raised by the Besiegers has quite silenced it.

Aug. 23. The Enemy have sprung a Mine, by which they have damaged a farther Part of the main Gallery, opposite to the Ravelin Dadem, where they endeavoured immediately to form a Lodgment; but the Garrison made a Sally, in which, after a long Struggle, they had the good Success to dislodge them entirely, having torn away 50 of their Gabions, filled up their Works, and destroyed every Thing that came to oppose them.

The Enemy carry on their Works with great Expedition, and have got Lodgments in several of the Lunettes, but erected no Batteries as yet. They are springing of Mines every Night; and last Night one broke the main Gallery in two Places.

The French have erected three Works, from whence they throw great Quantities of Stone into the Coehorn and Pucelle Bastions.

There arrived Yesterday 90 Miners, who worked the whole Night to discover their other Mines. This Day the Ships arrived with the Artillery, which brought three 12 Pounders, two of which are already placed on the Kyk en de Pot, and fire on the Enemy. This Day, at High-water, twelve 24 Pounders are expected.

Aug. 25. Last Night the Besieged blew up the Tambour in the Lunette of Zealand; the Reason given for doing which was the Danger of relieving the Posts. The Firing last Night on both Sides was more terrible than it had ever been, but the Enemy gain'd no Ground. Two Streets, viz. the Wou Straat and the Hog Straat, were burning this Morning.

The French have in three Days made no less than eleven Attacks on Bergen-op-Zoom, but have as many Times been repulsed: They were once lodged upon the Angle opposite to the Ravelin Daderm; but were beat off with great Loss.

Aug. 27. We have got a fresh Supply of Cannon and Ammunition, which were wanted; and by what we can learn, the Enemy are probably in want of Powder, for their Bombs are charged with so little, that many of them do not burst.

Aug. 29. The Enemy has not gain'd any Ground within these six last Days. On the Feast of St Louis such Dispositions were made for receiving them, that, besides a larger Consumption of Gun Powder than usual, they did not attempt any Thing extraordinary. Next Day, and the Day following, they storm'd that Part of the Lunette of Utrecht, which is still occupied by the Besieged, and were both Times repulsed with great Slaughter. On the other Hand Gen. Cronstrom finding it impracticable to dislodge the Enemy from that Part of the Lunette of Zealand, of which they had been Masters a Fortnight, and that his People there were too much exposed, ordered it to be blown up last Saturday. We do not know the Loss of the Enemy upon this Occasion; but it was attended with the Misfortune of blowing up sixteen of our People. The Force in the Lines, and at Oudenbosch, after Chanclos's Junction, will be altogether 60 Battalions and 43 Squadrons, exclusive of Baron's Corps, the six Companies of Grenadiers, and one or two independent Companies. A Sally was made Yesterday about One o'Clock; by which we destroyed some part of the Enemies Approaches, and killed them about a Dozen Men. The Fire was extreme hot for most Part of last Night, by which we lost several of our People.

Aug. 30. The French sprung a Mine last Night to ruin the Remains of the Lunette of Zealand. It is supposed they intend to erect a Battery of five Guns to batter the Ravelin of Daderm. A Deserter reports, that their Companies are diminished from 40 to 18 and 20 Men.

Sept. 1. The Troops under Gen. Chanclos arrived at Oudenbosch the Night before last; and the Letters this Day from Bergen-op-Zoom say, that General Chanclos had been there, and found the Town in a much better State of Defence than he expected.

Hague, Aug. 8. Last Friday the States of Holland unanimously resolved to raise 10,000 Militia, to be composed of free Companies of 100 Men each. The same Resolution contains besides an Exhortation to all Magistrates to see that the Burghers, in their respective Districts, be regularly exercised, and taught the Use of their Arms.

M. Belleisle is marching back into Provence; the Hospital of his Army was already established at Grasse, where the Head Quarters were to be, and his Cavalry had all repassed the Var. The several Towns and Districts in Provence were obliged to furnish Provisions and Forage, each according to their Abilities. The Spanish Troops were said to have declined acting any farther with the French without express Orders.

Aug. 29. This Day the Resolution passed in the Assembly of the States of Holland, for laying the Tax of Two per Cent. upon all the Possessions of the Inhabitants of this Province.

Rotterdam, Aug. 11. There was a Tumult Yesterday in this Town, some of the Inhabitants having Information that a Boat, laden with Provisions, was ready to sail for Huist, went to the Boat, landed the Cargo, and distributed it to the Mob; after which they forced the Skipper to deliver up his French Pais, carried it to the Magistrates, and demanded of them that the Loaders and Skipper might be punished.

Flushing, Aug. 19. On the 4th the French quitted their Camp opposite to Maestricht, to occupy one near Tongres; and an Officer just arrived from the Lines of Bergen-op-Zoom says, that a Letter has been received there mentioning, that the Allied Army had taken the Camp which the French had abandoned.

From other PAPERS and LETTERS.

Leghorn, July 14. We hear that the Malcontents of Corsica have seized the City of Bastia.

Stockholm, Aug. 9. This Morning Dr Blackwell was beheaded; and 'tis asured that his Accomplices will speedily be prosecuted. 'Tis said this Gentleman was born at Aberdeen, in Scotland; that he was Corrector of the Press to Mr Wilkins, Printer in Little Britain, London; that he learn'd some foreign Languages there, and travelled into several Countries of Europe before he settled in Sweden, where he was of great publick Service in improving their Agriculture, &c.

Hague, Aug. 10. An English Ship is arrived in the Meuse with 86 Gunners and Bombardiers, who have all enter'd Bergen-op-Zoom.

Steenbergen, Aug. 7. The great Plenty of every Thing here contributes very much to encourage the Soldiers to support their Fatigue cheerfully. They have, besides their Pay, Bread, Bear, Geneva, Tobacco, Cheese, Butter, and Bacon, distributed to them gratis.

Aug. 13. Nothing is omitted that may contribute to keep up the Spirits of the Soldiers in Bergen-op-Zoom. Besides the Provisions which are given them in Abundance, every Soldier who ventures to fetch off a Gabion from the French, receives a Crown immediately for his Recompence. This makes some of them so intrepid, that they fetch one after another; and there are

Men who have got 10 Crowns in a Night in this Manner. Others perform yet more bold and dangerous Exploits, such as the taking up Bombs, lighting them with one Hand, and then throwing them suddenly into the Trenches. Every one of these, who succeeds in this Attempt, is sure to have an immediate Reward of 10 or 12 Ducats; besides, Valour is recompenced in another and more distinguished Manner. Two Grenadiers of the Regiment of Lewé, having behaved with equally Bravery and good Conduct, had each of them a Pair of Colours deliver'd to him on the Spot.

Extract of a Letter from Bergen-op-Zoom, Aug. 19.

Last Night we attack'd the French, who had taken Post in the Lunette of Zealand, from which we drove them as well as from the Pallisade. The Enemy lost considerably, and the Fire on each Side was most furious. The Dutch Troops marched first to the Attack, supported by the Hessians. Having loaded one of their Mines, they endeavoured to draw our People upon it, by placing there six Companies of Grenadiers, who had Orders to beat a Retreat if they were attacked: But this Mine having been happily discovered by our Miners, they set Fire to it while the French were upon it, and blew them all up into the Air, except a Captain and 12 Men, who were brought Prisoners into the Town. This Captain assures, that the Body of Grenadiers consisted of about 300 Men; and that, from the Beginning of the Siege to this Day, the French have already lost 16,000 Men, killed, wounded, and deserted.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Constantinople affirm, that the Great Mogul has notified to the French at Pondicherry, that unless they immediately restore Fort St George, and its Dependencies to the English, he'll immediately make Reprisals, prohibit all Intercourse between them and his Subjects, and drive them out of his Dominions.

The King of Spain has published an Ordonnance, commanding all Men, of what Rank or Quality soever, to get out of their Coaches in the publick Walks, whenever the Queen appears, and to keep on Foot till her Majesty has passed by.

We have the following List from Paris, of the Loss sustain'd by the French at the late Affair at Exilles, July 19, viz. 6 Generals, 16 Colonels, 18 Majors, 59 Captains, 246 Lieutenants and other Officers, and 6236 private Men; in all 6581 killed, wounded, or taken Prisoners.

The Edict lately published by the French King, for creating Annuities upon the Town-house, to the Amount of 1,200,000 Livres per ann. contains some very singular Particulars. It is said his Majesty is moved thereto by the Necessity he finds himself under of augmenting his Forces with 70,000 Men. All Persons of whatsoever Rank, Age, or Sex, or Nation, Clergy or Laity, nay, and even Monks and Nuns, that, by the Rules of their Order, are allowed to enjoy Pensions or Property, are invited to purchase them; with Abundance of fair Promises as to the Punctuality of their Payment, and their entire Exemption from all Impositions whatsoever. That they may come the easier to Market, they are divided into Actions or Policies of 1000 Livres each; and these again are distributed into 14 Classes; the first taking in Children from one to ten Years old, who are to receive 75 Livres per Annum for the Loan of 1000, and the last extending to old Men of 70 and upwards, who are to receive an Annuity of 140 Livres for the like Sum. It appears from hence, that the French are forced to increase their Debts; for these Annuities, as well as those formerly created, are charged upon the standing Revenues of the Crown. By this Scheme, if they are able to subscribe these Annuities, there may be raised about half a Million Sterling.

They write from Bergen-op-Zoom, that the Garrison consumes 30,000 lb. Weight of Powder, and fires 55,000 Shot in 24 Hours; and that in one Day only, (the 25th of July) they dismounted no less than three of the Enemies Batteries.

'Tis said that the Merchants and Traders at Amsterdam have raised 17,000 l. to be distributed in Rewards among the Troops who make so brave a Defence at Bergen-op-Zoom.

The new Council of War in Holland is like to prove a formidable Tribunal. They have cited before them all the Officers of whatever Rank, not excepting the Prince of Waldeck, that served in the Dutch Fortresses which have surrendered to France, and demanded their Instructions and all Orders in Writing; hence it is said some Discoveries are made, and several Persons privately put under Arrest. Depositions are also making, one of which follows:

Deposition of Major Henry Pallardy of the Regiment of de Rbeede, and Major Arthur Forbes, of the Scots Regiment in the Dutch Service, sets forth,

That being in the Garrison at Sluys, in Flanders, when it was besieged by the French on the 21st of April, 1745, they were sent by the Sieur de Lamorechts, who commanded at Sluys, with a Message to Count Lowendahl, then at Ardenburgh, commanding the Siege; who, after receiving the Message, called for some Wine: In Conversation, Maj. Pallardy said to him, Your Excellency is come to give us a Visit we did not expect, having, as we thought, been in Amity with France. The Count replied, Our Minister at the Hague delivered a Manifesto the 16th, at Eight in the Evening, and we came on the 17th at Noon; but for all that we are very good Friends, we are agreed together; all that you see done is done in concert with your Masters, that they may find themselves obliged to withdraw their Troops from those of the Enemies of France. Upon which, they being in a Surprise, he said, Gentlemen, you seem concerned; but this is the Fate of Arms, the King and your Masters understand each other, are Friends, and we shall very soon have Peace.

Hague, July 4. 1747.

J. SYTHOFF, Not. Pub.

By

By the Advice of the Prince Stadtholder, an Invitation for Pioneers and Labourers to work at Bergen-op-Zoom has been published, offering 5s. for every Day's Wages, besides Maintenance, and in some Work double or treble Wages, and a Pension if wounded!

Mr Benjamin Robins, eminent for his Skill in Mathematicks and Gunnery, set out for Holland on the 27th inst. at the Request of the Stadtholder, to be employed at Bergen-op-Zoom.

It is ordered, that 300 additional Gunners, Bombardiers, &c. be immediately raised for his Majesty's Train of Artillery at Woolwich.

Aug. 7. C. Bentinck, one of the States of Holland, arrived in Town.

Capt. Prude, of the Roman Emperor, who was taken and carried into Morlaix, arrived in Town on the 26th, and says, that on the 19th inst. a Rear Admiral was to set Sail from Brest, with one Ship of 80 Guns, two of 74, three of 60, and a Frigate of 40; and that they had eight more Men of War near ready in the Harbour.

The Workmen work Night and Day at Blackwell, &c. to fit out 14 Indian Men which are to sail with Adm. Boscawen's Squadron, each of which will carry 32 Guns, and 280 Men, viz. 180 Seamen, and 100 Marines.

The Total of the Revenue of Excise in Great Britain last Year, 'tis said, was 5,847,000 l.

Dr Barry, being extremely ill of a Fever, was, on the 15th inst. by Order of the Duke of Newcastle, admitted to Bail, and went directly (under the Care of a Messenger) into the Country for the Recovery of his Health.

James Stuart, commonly called Roy Stuart, is discharged from the New Jail, Southwark, and committed into the Custody of a Messenger, on account of his ill State of Health.

John Saunderson, first Captain of the Manchester Regiment in the Rebel Service, is also discharged out of the New Jail Southwark, and is put into the Custody of one of his Majesty's Messengers.

One Anne Dent, Mother of the Hospital at Appleby, aged above 100, has cut four Teeth.

They write from Cambridge, that on the 3d inst. the Son of Mr Hurst, a Cook in that Town, a Child about five Years of Age, happen'd to gather a Berry, which looks much like a Black Cherry, called *Deadly Nightshade*, and eating of it was poison'd, and expired the next Morning about Five o'Clock.

EDINBURGH.

On Aug. 6, the Trial of Archibald Stuart, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, was resumed here by the High Court of Justiciary. There were present in Court the Duke of Argyle, Lord Justice General of Scotland, and the four Lords Commissioners of Justiciary, viz. Strichen, Elchies, Tinwald, and Dunmore. After reading the Indictment, the Lords pronounced the following Interlocutory: *Find it relevant to infer the Pains of Law, that the Pannel at the Time and Place libelled, being then Lord Provost of the City of Edinburgh, wilfully neglected to pursue, or wilfully opposed or obstructed, when proposed by others, such Measures as were proper or necessary for the Defence of the City against the Rebels, in the Instances libelled, or so much of them as do amount to such wilful Neglect: And find it relevant, as aforesaid, separatim, that the Firelocks and Bayonets belonging to the City, or the Cannon mounted on the City Walls, fell into the Hands of the Rebels, thro' the wilful Neglect of the said Pannel; or that he refused or declined to take proper Measures, when required or demanded, which were in his Power for securing, or rendering useless to the Rebels, the said Arms: And find relevant, as aforesaid, all such Acts charged upon the Pannel by the Libel, which shall appear to have been unnecessarily done by him, and which did manifestly tend to the preventing or weakening the Defence of the City, or the facilitating the Rebels getting Possession thereof, or their seizing the Arms therein: But allowing the Pannel to prove all Facts and Circumstances alledged in his Defence, for eliding or alleviating the Crimes charged upon him, as above found relevant, and remit the Pannel, with the Libel as found relevant, to the Knowledge of an Assize.*

After which his Majesty's Advocate presented a Bill to the Court, setting forth, That Mr Walter Grosset, Collector of the Customs at Alloa, a material Witness in this Cause, being at London the Time of executing the Criminal Letters, and, tho' daily expected home, did not return sooner than the 7th of July, four Days after the first Diet of Appearance was elapsed, so that he could not regularly be cited by virtue of these Letters: Therefore praying a Diligence for citing him yet to appear and give Evidence in the Cause, as his Name was contained in the List of Witnesses delivered Mr Stuart at executing the Libel against him. Which being objected to as incompetent, and contrary to the constant and uniform Practice of the Court, the Lords, after hearing Council on both Sides, refused the Desire of the Bill.

Thereafter his Majesty's Advocate, in respect their Lordships had judged it not competent to give Warrant of new for citing the said Walter Grosset, declining insisting against the Pannel, *pro loco et tempore*, reserving Power afterwards to insist against him as accords.

The Lords, in respect his Majesty's Advocate did not insist against the said Archibald Stuart, deserted the Diet against him, and dismissed him from the Bar; reserving to his Majesty's Advocate to insist against him afterwards as he shall see Cause.

Whereupon Mr Gilbert Elliot, Advocate, one of the Council for the said Archibald Stuart, and in the Name of his Cautioners in the Bond of Recognizance granted by him for Mr Stuart's Appearance, protested, that the said Archibald Stuart had fulfilled the said Bond of Recognizance, by comparing, from Time to Time, at the several Diets of Court, and not departing the Court without Leave thereof, the Diet being now deserted, and he dismissed from the Bar; that therefore the said Bond was voided, and thereupon took Instruments in the Hands of the Clerks of Court.

On the 10th inst. a Warrant was granted by the High Court of Justiciary, for Archibald Stuart, Esq; late Lord Provost of this City, his answering at the Instance of his Majesty's Advocate, upon the 26th of October next, to the Libel formerly exhibited against him.

The Master of Lovat is liberated from his Confinement in the Castle, and is to go to Glasgow, there to remain till his Majesty's Pleasure is further known.

Lord George Sackville's and Lee's Regiments have Orders to march from Fort Augustus to Leith, where they are to embark for Holland.

NEWCASTLE.

At York Assizes John Tufte received Sentence of Death; and John Ramly was ordered to be transported for 14 Years.

Aug. 5. a remarkable Cause was tried at the Castle of York, on account of a Methodist Meeting-house, which had been demolish'd at Sheffield by the Mob. The Action was brought by the Owner of the House against the Hundred of Stafford and Tickhill, for 400 l. Damages; but as the Meeting-house was not register'd as such, the Plaintiff (to be intitled to the Benefit of the Law) filed it a Dwelling-house, and proved that two or three little Rooms (which joined upon the large ones used for preaching in) had been constantly inhabited. Upon which the Jury gave a Verdict for the Plaintiff, with 100 l. Damages.

In pursuance of an Act of Parliament for the Relief of maim'd and disabled Seamen, &c. the Owners, Masters, &c. of Ships belonging to Newcastle upon Tyne, met at the Trinity-House on the 27th inst. and the following Gentlemen were chosen Trustees for that Charity, viz. Matthew Ridley, John Simpson, Ralph Sowerby, and William Peareth, Esqrs. Capt. George Stephenson, Mr Francis Simpson, Mr Thomas Airey, Mr James Wilkinson, Mr John Baker, Mr Anthony Pearson, Mr John Vanholt, Mr Henry Atkinson, jun. Capt. Francis Heath, Capt. Ralph Clark, and Capt. Robert Clark. Durham and Newcastle Assizes proved both Maiden ones.

MARRIAGES. On the 4th inst. at Sunderland, Mr John Scurfield, an eminent Corn Merchant of Newcastle, to Miss Gibson Carr, a very agreeable young Lady, with a large Fortune.---Henry Peachy, Esq; to Lady Charlotte Scot, Daughter to the late Countess Deloraine.---The Hon. William Monckton, Esq; Son of Lord Vise. Galway, to Miss Villa-Real, an 100,000 l. Fortune.---The Hon. Thomas Howard, Esq; Son of the Earl of Suffolk, to Miss Kingscot.

DEATHS. Capt. Moss of the Highland Regiment, of the Wound he received in the Lines before Bergen-op-Zoom.---Capt. Escot, Paymaster of the Train of British Artillery.---At Bergen-op-Zoom, Capt. Frazer, of Lord John Murray's Regiment, by a random Shot.---On the 5th inst. N. S. in Vado Bay, Henry Medley, Esq; Vice Admiral of the Blue, of a Fever.---On the 20th, at Edinburgh, Mr Richard Watkins, his Majesty's Printer.---On the 22d, at London, the Lady Charlotte Scot, Sister to the Duke of Buccleugh, and Grand-daughter to the late Duke of Monmouth.---The Rev. Mr Comyns, Vicar of Lugton in Huntingdonshire. He died as he was reading the Litany to his Congregation.---Dr Edward Aston, President of the College of Physicians, Ireland.---Mr Isaac Samson of Dover. He, by fitting out Privateers, and taking Numbers of neutral Ships bound to the French Ports with warlike Stores, is reckoned to have done more towards distressing the Enemy than any private Person. He had, when he died, five Privateers of his own at Sea.---Col. Douglas of the Guards, at the Army in Brabant.---Sir Charles Dalton, Kt. Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Peers.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL and MILITARY. Capt. Cust, of the Otter Sloop, made Commander of a 20 Gun Ship, for his Zeal in the Service.---Capt. Somers, late of the Deal-castle, Commander of the Expedition, of 40 Guns, lately rebuilt.---Mr Eusebius Marshall, Collector of the Excise for Berwick upon Tweed.---Francis Grant and David Bruce, Esqrs. Inspectors-Generals of all the forfeited Estates in Scotland.---The Rt Hon. the Earl of Marchmont, President of the Court of Police, in the room of the Earl of Sutherland.---Lieut. James Tindal, Captain Lieutenant in Sir Robert Rich's Regiment of Dragoons.---Mr Jasper, Commander of the Prince Henry, a new Ship of 40 Guns.---Hon. Col. Ballandine, Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, in room of Sir Charles Dalton, Kt. deceased.---Capt. Lieut. Joseph White, Captain; Lieut. William Stropford, Captain Lieutenant; Cornet John Ashburnham, Lieutenant; and Quarter Master John Elwood, Cornet, in the Hon. Colonel Brown's Regiment of Horse.

PREFERMENT ECCLESIASTICAL. The Rev. Dr Hunt, appointed Bishop of Peterborough, in room of Dr Clavering deceased.

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

Three Prizes, one of them of great Value, by two Rhode Island Privateers.---A French Ship, laden with Salt, carried into Ireland by the Sheerneck's Privateer.---The Jerusalem, a rich Ship from Cayenne for Bourdeaux, laden with Cocoa, Sugar, &c. and, 'tis said, has some Money on board, taken by the Folkestone Man of War.---A large Spanish Sloop, with 18,000 Pieces of Eight on board, besides Sugar, Cocoa, &c. and two other Prizes of the same kind, carried into Cape Fear by the Dolphin Privateer, Capt. Beazley.---The Bejoram, Dupey, of 200 Tons, and the Prudence, La Fevre, from the West Indies for France, carried into New York.---A large Dutch Fly-boat, laden with Goods, taken by the Hardwick Privateer.---The La Fortune, from Bourdeaux for Canada, with about 100 Tons of Wine, 20 Tons of Brandy, several Bales of Cloth, and other Goods; also a Dutch Vessel, laden with Lead, Coals, &c. of 140 Tons, brought into Guernsey by the Duke of Cumberland. The Dutchman had been before stopt, and releas'd at Dover; but

Mr Perchard passing for a French Privateer, the Dutchman own'd the Cargo to be French Property, and was thereupon seized. -- A French Ship for the West Indies, brought into Bristol by the Dolphin Privateer. -- The Neptune, from Nantz for Hamburg, sent into Dover by the Hardwick Privateer, Capt. Simpson. -- A Ship from Havredegrace for Marfeilles, sent into Lisbon by Capt. Holt. -- A French Privateer of great Force, and a Sloop laden with Flour for Martinico, carried into St Kitts by a Privateer. -- The Thomas and Mary, a Spanish Packet Boat, from the Groyne for the Havannah; and the St Antonio, a French outward bound East India Ship, of 500 Tons, 100 Men, and 16 Guns, laden with Provisions and Stores for their Settlements, both brought into Plymouth by Adm. Warren. -- Upwards of 30 Prizes taken by the Greyhound and Dragon Privateers of New York. -- A Privateer of one Carriage and 10 Swivel Guns, and 30 Men, brought into Chester by Capt. Mercer, in an armed Vessel. -- A Ship belonging to Malta, bound to Marfeilles, carried into Portmahon by a Man of War. -- A French Privateer of eight Guns and 60 Men, taken between Chester and Holyhead by the Beshborough Galley. -- A French Ship of 18 Guns and 60 Men, from St Maloes with Bale Goods, taken by a New York Privateer and one of Rhode Island, after an Engagement of six Glasses, in which great Numbers were killed on both Sides. -- Two Spanish Privateers, carried into Rhode Island. -- A French Privateer, of 12 Guns, carried into Kinsale by the Ambuscade Man of War, Capt. Gwyn. -- Eight French Privateers taken in six Weeks Time by Com. Legge. -- Ten Ships returning from Genoa to Monaco. -- A Schooner from Campeachy for the Havannah, laden with Salt, dry Goods, and near 2000 Dollars, taken by two Rhode-Island Privateers. They also took several thousand Dollars out of a French Snow, and run on Shore, near St Cuba, a Spanish Privateer. -- A French Ship carried into New England by Capt. Bridges, in a Privateer Sloop, after an Engagement of six Hours. -- A Spanish Ship, laden with Gold and Silver, taken by a Man of War and two Privateers. -- Two French Men of War, two French India Ships, and a Ship from Martinico, taken by some Men of War. -- Three Spanish and one French Privateers, and three St Domingo Ships, carried into Antigua by Captain Frankland, in the Dragon Man of War. He also carried in one Spanish and one French Privateer into St Kitt's, and two Spanish Privateers into Antigua. -- A French Bark, laden with Corn, and several Dutch Vessels, sent into Plymouth by Capt. Steel of the Zetland Privateer. -- Two French Privateers taken in the Irish Channel. -- Two ditto, and a Ship for Canada, by Com. Lee's Squadron. -- Two large Ships, and a Privateer of eight Carriage Guns, brought into Jersey by the Charming Nancy Privateer.

Two Genoese Gallies, with 50 Transports under their Convoy, having fallen in with Adm. Medley's Squadron, ten of them were taken and sent into Leghorn.

D^o according to the London Gazette. The Hector South Sea Ship, of 600 Tons, 28 Guns and 56 Men, brought into Mount's Bay by the Viper Sloop of War. There was only 6 or 7000 l. found on board, she having put on Shore 200,000 l. at the Canaries. -- The Duke de Chartres, a French East India Ship from Port l'Orient, of 700 Tons, 30 Guns, and 195 Men, laden with Beef, Flour, Brandy, Wine, and Oil, and had on board three Mortars, and a great Number of Shells, brought into Mount's Bay by the Bellona Man of War, Capt. Barrington.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The ———, Capt. Chambers, from North Carolina for New York, carried into St Jago de Cuba by a Spanish Privateer; where he found twelve Masters of Ships, who were all closely confined in Jail during their Stay, and allowed but one Bit of Bread a day per Man. -- The Harrington, James, from Jamaica, carried into the Havannah by a Spanish Man of War. -- The Colcock, from N. Carolina for New York, and ——— Hall, from Maryland for New England, by the French. -- The Havannah, Capt. Beaton, carried into St Domingo by two Spanish Privateers, after an Engagement of one Hour. -- A Liverpool Snow, with 200 Negroes on board, from Guinea for Jamaica, taken by two Spanish Privateers; but the Liverpool Captain, and two of his Men were taken in a Boat by the Biddeford Man of War. -- The Anne and Elizabeth, and the Lark, from New York, a Sloop from Connecticut for Antigua, Capt. Hobbie, and a Billander from Pool, Capt. White, all by a Spanish Privateer; but, after taking out the chief Part of the Sloops Cargo, they gave her to the Prisoners to go home in. -- The ———, Burch, in a Sloop from New York for America, carried into Leoganne by a French Privateer, after an obstinate Resistance. -- The Brig. Globe, Capt. Rees, from Philadelphia for Antigua, carried into Martinico. -- The Ship of Capt. Buckmaster, of Rhode Island, from Madeira for Surinam, taken by the French, but ransomed. -- Seven Vessels, ransomed by two Dunkirk Privateers for 4000 l. -- The John and Mary Brig, Capt. Sutton, of Philadelphia, carried into St Augustine. -- The Owner's Success, Marshal, from North Carolina for New England, carried into the Havanna. -- The Lyon, Furze, from S. Carolina for London, the Fortune, Watts, for Dantzick, and the Robert and Mary Bentin, for Stockholm, carried into North Bergen. -- The Happy Return, Blagdon, from Scotland for ———, sent into Dunkirk by a Privateer, who took several other Vessels on the North Coast, which have been ransomed. -- The Two Friends, Waters, from Jamaica to Lancaster, carried into Quebeck. -- The Greenacastle, Emerton, from London to Montserrat; the Hampden, Langston, from Bristol to Barbadoes; the ———, Smith, from Long Island to Antigua; the ——— Scire, from Piscataqua to St Kitt's; the Betsey, Gray, from Glasgow to ditto; the Faithful Friend, Waite from Boston to Antigua; the ——— Barnham, from Connecticut to ditto; the Duke of Cumberland, Davis, from Boston to ditto; the Hawk,

Collis, from ditto to Barbadoes; the Nancy, Baxter, from Lancaster to ditto; the ——— Macles, from Lancaster to ditto; two new Ships from Boston; Capt. Grey, from Aberdeen; and the Virgin Queen Privateer, Rafeur, all carried into Martinico. -- The good Intent, Johnson, from Narva to Dublin, taken off Peterhead, and ransomed for 500 Guineas. -- The Norwich Swaine, from Cork to Gibraltar, and Mahone, carried into Tariffa. -- The Virginia Merchant, Lockhart, from Dumfries to Virginia, carried into Carpoon, a French Port in Newfoundland, by a Man of War. -- The Fly, ———, from Exeter to Gibraltar, carried into Algezira. -- The Peter and Marv, Pitton, from Antigua for Dublin, taken within five Leagues of the Isle of Man, but ransomed for 270 l. -- The Hester, Captain Bradshaw, from Carolina to Figuera. -- Capt. Landale from Anstruther, ransomed for 100 l. -- Capt. Stoughton, from Wells, ransomed for 100 l. -- Capt. Curson, ransomed for 318 l. -- Capt. Dixon, ransomed for 400 Guineas. -- The Vintage of Biddeford, taken off the Land's End by a French Privateer, but ransomed. -- The John and Mary of Gravesend, for Norway; the Two Brothers, Richie, from Norway for Scotland; the Vernon, Crowden, from Bergen for Aberdeen; the Rose in May, Abernethy, from Banff to Bergen; the Happy Chance, Bog, from Irvine to Norway; the Cumberland, Middlemas, from Dunbar, to Blythe; the Robert, Hamilton, from Newry to Dantzick; the Christian, ———, from Borrowstonness for Bergen; the Carolina, Paul, from Topham for London; and the Henry, Galiot, from Whitehaven for Dumfries, all ransomed by the Marshal Saxe Privateer. -- The William and Mary, Kelly, from Waterford for Newfoundland, and the Defiance, Drape, from Jamaica for Liverpool, carried into Morlaix.

BANKRUPTS. Thomas Boxley, of Crutched-Fryars, London, Vintner and Victualler. -- Richard Jackson, of the Parish of St Clements Dances, Middlesex, Oilman. -- John Baker, of Leadenhall-street, London, Woolen-draper. -- John Edmonds of the Poultry, London, Silkman. -- Henry Fenwick, of the Parish of St Botolph, without Aldgate, Distiller. -- William Cherry, of the Parish of St Anne, Westminster, Fanmaker and Chapman. -- Richard Williams of Stoke, Suffolk, Dealer and Chapman. -- Wm Westbrock of St Bride's, London, Distiller. -- Sarah Marret of Bristol, Chapwoman. -- David Haswell, of London, Merchant. -- Henry Hall, of Bridge-yard, Southwark, Tobacconist. -- Stephen Beek, of Bristol, Maltster. -- Richard Morley, of Upminster, Essex, Dealer and Chapman. -- Charles Ellis, of Norwich, Apothecary. -- Tho Bell, of Easington-Grange, in Northumberland, Merchant. -- John Hetherington, of Whitehaven, Cumberland, Dealer in Iron Wares. -- Michael Langhorne, of Whitby, Mariner.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from July 28, to Aug. 23.

Christen'd	Males 564	1135	Buried	Males 842	1844
	Fem. 571			Fem. 1002	

NEW BOOKS.

CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

THE Prosperity of the Christian Church in the latter Ages of Time, represented and improv'd. By Thomas Gibbons.

Five Sermons by the Rev. Mr George Whitfield, 1 s.

True Wisdom from above; or, Christianity the best Understanding in Matters of Religion. By H. Piers, M. A.

An Epistle to a Friend, occasioned by a Sermon, intitled, False Claims to Martyrdom consider'd. By Benj. Nichols, A. M. 1 s.

A Discourse on Providence, 1 s.

An affectionate Address to the People called Quakers, with regard to Water Baptism and the Lord's Supper. By Vincent Peronet, 6 d.

A Paraphrase, with Notes, on the Epistle to the Romans. By J. Taylor, Edit 2. with large Additions, 10 s. 6 d.

POETRY.

The Solitary. An Ode inscrib'd to Ralph Allen, Esq; of Barb, 6 d.

An Ode, occasioned by some late Successes at Sea, imitated from Horace, 6 d. [See p. 203.]

Nature. A Poem, 6 d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Life of James late Duke of Ormond, in one vol. 8vo.

Love in a Mist, a Farce acted at Dublin, 6 d.

An Epistle to a Friend, occasioned by Dr Nichols's Sermon at Manchester, Nov. 2. 1746, 1 s.

Gentlemen and Ladies Pocket Companion for Oxford, being a short Account of what is most worthy Observation in the City, and each College of the University, 1 s.

A large and useful Table of Discount for prompt Payment, on any Purchase, 6 d.

Barnardiston's Essays on several Subjects, 1 s.

A Dissertation upon the Phenomenon of the Harvest Moon. By J. Ferguson, 1 s. 6 d.

An Enquiry after Happiness, 1 s.

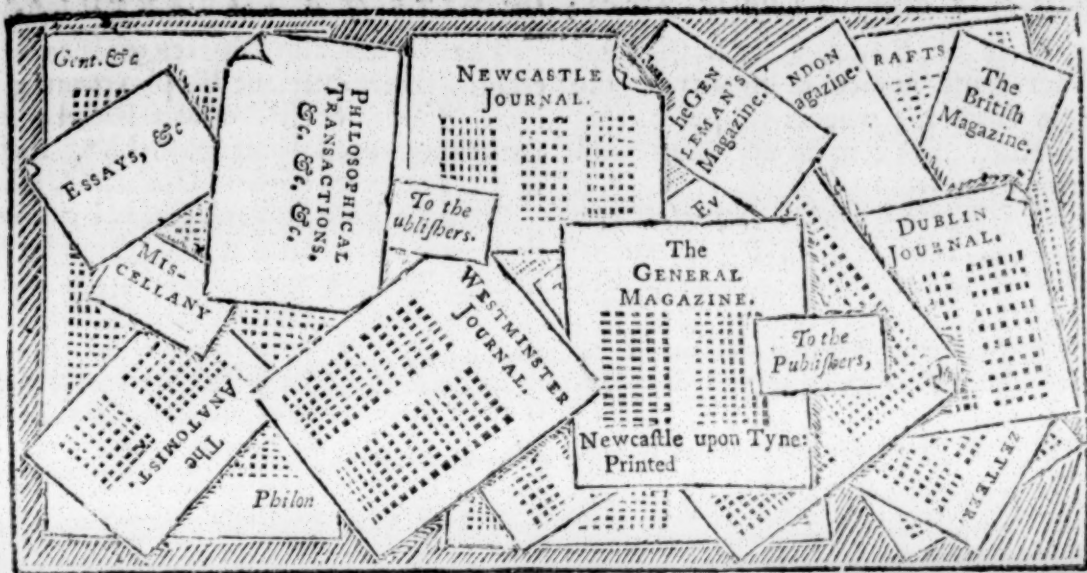
The Elements of plain Geometry, &c. By Thomas Simpson, F. R. S. 7 s. 6 d.

PRINTS.

A Plan of the Town and Fortifications of Bergen-op Zoom, 6 d.

A Map, or Chart, of the Road of Love and Harbour of Marriage, 6 d.

The British Hemisphere, or a Map of a new Contrivance, proper for initiating young Minds in the first Rudiments of Geography, and the Use of the Globes, 10 s. 6 d.

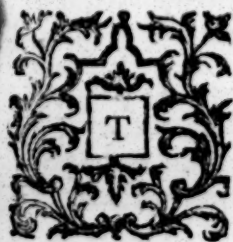


T H E

GENERAL MAGAZINE,

For SEPTEMBER, 1747.

ACCOUNT of a *Dissertation on the Cause and Prevention of RUST in METALS; which obtain'd the Prize given by the Academy of Bourdeaux; by M. Jean Raymond Chimbaud de Filhor, Counsellor to the Parliament at Bourdeaux, 4to, Pages 44.*



THE Author proposes two Things: first, to discover the Cause of Rust in Metals; secondly, to find Preservatives against it. Under the former Head, he gives an exact Enumeration of Metals, and enquires which of them are subject to Rust. He reduces the Number of Metals to seven; Gold, Silver, Tin, Lead, Quicksilver, Copper and Iron; of these only Iron and Copper are subject to Rust: The others, if perfectly purify'd, contract none of themselves, but only as mixed with Copper.

He begins by examining whether Rust may not be caused by some Insects, having often observed Trees smitten with the Canker, and several other Disorders, which made them consume and perish; and that all these Maladies were occasioned by certain Worms, which discharged on the Trunk and its Branches, a Liquor very prejudicial to their Growth. He imagined therefore that the Cause of Rust in Metals might be ascribed to a particular Species of Worms. But after several Experiments he rejected that Notion, and embraced a System built upon Proofs drawn from Matter of Fact; and would never have mentioned so groundless an Opinion, but to convince the Reader that he spared no Pains or Cost in order to discover the Cause of Rust.

In explaining his System he supposes, first, that *Iron and Copper are two alkaline Metals, or such as have*

an alkaline Quality. He does not mean that they contain an alkaline Salt, but that they have the Property of alkaline Salts, because they ferment with Acids. Thus we say the Chalk of *Champagne* is alkaline, because it bubbles with *Aqua fortis*; and so four Ounces of Copper cut into Bits, and put into 12 Ounces of Spirit of Nitre, will excite a considerable Effervescence. Experiments also prove that Iron is alkaline; for Nails or Filings of Iron, mixed with *Acqua fortis*, will require a great Degree of Heat. Hence the Author concludes, that Iron and Copper ferment with Acids.

2. That *the Cause of Rust is some Liquor, and that all Liquors producing Rust are acid.* The first Part of this Proposition is proved by taking a Piece of Copper, and covering it with perfectly dry Salt; it will not contract the least Rust while the Salt remains dry. He says, also, that Water, perfectly pure, occasions no Rust. For Proof of the 2d Part of the Proposition, he shews, that Liquors induce a Rust in proportion to their Acidity; and that a Liquor, not in the least acid, will never occasion a Rust. Now acid Salt, ground with a little Water, and strew'd upon Copper, forms a Rust. By the first Experiment we find that Salt without Water induces no Rust; and by this second, that Water and Salt never fail to produce it: we must then conclude that Rust can be occasioned only by Liquor, which too must be acid: And thus he has demonstrated both Parts of his Proposition.

Experience shews that common Water brings a Rust, that Water heated has the same Effect in a somewhat greater Degree, that Rain Water has still more of that Quality, and that of all these Waters the Dew produces the greatest Rust; we know that Water saturated with Sea Salt occasions a considerable Rust, as does Spittle,

Spittle, Sweat, the Juice of Fruits, Vinegar, &c. All these Matters of Fact must induce us to ascribe the Cause of Rust to acid Liquors; whence it appears that a Metal is subject to Rust, if it contain an Alkali, and comes in Union with an Acid.

3. That *Rust is a Dissolution, tho' an imperfect one.* This Dissolution, he says, consists in a Separation of the Parts of the dissolved Metal. Now it cannot be denied that Rust is a Loosening or Division of the Parts of the rusted Metal, because the Metal is destroyed by Rust. It is no less true that Rust is an imperfect Dissolution; for Spirit of Nitre poured on rusty Copper in a small Quantity turns the Dissolution green, but if you augment the Quantity of Spirit, in order to finish the Dissolution, it will become blue; whence we may conclude that Verdigrease, which is nothing but the Rust of Copper, is an imperfect Dissolution.

As to the Rust of Iron, it is easy to satisfy ourselves that it is an imperfect Dissolution, since thin Plates of Iron put into Aquafortis disappear under the Form of a Liquor, but when rusty form a *Coagulum*, because they imbibe a less Quantity of the Liquor. We may then take it for proved, that a Dissolvent which acts but weakly, produces Rust in these two Metals; consequently, that the Rust of Iron, as well as of Copper, is an imperfect Dissolution.

If it be asked, why Copper and Iron are the only Metals subject to Rust, since doubtless other Metals, which are dissoluble by Liquors, are Alkalies, as well as these? The Reason of this Difference, says he, is, that weak Acids can take no Hold of these Metals, and that Acids, which are strong enough to penetrate their Substance, make an entire Dissolution of them. On the contrary, Rust being but an imperfect Dissolution, must be the Effect of these same Acids acting on these Metals with less Force; which cannot be, if we suppose the Metals thoroughly penetrated by them.

To a second Question, why Rust forms a *Coagulum*, and not a flowing Liquor, he answers: It must be observed, that an Acid is a Dissolvent when it is in a sufficient Quantity; but when the Dissolvent forms a *Coagulum*, it is, because the Acid is too weak, or in too small a Quantity. This Answer is grounded on several Experiments. *(To be continued.)*

From the GLOUCESTER JOURNAL Sept. 22.

The late Accounts concerning the City of Heraclea, make us hope that the following Pieces will not be unacceptable to our Readers.

MEMORIAL of Cassim Aga, the Tripoli Ambassador at the Court of Great Britain, concerning the petrified City in Africa, two Days Journey South from Ouguela, and seventeen Days Journey from Tripoli by Caravan to the South East.

AS one of my Friends desired me to give him, in Writing, an Account of what I knew touching the petrified City, I told him what I had heard from different Persons, and particularly from the Mouth of one Man of Credit, who had been on the Spot; that is to say,

That it was a very spacious City, of a round Form, having great and small Streets therein, furnished with Shops, with a vast Castle magnificently built; Trees, the most Part Olives and Palms, all of Stone, and of a Blue or rather Lead Colour.

That he saw also Figures of Men in a Posture of exercising their different Employments; some holding in their Hands, Stuffs, others Bread; every one doing something, even Women suckling their Children, and in the Embraces of their Husbands, all of Stone.

That he went into the Castle by three different Gates, tho' there were many more, where he saw a Man lying upon a Bed of Stone.

That there were Guards at the Gates, with Pikes and Javelins in their Hands: In short, that he saw in this wonderful City many sorts of Animals, as Camels, Oxen, Horses, Asses, Sheep, and Birds, all of Stone, and the Colour abovemention'd.

Of the TARANTULA, or ITALIAN SPIDER, the surprizing Effects of its BITE, and Manner of CURE; as related in the History of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

M. GEOFFROY, being returned from a Journey to Italy, has shewn the Academy some dead Tarantulas he brought with him. The Tarantula is a large Spider, with eight Eyes, and as many Legs; but what is most singular in it, are two Horns, or Trunks, which it is continually moving, especially when in Search of Food; whence M. Geoffroy conjectures them to be moveable Nostrils. The Tarantula is not only found about *Tarentum*, from whence its Name is taken, and throughout *Apulia*, but also in several other Parts of *Italy*, and in the Island of *Corfica*; only those of *Apulea* are the most dangerous, tho' none are much so, but those on the Plains, where the Air is considerably hotter than on the Mountains; and some even assert, that the Animal is never venomous, except in coupling Time. Soon after a Person has been bitten by a Tarantula, there ensues a very acute Pain in the Part, and some Hours after a Numbness; then he falls into a profound Sadness, Respiration grows difficult, the Pulse weakens, the Sight becomes dim, and the Eyes look wild; at length, all Sense and Motion are lost, and the Patient dies, unless he be relieved. All the Help Physick affords, consists in a few Operations on the Wound, with the Use of Cordials and Sudorifics; but another much surer, and more efficacious Remedy, which Reasoning and Art would never have attained to, as being accidentally discovered, is *Musick*.

When the Person bitten is left without Sense and Motion, a Musician tries different Tunes, till he meets with that whose Notes and Modulation suit the Patient; upon which a slight Motion or Tremor appears in his Body; then his Fingers begin to move in Cadence, then his Arms, Legs, and by Degrees his whole Body, till at last he rises on his Feet, and falls a dancing; in which he continues, still increasing both in Action and Strength. Some will even dance six Hours together without resting; after this, the Person is put to Bed, and when he is judged sufficiently recovered from his first Dance, they draw him out of his Bed by the same Tune, for a new Dance. This Exercise holds several Days, 6 or 7 at most, till such Time as the Patient finds himself fatigued, and unable to dance any longer, which is the Indication of his Cure; for so long as the Poison acts on him, he would dance, if they would let him, without any Discontinuance, till his Strength being utterly exhausted, he should die on the Spot.

When

When the Patient begins to find himself weary, he comes a little to his Senses, and recovers as from a profound Sleep, without remembering any thing of what past during his Accets, or Fit, not even his Dancing. The Patient thus recovered from his first Fit, is sometimes entirely cured; if he be not, there remains a black Melancholly and Alienation of Mind upon him; he shuns the Sight of Man, and seeks for Water; and if he be not carefully watched, throws himself into the first River that falls in his Way. To the other Symptoms of this Disease must be added, an Aversion for Black and Blue, and on the contrary an Affection for White, Red, and Green. If the Person do not die, the Fit returns at the Year's End much about the Time when he was bitten, so that he must go to Dancing again; some have had these periodical Returns, 20 or 30 Years running. Each Patient has his peculiar and specifick Tune; but all the Airs and Tunes in general, are of very brisk Measure.

Thus much is attested by Persons of the utmost Veracity, and was also confirmed to the Academy, not only by what Informations M. Geoffroy could procure in Italy, but also by the Letters of a Jesuite of Toulon to F. Gouye, who related that he had seen an Italian Soldier, bitten by a Tarantula, dance several Days together. To Facts so very extraordinary 'tis no Wonder if a few Fables be added; such for Instance, as this, that the Patient is only affected so long as the Tarantula that bit him is alive, and that the Tarantula itself dances to the same Tune.

'Tis not unreasonable to suppose with M. Geoffroy, that the Poison of the Tarantula may occasion an extraordinary Tension of the Nerves, much greater than is suited to their respective Functions, and hence the Loss of Memory, and Motion; but at the same Time, this Tension being equal to that of some Strings of an Instrument, puts the Nerves in Motion to a certain Tone, and obliges them to vibrate when struck by the Undulations peculiar to that Tone; and hence the Cure by Musick: for, Motion being thus restored to the Nerves by a proper Mode, the Spirits are recalled, which before had almost entirely abandoned them.

It may perhaps be added with some Probability, and pretty much on the same Principles, that the Patient's Aversion for certain Colours arises from this, that the Tension of his Nerves, even out of the Fit, being still different from its natural State, the Vibrations those Colours occasion in the Fibres of the Brain, are too contrary to their Disposition, and make a Kind of Dissonance therein, which is Pain.

PROOFS that BERGEN-OP-ZOOM was taken by Surprise.

I. There was no Breach practicable, the Mafonry was scarcely touched, and where the Parapet was said to be ruined, it was impossible for two Men to march a-breast, so that no Body thought it possible that it should be taken by Storm. There is the more Force and Weight in this Reason, because the several great Officers and experienced Generals, to whose proved Valour, known Fidelity, and indisputed Skill in Military Affairs, their High Mightinesses had confided the Preservation of this most important Place, so little apprehended a Storm, that they had not taken so much as a single Precaution against an Attempt of that Nature. They had but three

thousand Men in the Place, when they might have had ten; they had made no Preparation, had given no Orders for letting the Water into the Ditch, tho' they very well knew, that the Cunette, or Drain, in the Middle of the Ditch, was quite choak'd by the Rubbish of the Works. If in such Circumstances as these, an Attempt was made upon the Place, we must allow that these great Officers were surprized. This is a Misfortune incident to all Men; *Horace* says, that even the Willest are not always awake; and without doubt, if, according to the Rules of War, the Besiegers were in a Condition to make a general Assault, these vigilant and experienced Persons must have known it, and would have provided for it accordingly. It is allowed they did not foresee it, it is evident they did not provide for it; therefore it is incontestable that they were surprized.

II. In respect to the Garrison again, it is most evident from their Conduct, that they had not the least Apprehensions. Common Soldiers have not indeed great Posts to lose, or much Reputation to forfeit; but they may be allow'd to have some little Concern for their Lives, of which, in the present Case, nothing at all appears: for as soon as the ordinary Guards were set, the rest of the Garrison were reposing, after having plentifully regal'd upon those Stores that had been so liberally supply'd to them, and this without imparting any Share to their Fellow Soldiers in the Lines, who were at short Allowance; which they would most certainly have done, if they had imagin'd that their Assistance would so soon have become so necessary. Besides, they had their Wits so little about them, that when the Ravelin of Dedem was lost, they never thought of discharging the Batteries upon the lower Flanks, or the mask'd Pieces of Cannon that were dispos'd on Purpose to clear the Ditch, which they might have done, and which it was natural for them to do; nor did they touch the Sluice, tho' it was all the while in their Power, which would have let seven Feet Water in, within the Space of as many Minutes. Add to all this, that they abandon'd the Sally-Ports without shutting them, and it will be incontestable that the Place was surprized.

III. We have seen that the Officers and Soldiers in the Place had neither of them the least Apprehension of a Storm; and it is no less certain, that the French had as little Notice of it. New Supplies were hastening to Count Lowendahl, after it had been determin'd in a Council of War that the Siege should not be rais'd; a Question that had never been put if Count Lowendahl had informed his Master that the Breaches were practicable, and that he intended a General Storm. This Reasoning is confirm'd by the Surprise which the King express'd at its being taken, which in the other Case he must naturally have expected. We have Letters from Liege which say, that he had scarce look'd upon his Dispatch in his Cabinet, before he went out into the Anti-chamber, and said before all that were there, Here is good News! Bergen-op-Zoom is mine! and Lowendahl is a Marshal of France. The People of Antwerp would not believe it, 'till they were told it by those Scoundrels that list'd among their Troops, and were taken Prisoners in the Place. Nay Marshal Lowendahl himself, since he is become Master of it, confess'd, that an Assault was impracticable, and the Place, according to the Rules of War, impregnable. I must therefore

once

once more repeat it, that Bergen-op-Zoom was inconceivably surpriz'd.

When five hundred Men made an Attempt upon a Fortrefs, from whence Sallies might have been made with five Times the Number; when this Handful of Men become Masters of a Capital Work, and yet the Main of the Garrison remains unalarm'd; when the Enemy reach the Market Place before the Generals are out of Bed, or the Garrison assembled; for it is allow'd, that Colonel Spork had but twenty Men with him, when he disengag'd a great Man; a Place is certainly surprized. But it is said that Part of the Garrison behav'd very bravely, and this is very true and very commendable; but pray what became of the other Part of the Garrison? Why truly they took Advantage of these brave Fellows fighting, and walked off. This Part of the Garrison then were certainly surpriz'd. The Reception of the News at the Castle of Hamal, at Antwerp, and at Brussels, from all which Places they express their Astonishment at being Masters of Bergen-op-Zoom, shew that it could be only taken by Surprise; and laying all these Arguments together, he must have some private and particular Reasons for affirming the contrary, that does not own it was surprized; but having none of those Reasons, I loudly assert IT WAS.

Extract of a Letter from TRANSILVANIA, August 22; giving an Account of the terrible Mischief lately done there by the Locusts.

THESE dreadful Creatures follow two Commanders, each of them, in Comparison of the rest of the Species, of an enormous Size. They move in two Columns. The first Places they invaded were the Territories of *Bellegisch* and *Banosze*, where they passed the Night. The next Morning they directed their Flight towards *Pecska*, *Maradick*, &c. and the Day following towards *Irriga*, where they have eat the Leaves, the Grass, the Cabbages, the Melons, and Cucumbers, to the very Roots. Yesterday they were in Motion towards *Schulion*, bending their Flight manifestly towards *Zealmo*, and the Places thereabouts. They continue in the Air, or, if one may use the Expression, they march generally two Hours and a Half at a Time. They form a close, compact Column, about 15 Yards deep, in Breadth about four Musket Shot, and in Length near four Leagues. They move with such Force, or rather Precipitation, that the Air trembles so as to shake the Leaves upon the Trees; and they darken the Sky in such a Manner, that when they passed over us I could not see my People at 20 Foot Distance. These Creatures fight with each other in their Camps; for when they remove we find Numbers of them half-sleat, and many more without Wings or Feet.

P.S. At this Instant we have Notice, that two Swarms more are approaching, which, after having settled in the Neighbourhood of *Warosch*, have returned back by *Nerraden* and *Jaseck*, making a prodigious Buzz or humming Noise as they passed.

Our Readers will be the less surpriz'd at this Account, when they have perused the following Passage from the Sieur BEAUFLEAN's History of the Ukraine.

AFTER the Flies, let us talk of Grasshoppers, or Locusts, which are there so numerous, that they

put me in Mind of the Scourge God sent upon Egypt, when he would punish Pharaoh. I have seen this Plague for several Years one after another, particularly in 1645 and 1646. Those Creatures do not only come in Legions, but in whole Clouds, five or six Leagues in Length, and two or three in Breadth, and generally come from towards *Tartary*, which happens in a dry Spring; for *Tartary*, and the Countries East of it, as *Circassia*, *Bazza*, and *Mingrelia*, are seldom free from them.

These Vermin being drove by an East or South East Wind, come into *Ukraine*, where they do much Mischief, eating up all sorts of Grain, and Grass; so that wheresoever they come, in less than two Hours they crop all they find, which causes great Scarcity of Provisions; and if the Locusts remain there in Autumn, and the Month of *October*, which is the Time when they die, after laying at least 300 Eggs a-piece, which hatch next Spring if it be dry; then the Country is 300 Times worse pester'd. But if it rains when they begin to hatch, they all die, and the Country escapes that Year, unless they come from other Parts. It is not easy to express their Numbers, for all the Air is full and darkned; and I cannot better represent their Flight to you, than by comparing it to the Fleaks of Snow in cloudy Weather, drove about by the Wind; and when they alight upon the Ground to feed, the Plains are all covered, and they make a murmuring Noise as they eat, where in less than two Hours, they devour all close to the Ground; then rising, they suffer themselves to be carried away by the Wind; and when they fly, tho' the Sun shines never so bright, it is no lighter than when most clouded.

In June 1646, having staid two Months in a new Town, called *Novogrod*, where I was building a Citadel, I was astonished to see so vast a Multitude; for it was prodigious to behold them, because they were hatched there that Spring, and being as yet scarce able to fly, the Ground was all covered, and the Air so full of them, that I could not eat in my Chamber without a Candle, all the Houses being full of them, even the Stables, Barns, Chambers, Garrets, and Cellars. I caused Cannon Powder and Sulphur to be burnt, to expel them, but all to no Purpose; for when the Door was opened, an infinite Number came in, and the others went out, fluttering about; and it was a troublesome Thing, when a Man went abroad to be hit on the Face by those Creatures, sometimes on the Nose, sometimes the Eyes, and sometimes the Cheeks, so that there was no opening one's Mouth, but some would get in. Yet all this was nothing, for when we were to eat, those Creatures gave us no Respite; and when we cut a Bit of Meat, we cut a Locust with it; and when a Man opened his Mouth to put in a Morfel, he was sure to chew one of them.

In short, the wisest Men were confounded to see such innumerable Multitudes, which were such as cannot be expressed; and they that would conceive it, should have seen it as I did. After they had destroyed all that grew in the Country, for a Fortnight together, and having gathered Strength to fly farther, the Wind took them up, and carried them away, to do as much Mischief in some other Place. I have seen them at Night, when they sit to rest them, that the Roads were four Inches

Inches thick of them, one upon another; so that the Horses would not trample over them, but as they were put on with much Lashing, pricking up their Ears, snorting and treading very fearfully. The Wheels of our Carts, and the Feet of our Horses, bruising those Creatures, there came from them such a Stench, as not only offended the Nose but the Brain. I was not able to endure the Stench, but was forced to wash my Nose in Vinegar, and hold a Handkerchief dipped in it continually at my Nostrils. The Swine feast upon them as a Dainty, and grow fat; but no Body will eat of them so fatten'd, only because they abhor that sort of Vermin that does them so much Harm.

These Vermin increase and multiply thus: They generate in *October*, and, with their Tails, make a Hole in the Ground; and having laid 300 Eggs in it, and covered them with their Feet, they die; for they never live above six Months and a half: and tho' the Rains should come then, it would not destroy the Eggs; nor does the Frost, tho' never so sharp, hurt them, but they continue till Spring, which is about the Middle of *April*; when the Sun warming the Earth, they hatch and leap all about, (being six Weeks before they can fly) without going far from the Place where they received Life; but when stronger, and that they can fly, they go wherever the Wind carries them.

If it should happen, that the North-East prevails when they first take their Flight, it carries them all into the Black Sea; but if the Wind blows from any other Quarter, they go into some other Country to do Mischief. But if the Rains fall when they begin to hatch, and continue but eight or ten Days, all the Eggs are lost; and so, in Summer, eight or ten Days continual Rains kills all the Locusts upon the Ground, for they cannot fly, and so the People are delivered from them. But if the Summer prove dry, (which is most usual) they are tormented with them till they die in *October*. This is what I have observed several Years in those Parts concerning the Locusts, which are as thick as a Man's Finger, and three or four Inches long.

From the BATH JOURNAL, Sept. 14.

Abstract of a LETTER concerning Dr BLACKWELL.

An unseen Hand makes all our Moves;
And some are great, and some are small;
Some climb to Good, some from good Fortune fall;
Some wise Men, and some Fools we call;
Figures, alas! of Speech, for Destiny plays us all.

COWLEY.

THERE is a natural Curiosity in Man, to enquire concerning the Birth and Education of Men, who have met with unfortunate Ends. And as Dr *Alexander Blackwell*, so often mention'd in the News Papers, is one of the Number, it induces me to send you the inclosed.

This unhappy Man was the Son of Dr *Blackwell*, a very eminent and learned Divine in North Britain, and so greatly did he value his Son's Genius, that he undertook, at first, the Care of his Education; who so far answered the Hopes and Expectations of his Father, that before he was Fifteen, he had acquired an extraordinary Knowledge of the *Latin* and *Greek* Languages: at Sixteen his Father sent him to an University, where, in a very short Time, he was greatly distinguished, for his Understanding in the Classics, and other useful Learning: and tho' the *French* was no Part of the Learning there required, he neglected not to make himself Master of that Tongue.

Notwithstanding the Credit he had gained in the University, he could not be prevailed upon to continue there, after he thought himself sufficient for Business. His Mind ran upon seeing the World; and so strong was his Desire, that, whatever his Friends could say to the Contrary, he left the University before he had taken any Degree; and went away so privately, that they knew not what was become of him, till after his Arrival in *London*. — He attended to nothing more at first

than that of seeing the different Curiosities there to be met with: But as he brought from *Scotland* very little Money, he was soon made sensible, that if he neglected to get into Business, he might be exposed to great Difficulties: This Consideration put him upon Enquiry, and Mr *Wilkins*, an eminent Printer in *London*, having occasion for a Man of Letters to correct the Press, took him into his Service. This Trust he executed with the utmost Care and Fidelity; and his Manner of correcting the Proofs highly pleased Mr *Wilkins*, and his Authors: Mean time he made it part of his Study to get an Insight into the noble Art and Mystery of Printing, and to gain the Friendship of several Gentlemen who were great Encouragers of Learning — Next he had the good Fortune to marry a virtuous Gentlewoman, the Daughter of a worthy Merchant, with whom he received a handsome Portion, which induced him to quit Mr *Wilkins*; and they parted friendly.

The Fortune Mr *Blackwell* received with his Wife, not being sufficient to maintain his Family, he hired a House in the Strand, and set up as a Printer: But he did not long follow the Business before an Action was brought against him, because he had not served an Apprenticeship to it. Mr *Blackwell* defended the Suit, and the Cause was brought to Trial in *Westminster-hall*, and the Jury found a Verdict against him. Soon after a Commission of Bankrupt issued against him; and, to complete his Ruin, one of his Creditors arrested and sent him to Prison; where he remained near two Years in a very helpless Condition.

These Misfortunes, instead of casting Mrs *Blackwell* into Despair, had quite a contrary Effect; for she instantly used her utmost Endeavours, by her Labour and Industry, to extricate herself and her Husband out of these Difficulties. She had, by Nature, a fine Genius for Drawing and Painting; and being inform'd an Herbal was much wanted, she drew from the Life several of the physical Plants, &c. These were shewn to Sir *Hans Sloane*, Dr *Mead*, Dr *Nichols*, and other eminent Physicians; who being pleased with them, she proceeded in the Undertaking, and some Time after procured her Husband's Liberty.

Mr *Rand*, a very eminent and learned Apothecary, and one of the Heads of that Company, who had the Care of their Physick Garden, also greatly promoted the Work. It was thro' his Advice that Mrs *Blackwell* took a House over against the Company's Garden at *Chelsea*; whereby she had an Opportunity of receiving the Plants, Flowers, &c. fresh out of the Garden as she wanted them: and she not only made the Drawings with her own Hands, but engraved them on Copper Plates, and coloured them. Her Husband explained their Uses in several different Languages, in order to make them acceptable abroad; and, from the Produce of that they maintained their Family very well †.

Mrs *Blackwell* was so much regarded during her Residence at *Chelsea*, that she was often visited by Persons of the highest Quality, who expressed their Admiration at her Performances; and it must be acknowledged, to the Honour of the most eminent Physicians, Surgeons, and Apothecaries in *London*, that, whilst she was engaged in the Work, they shewed her many Marks of their Favour and Encouragement; and upon publishing the first Volume, she was permitted in Person to present one to the College of Physicians; of which that learned Body so greatly approved, that they not only made her a handsome Present, but gave her an ample Testimonial, in Writing, of their Approbation of her Work.

Mr *Blackwell* having met with such ill Success in the Business of a Printer, gave over all Thoughts of entering upon it again; but, as he was an Enemy to Idleness, some Part of his Leisure Hours he spent in the Study of Physick; other Part in

† An Engraver having copied Mrs *Blackwell*'s Plates, some Printfellers were prosecuted by Mr *Blackwell*, and made to pay as dearly as he had done for the Invasion of Property.

that of further informing himself in the most useful Arts and Sciences; and in his Speculations he formed different Schemes for the better improving barren Lands, which led him to write a Treatise on *Agriculture*, See p. 233. The Treatise he did not complete before he left *Chelsea*; yet his Abilities began to be so well known, that he was consulted upon several difficult Points, and received handsome Presents for his Advice.—Happy had it been for Mr *Blackwell*, could he have been contented, and staid at *Chelsea*, where he had great Respect shewn him.—But after Mrs *Blackwell* had completed her Work, he retired to a Place where he was unknown, and would inevitably have been out of Business again, had not a Friend recommended him to the late Duke of *Chandos*, (a Nobleman! renowned for encouraging all Schemes that appeared to be calculated for the Publick Good &c.) His Grace, upon conversing with Mr *Blackwell*, so much approved of what he proposed, that he took him into his Service, and constituted him Surperintendant of his Works at *Cannons*.—It was whilst he was in the Duke's Service, that he finished and publish'd the Treatise before mentioned, which was received with great Applause; tho', in the End, it proved very unfortunate to him.

The *Swedish* Ambassador had one of the Books put into his Hands, which he sent over to his Court; where it was so much liked, that the Ambassador had Directions to engage Mr *Blackwell* in the *Swedish* Service; and the Terms offer'd were accepted by him; which caused him to quit the * Dukes Service, and repair to *Stockholm*.

He left his Wife and one Child in *England*, under a Promise that he would, if he succeeded, send for her. In the meantime, Mr *Blackwell* was, as Fame says, extremely well received by the *Swedish* Prime Minister; and he was so greatly pleased with him, that he entertained him in his House, and procured him a handsome Pension from the Crown: and the King of Sweden being taken very ill, and in danger of losing his Life, Mr *Blackwell* was permitted to prescribe for his Majesty, who recovering, was pleased to make him one of his Physicians in Ordinary; and from thence he was stiled Dr.

Mrs *Blackwell* continued in *England*, and, at Times, received Remittances from her Husband; and she intended, very soon, to have followed him to *Sweden*, had he not suffered Death in the Manner your Paper relates.—But as I am a Stranger as to his Offences, I forbear saying any Thing further, save that —
Your's, &c. G. J.

Bath, Sept. 5.

[According to this Account, which appears to be genuine, tho' favourable, the Author of a pretended Letter from *Stockholm* is mistaken, in saying that his Father was a Shop keeper at *Aberdeen*; that he marry'd before he came to *London*, and that he study'd Physick under *Boerhaave*, and took his Doctor's Degree at *Leyden*. Neither does the LetterWriter give us any better Account of the Plot † for which he dy'd, tho' he promises the whole in his Title-page. The Sum of what he tells us for Truth, is, that the Dr was abundantly pragmatical and conceited of his own Abilities, and as such might form some chimerical Enterprize, with relation to a Change of the Ministry in *Sweden*; but 'twas very improbable that he alone (no Person of Rank being concern'd with him) could have Thoughts of overturning the Constitution of *Sweden*, however necessary for the Ministry it might be to make him a Terror to the opposite Party.

† The Writer might have added here, sometimes thro' his Goodness imposed upon.

* This Writer may not know, that he had quitted the Duke's Service before; nor that the Occasion of it kept him from other Employment.

† As to the Nature of his Plot, there is no certain Account, nothing of the Doctor's Trial having been publish'd. Some say it was to set aside the Succession, and others to remove Count *Tessin* and the French Party from the Administration. The Papers say he was put to the Torture several Times, which he endured with great Constancy; and that when he was beheaded, he met Death with great Calmness and Resolution.

The Amount of Insurance Out and Home (exclusive of Commissions, Office-charges, and Risk of Insurers) to make good 100 l. Out and Home

	Out.			Home.			Total.		
At 10 per Ct. £.	11	7	3	£.	12	13	1	£.	24
15	18	1	5	21	6	9		39	8
20	25	12	10	32	4	4		57	17
25	34	4	11	45	19	5		80	4
30	44	2	4	63	11	7		107	13
40	68	19	3	116	10	6		185	9

By this Table the Difference between high and low Interest will appear, and consequently the Advantage which the *British* Nation may reap from the Superiority of its naval Force, by a prudent Regulation of Convoys and Cruizers, to protect our own Trade, and interrupt the Enemy's; as the one will lower the Insurance on our Trade in proportion to the Care that shall be taken of it, and the other will raise the Insurance on our Enemy's, in proportion to the Force that shall be station'd to interrupt it.

If it is admitted that Premiums on insuring our Enemy's Property would rise in *Holland*, and elsewhere, could insuring by our own People be prevented, this Table will shew how the Enemy may be further distressed in proportion to such Rise.

For Instance: Suppose such Premiums should advance from 10 to 15 per Cent. on a Voyage out, and the same home, the Difference would be 15 l. 7 s. 10 d. per Cent. out and home: And suppose such Premiums should advance from 30 to 40 per Cent. the Difference would be 77 l. 15 s. 10 d. to make good 100 l. thus insured out and home; and so in proportion for any other Sum or Premium.

Or suppose Premiums should fall from 20 to 10 per Cent. out and home, by means of regular and sufficient Convoys and Cruizers, the Difference would be 13 l. 16 s. 10 d. per Cent. out and home.

A Receipt to establish TRUE FRIENDSHIP.

IN PLINY's *Natural History*, we find a curious Receipt for making the *Roman Friendship*; a Cordial that was universally esteemed in those Days, and very few Families of any Credit were without it. In the same Place, he says, they were indebted to the *Greeks* for this Receipt, who had it in the greatest Perfection.

The old *Roman Friendship* was a Composition of several Ingredients, of which the principal was *Union of Hearts*, a fine Flower that grew in several Parts of the Empire; *Sincerity*, *Frankness*, *Disinterestedness*, *Pity*, and *Tendernefs*, of each an equal Quantity; these were all mixed together with two rich Oils, which they called *perpetual kind Wishes*, and *Serenity of Temper*; and the whole was strongly perfumed with the *Desire of Pleafure*, which gave it a most grateful Smell, and was a sure Restorative in all sorts of Vapours. This Cordial thus prepared was of so durable a Nature, that no Length of Time could waste it: And what is very remarkable, says our Author, it increased in Weight and Value the longer you kept it.

The *Moderns* have most grossly adulterated this fine Receipt: Some of the Ingredients, indeed, are not to be found; but what they impose upon you, as Friendship, is as follows:

Outward Professions, (a common Weed that grows every where) instead of the Flower of *Union*; the *Desire of being pleased*, a large Quantity; of *Self Interest*, *Conveniency*, and *Reservedness*, many Handfuls; a little *Pity* and *Tendernefs*. But some pretend to make up without these two last: And the common Oil of *Inconstancy*, which, like our *Linseed Oil*, is cold drawn every Hour, serves to mix them together. Most of these Ingredients being of a perishable Nature, it will not keep, and shews itself to be Counterfeit, by lessening continually in Weight and Value.

Dr C
COFF
but
your. A
raw or da

RULES for trying the Goodness of TEA. (See p. 220.)

THE Chinese sometimes mix the Leaves of other Shrubs with it: But this is easily discovered, if not at first Sight, by making a Pot of it: Pour out a Dish, into which put a Grain and half of blue Vitriol, or Coperas; if it be good genuine *Green Tea*, and set in a good Light, it will appear of a fine light blue; if it be genuine *Bohea*, it will turn of a deep blue, next to black; but if they be adulterated, you will see both green, yellow, black, &c. Colours in them.

After this was detected, they dy'd the Leaves of damaged and ordinary *Green Tea*, and it may be of such Teas as had been infused with *Japan Earth*, which gives the Leaf the Colour, and the Infusion the Tincture of *Bohea*. This is to be discover'd many Ways: For, 1st, you will find that a lesser Quantity of this dy'd Tea, will give a deeper Colour to the same Proportion of Water, than if it was good. 2dly, This Colour it gives the Water, will also be of a reddish brown, whereas it should be dark. 3dly, When the Leaves have been washed by standing a little, they will look greener than good *Bohea*. 4thly, This dy'd Tea is generally much larger; therefore it is a good Way always to buy the least Leaf *Bohea*. 5thly, The Liquor, which should be smooth and balsamick in the Palate, tastes rough and more harsh. 6thly, If you pour Milk into it, it will rise reddish, instead of a dark or blackish Brown. 7thly, A little Coperas put into this Liquor, will turn it into light blue, which otherwise ought to be of a deep blue, inclining to black. And, 8thly, Spirit of Hartshorn makes the good Tea of a deep brownish yellow after it has stood a while, like new-drawn Tincture of Saffron; but it has not that Effect in bad Tea.

Green Tea also may be counterfeited, by dying bad *Bohea* with green Vitriol. But this is also easily discovered: For, 1st, If you only put a Bit of Gall into the Liquor, it will turn it presently of a deep blackish Colour; which it would not do, were there no Vitriol or Coperas in it; for Galls do not tincture Tea naturally. 2dly, If the Liquor is of a pale green, and incline to a bluish Dye, it is bad. 3dly, Spirit of Hartshorn will make it a slight purple Colour, and cause a small Precipitation, instead of a deep greenish yellow, when it has stood six Minutes.

They that observe these Directions, can never be in danger of being imposed on by adulterated or counterfeit Tea. I shall conclude with informing you of the different Manner by which the *Tartars*, *Japanese*, and *Chinese*, prepare their Tea.

The *Tartars* boil it in Milk: But this Method causes Obstructions and Relaxations of the Vessels thro' which the Liquor is to pass in the Body; and therefore I would advise all corpulent, cathectick, or hypochondriack Persons, to refrain both from this Method, and from mixing of Milk or Cream with their Tea.

Besides, Milk is unfit to insinuate itself into the Leaves, and to dissolve their delicate Salt, Oil, and Earth, by which Means the Virtue of the Tea is lost.

The *Japanese* powder their Leaves, upon which they pour boiling Water, and sip them up together; which must make the Tea of a more rough, earthy, and disagreeable Taste, and be very prejudicial to Nature, because it will both thicken the Blood, and draw up the Fibres too much, and so destroy the equal Balance that ought to be preserved between Relaxation and Contraction.

The *Chinese* infuse their Tea in boiling Water, as we do; and when they have drawn off their full Quantity, they prepare the Leaves with Sugar, Oil, and Vinegar, for an Evening Salad.

Dr CHEYNE's Opinion of Coffee, Tea, and Chocolate.

COFFEE is a meer *Calx*, or a kind of burnt *Horse Bean*, but lighter on the Stomach, and of somewhat a better Flavour. A Dish or two of it, with a little Milk to soften it, in raw or damp Weather, or on a *waterish* and *phlegmatick* Sto-

mach, is not only innocent, but a present Relief. But 'tis as ridiculous, and perhaps more hurtful, at least in thin and dry Habits, to dabble in it two or three Times every Day, as it would be for such to drink nothing but scalding *Lime Water*. There are two kinds of Tea in Use, *Green* and *Bohea*. Mr *Cunningham*, who lived several Years in *China*, a very learned and accurate Person, informs us, [in *Phil. Col.*] that they are both gathered from the same Shrub, at different Seasons of the Year; and that the *Bohea* is gather'd in the Spring, and is dried in the Sun, the *Green* at the Fire. But I suspect, and not without Authority, that, besides these Differences in drying, some Infusion of another Plant or Earth (perhaps such a one as that of *Japan Earth*, or *Catechu*) must be poured on some sorts of *Bohea Tea*, to give it the Softness, Flavour, and Heaviness on the Stomach it has, whereby it becomes a meer Drug, and wants the natural Simplicity of *Green Tea*, which, when light, and drank neither too strong nor too hot, I take to be a very proper Diluent, when soften'd with a little Milk, to cleanse the alimentary Passages, and wash off the *scorbutick* and *urinous Salts*, for a Breakfast, to those who live full and free; and as it, or Tea made of a sliced *Orange* or *Lemon*, is one of the best Promoters of Digestion after a full Meal, or when one is dry between Meals, and much more safe and effectual than *Drams* or strong *Cordials*, which are commonly used for that Purpose. Some Persons of weak tender Nerves, fall into *Lowness* and *Trembling* upon using either of these Liquors with any Freedom, from their too great Quantity, or their Irritation on the tender and delicate Fibres of the Stomach. Such ought carefully to avoid and abstain from them, as from *Drams* and *Drops*. But I can never be of their Opinion who ascribe the Frequency of *Scurvy*, *Vapours*, *Low-spiritedness*, and *nervous Distempers* now, to what they were in the Days of our Forefathers, to the Custom of Drinking more frequently and freely of these foreign Infusions. The Cause is not adequate to the Effect; nor indeed has any Analogy to, or Connection with it. We know that warm Water will most of any thing promote and assist Digestion in weak Stomachs and tender Nerves; and by this alone I have seen several such Persons recover to a Miracle, when cold Mineral Waters, Bitters, Cordials, and Drams, have done rather Hurt than Good. And Tea is but an Infusion in Water of an innocent Plant; Innocent, I say, because we find by its Taste it has neither poisonous, deleterious, nor acrimonious Qualities; and we are certain from its Use in the Countries it comes from, (which are larger than most in Europe) that they receive no Damage from it, but, on the contrary, that it promotes both Digestion and Perspiration. The Argument from its relaxing the Coats of the Stomach and Bowels by its Heat, is of no Force: For unless it be drunk much hotter than the Blood itself, it can do no Hurt that Way. And we see the Bath Guides, who dabble in Water almost as hot as Tea is ever drunk, a great Part of the Day, and for one half of the Year at least, are noways injured by it, except when they drink strong Liquors too freely to quench the Thirst it raises. However, I should advise those who drink Tea plentifully, not to drink it much hotter than Blood warm; whereby they will receive all its Benefit, and be secure against all the Harm it can possibly do. As to Chocolate, I am of Opinion, it is too hot and heavy for *valetudinary* Persons, and those of weak Nerves. Nuts pass thro' the alimentary Passages untouched; and tho' they may part with some of their more volatile Particles, yet I doubt if they can afford much Nourishment to Persons of weak Digestions. Some say Chocolate gives them an Appetite; the Meaning of which may be, that when they have a good Appetite for their Breakfast, it is not unlikely it may continue all the Day: But I am of Opinion, 'tis a false and hysterical Appetite, such as sharp Wines, and sharp Humours to the Stomach give. For fat and oily Things, such as all Nuts are, are hard to digest, and lie long in the Stomach: It may lubricate and sheath against the Irritation of salt and sharp Humours in the Bowels, and therefore may be good in the Colicks and Gravel.

of those of strong and stout Digestion; but can never be good Food for those of weak Nerves and poor Constitutions.

MEMORIAL deliver'd by M. Chiquet, charged with the Affairs of France at the Hague, to the President of the Assembly of the States General, dated Hamal, Sept. 27, 1747. and signed by the Abbe de la Ville.

THE King has not alter'd his Principles. His Majesty being ever desirous to restore Peace, not only to his Subjects but likewise to all the Nations that feel the Calamities of War, has neglected none of the Means that he thought might bring his Enemies and their Allies into the same Way of thinking. The Steps which the King has not ceased to take in consequence, for more than five Years past, especially with respect to your High Mightinesses, are well known to all Europe: But the Uprightness of his Majesty's Intentions has hitherto been repaid with nothing but Inflexibility on the Part of his Enemies; and the Advances he made towards putting an End to the War, have been attributed to nothing but an Incapacity to carry it on. The King, who hoped that his Declaration of the 17th of April last would have had some Effect, has seen, with great Concern, that the Republick answer'd it only by Measures and Proceedings very opposite to the Dispositions which his Majesty shewed; and the Silence which the States General observed, with respect to that Declaration, seems to amount to a Demonstration, that they preferred Hatred to Friendship, the Desolation of their Territories to the Repose of their People, Illusion to Truth, and the private Interest of some to the Welfare of the whole Body of the Republick.

Nevertheless, his Majesty was willing to suspend his Judgment of those Appearances; and the Change that has happened in the interior Administration of the Republick, has occasioned none in the King's Sentiments: But all Things have certain Limits; and his Majesty thinks that the Safety of his Subjects, and the People he has conquered, requires him to continue to make Use of such Means as may dry up the Resources which his Enemies find in such Abundance in the Dominions of the Republick. The King is still willing to forbear their High Mightinesses, that the same Motives which forced him, at the opening of the Campaign, to make his Troops enter the Territory of the United Provinces, may render it necessary that the General of his Army should frame his ulterior Measures upon the same Plan, both in regard to military Operations and the Subsistence of his Majesty's Troops. The King, more concerned at the publick Calamities than intent on aggrandizing himself, does yet earnestly wish, that the States General would make Use of their Power and their Credit with their Allies, only to inspire them with Desires to a general Reconciliation. 'Tis not without the utmost Reluctance that his Majesty always finds himself obliged to have Recourse to Force, in order to attain at last to Peace, which he thought to expect from Moderation alone, and those Sentiments of Humanity that should be common to all Nations.

Of the Invention of the TELESCOPE, and its Use.

THE Invention of the Telescope was owing to Chance. The Children of a Spectacle-maker at Middleburgh, in the Island of Zealand, playing in their Father's Shop, made him, as we are told, observe, that when they held between their Fingers two Spectacle Glasses at some Distance, one before the other, they saw the Weather Cock of the Steeple much larger than usual, and as if it was very near them, but reversed. The Father, surprized at the Particularity, thought of fixing two Glasses upon a Board set upright in two Brass Circles, which he could move backward and forward, so as to fix them at what Distance he thought fit. Many Virtuosi ran to this Spectacle-maker; but the Invention was long unimprov'd, or useless.

Two Workmen of the same Town, Zachariah Jansen, and

James Metius, vied with each other in making use of this Discovery, and by giving it a new Form, assumed to themselves all the Credit of it. One of them, intent upon the Effects of Light, placed the two Glasses in a Tube blacked on the Inside, by which he diverted and absorbed an infinite Number of Rays; which, in reflecting from all sorts of Objects, on the Sides of the Tube, and not reaching to a Point of Union, but to one Side, confounded and destroyed the principal Image. The other, taking Advantage of his Industry, placed the same Glasses in Tubes which slid one in the other, as well to vary the Points of Sight in lengthening the Instrument, as the Observer should see Occasion, as to make it portable and convenient by the Diminution of the Length, when there should be Occasion to carry or make Use of it. Several others have contributed to the perfecting of this Instrument; but the Invention of it is owing to the *Hollanders*, and, on its first Appearance, was therefore called the *Dutch Spectacles*.

The Fame of this was soon spread; and we are told that *Galileo*, Astronomer to the Great Duke of *Tuscany*, having only heard it mentioned, without seeing the Model, by the simple Idea he had conceived of it, made great Glasses, and fix'd them in the long Pipes of an Organ, with which he perceived the Spots round the Sun. He saw this Planet move on its Axis in near 26 Days. He discovered the four Moons of *Jupiter*, and named them the Stars of *Medici*. He had a Glimpse of the two Sides of *Saturn*, which have since been discovered to be a great luminous Ring, encircling the Planet. In a Word, he saw a new Heaven, a Sun quite different from that which had hitherto been seen: He immediately published his *Nuncius Sidelius*, or *News of the starry Regions*, to which his Telescope had given him Access.

The News of this was immediately spread throughout all Places. The Senators of *Venice*, who were most distinguishable for their Erudition and publick Spirit, invited *Galileo* thither, to make a Proof in their Presence of his new Instrument. He complied with their Desires, and, in a clear calm Night, he shewed them with his Telescope those Novelties which Fame had begun to publish, but which the Learned would not admit, as they overturned all their Ideas. This Night proved fatal for the System of the Schools; and the entire Conformity which *Galileo* made these *Venetian* Lords observe between those new Observations, and the System of *Copernicus*, began to bring that System into Credit.

The Objection which had before given the greatest Perplexity to *Copernicus*, was the Difference of the Magnitude and Phases under which the Planets ought to appear, in approaching to, or receding from the Earth. *Copernicus* acknowledged, that this Objection was solid, and prophesied that these Differences would one Day be discovered. *Galileo* fulfilled that Prophecy: Thus the Objection is become a Proof, and the Endeavours to ruin that Hypothesis by that Objection, served only to give it a greater Approbation.

The second Objection made to *Copernicus*, and afterwards to *Galileo*, was, that if the Earth runs thro' an Orbit of several Millions of Leagues, its Axis, always parallel to itself, ought always to answer to a particular Star, when the Earth is in *Libra*, and to another, six Months afterwards, when the Earth is in *Aries*, which must be distant from the former Star, as many Millions of Leagues as are in the Diameter of the Orbit; and yet we see the Axis of the Earth always turned, as well at one Time as another, towards a Point of the Heaven, distant two Degrees and some Minutes from the Polar Star.

This Objection gave *Copernicus* no Trouble, because it is easy to perceive, that the Distance of the Stars from the Earth is immensely great; that 20 or 30 Millions of Leagues seem not perceivable at that Distance; and that two Points of the Heavens, towards which the Axis of the Earth revolves in the two Equinoxes, tho' they are really as distant one from the other, as the two Extremities of the Terrestrial Orbit, appear to us as

a Point only. Thus two Objects, at 40 or 50 Feet Distance one from the other, appear to us but as one, when we are a League or two off.

Galileo, who was as little perplexed with this Objection, as was his Master, ventured to prophesy upon it, and did it with the same Success as Copernicus had foretold the future Solution of the first Difficulty.

I don't despair (says the Florentine Astronomer) but that one Day or other, some Marks will be discovered in the fix'd Stars, by the Means of which it will be known, in what consists the annual Revolution; so that the Stars, as well as the Planets, and even the Sun itself, may be summoned into Court, to give Evidence of the Nature of our Motion in favour of the Earth.

Flamsteed, Cassini, and Hook, the greatest Men that we can quote, in point of astronomical Observations, have, for several Years together, taken the Pains to observe one while one of the Stars which pass thro' our Zenith, at another while the Polar Star: They have discovered that as well the Vertical as the Polar, in its greatest Elevation, seem indeed under the same Degree of its Circle, whether the Earth is in Cancer or Capricorn; but both the one and the other vary their Situations several Seconds.

The Stars have a steadfast Situation with regard to one another. If then, when they repass in the Meridian, they make with my Zenith, or with the Axis of the Earth, an Angle different from that which I have before observed, it is because I have changed my Situation with the Earth, which is passed from one End of its Orbit to the other. Suppose that from the Terras of the Observatory at Greenwich, we see the Dome of St Paul's thro' the two Apertures of the Sights of an Instrument; and that at some Paces distant we fix the Instrument in a like, or rather parallel Situation with the former; we shall not then see the Dome thro' these Sights, we must give them a small Impulse to bring them back exactly over-against the Object. We know the Dome has not changed its Place; but its Removal under another Point of View, or under another Point of the Circle, proves the Observer's changing his Place. Who would not be apt to conclude from hence, that the Motion of the Earth makes a Part of Experimental Knowledge, and that it is a Matter of Fact?

A late COMPUTATION of the Inhabitants in

L Ondon	—	725903	Pekin	—	517846
Niniveh	—	403000	Paris	—	437478
Babylon	—	487000	Amsterdam	—	217313
Old Rome	—	560548	Naples	—	200000
Modern Rome	—	125000	Milan	—	150000
Alexandria	—	600000	Madrid	—	80000
Moscow	—	245000	Lisbon	—	160000
Constantinople	—	420000	Venice	—	115561
Cairo	—	300000	Dantzick	—	200000

PROVISIONS yearly consumed in LONDON.

In Meal 369635 qrs. 2 Bushels.	40566 Firkins of Butter, and
In Smithfield in Beasts which	an equal Quantity of Cheese.
pay Toll — 73691	Firkins of Butter, Total 292263
Toll-free — 12242	Tons of Cheshire Cheese 5766
Sheep, which weigh a Third	To which all other kinds
more than abroad, 711000	Total — 10533
Calves — 194760	1734, in Leaden-hall Market,
Hogs — 186932	two Days before Michaelmas,
Sucking Pigs — 52000	there were Geese 30000
Abr. Dakings, in 1733, sold	

Tons of WINE imported into the Port of LONDON, from

Portugal	—	18208	France	—	1105
Spain	—	11255	Germany and Holland	—	476

The above Account was faithfully abstracted from authentick Registers of Tolls, Customs, &c.

The following Extract from a Treatise on the Method of improving barren Lands, published here some Years ago by Dr BLACKWELL, a Scotsman, who was lately executed for a Plot in Sweden, cannot fail of being entertaining to our Readers, and may prove useful to many of them.

*Sæpe etiam steriles incendere profuit agros,
Atque levem stipulam crepitantibus utere flammis.*

Virg. Geor. Lib. I.

MOST of the barren Lands in the North, are either of a dry or a wet Nature; the first is generally covered with long Heath, and the last with Bent; which is a Species of Rushes shaped like the Blade of a small Sword, without any visible Pith in it. Under the Heath lies a black dry Mould for one Foot deep, like what are called Heaths in the South of England, and under it a black stony Gravel; under the Bent or Rushes, the Soil is of a dark hazel Colour, (like what they call the Moors, or the Miers, in the North of England) for five Foot deep, and then stony.

The Manner they improve these Lands is thus.—The Summer before the Ground is ploughed up, they set Fire to the Heath, and burn it down to the Surface of the Ground; the next Spring they plough up the Land in large Furrows, with Oxen, and the Middle of Summer they gather some of the Turf into Heaps, about two Barrows full in each Heap, on the Tops of the Ridges, the Distance of a Pole between the Heaps, which they set Fire to. These Heaps light the other Turf that is not gathered in Heaps, which continues burning all the rest of the Summer with very little Help; and if the Weather proves dry, it will keep burning great Part of the Winter.

Next Spring they plough it up, and generally sow it with Oats, which grow very rank, notwithstanding they cut them twice to hinder it. These Oats are used for Seed-corn for other Lands. The second Year they sow it with Beans or Barley, and the Third with Pease, when they lay it down without any Grass Seeds for Pasture, or Meadow, that turns to exceeding good Account; for that Ground, like most other Ashes, produces the small white wild Clover in great Plenty, instead of Brakes, Heath, &c. which it bore before.

After the same Manner they burn their boggy Lands, or Moors, when they are drained.

This Method of burning Land differs from what is called *den-shiring* here, which rarely produces more than three Crops; and will never make good Pasture or Meadow after, unless there be twice the Value of the Land laid out in fresh Manure. The Reason of which I take to be this—The Ground they generally den-shire, is cold, wet, sour Clay, over-run with Rushes and Weeds, and seldom has a Coat of Mould or Loam above an Inch thick, half of which is plough'd up with the den-shire Plough, and burnt to serve as a Manure for the Clay, which lasts not above two or three Years at most. In this Time, all the Salts of the Ashes are exhausted, and they themselves buried so low under the Clay, that they cannot produce that Fermentation in the Ground which is requisite for Vegetation; and as the Farmers term it, the very Heart of the Ground is quite wore out.

The Nature of the Soil is not the only Thing to be regarded, but its Depth, and what Soil is underneath it;—for Instance, the best Soil, if it be not above one Foot deep, and has under it a stiff Clay, is not near so fertile as a leaner Soil of greater Depth, that lies on a warm Limestone Sand or Gravel, thro' which the superfluous Water may descend, and not stagnate on the Clay, to chil the tender Roots of the Plants.

Where there is too much Water, (which is generally the Case of clayey Grounds) it hurries the terrestrial Matter thro' the Vessels of the Plant so fast, that it has not Time to lay hold of it; for Water is not the Matter that composes vegetable Bodies, it is only the Agent that conveys the Matter to them, and distributes it to their several Parts for Nourishment.

Indeed

Indeed Matter of itself is altogether sluggish and inactive, and would eternally remain so, did not Water, Air, or Fire, fetch it forth, and send it up to the Plants for Nourishment.

The great Dr Boerhaave insisted strongly, that Fire was the first Mover and Cause of Fluidity in other Bodies, as Air, Water, &c. Without it, he thought, the Atmosphere itself would fix into one solid Mass; but our greater Sir Isaac Newton set aside this Theory of Fluidity, and substituted a new one, viz. the great Principle of Attraction.

I cannot leave this Chapter without taking particular Notice of the great Genius at the Head of it, to whom the *North Britons* are indebted for their Method of burning barren Land; the Passage is, that he often found the Burning of barren Lands of great Service, and also the Burning of the Rubbish or Weeds that grow on such Grounds. Then, after his inimitable Beauty, he describes the Effects that Burning has on barren Lands, which he says, cures all the Diseases that such Grounds are subject to. *Bersman*, who copied *Virgil*, says, that the Diseases of Land generally proceeds from four Causes; viz. Leanness, from Want of Aliment; Sliminess, from Excess of Moisture; Closeness, which keeps the Seed pent up; and Laxity, which gives too easy an Admission to Heat and Cold. *Virgil* makes Burning cure all these; for he says it removes the Leanness, consumes the Sliminess, opens the Closeness, and shuts up the Laxity.

Most, if not all, the Translators and Commentators on *Virgil* are against me, and suppose that *Virgil* meant only the burning a little Stubble on the Ground; but I am inclined rather to think, that the Improvement *Virgil* designed for barren Lands in this Place, was burning both the Land and the Stubble, as appears by the Benefit he suggests, in the Verses already quoted, accruing to the Land; for they plainly shew, that *Virgil* intended burning the Land, his Reasoning there, and the Advantages he imagines, not being in the least to be accounted for by the burning a little Stubble. They all, or most of them, render it *light Stubble*, which I would translate *light Heath, Furze, Bent, Brakes, or Werds*, in order to make *Virgil* speak like a Man of Sense and a Farmer.—How can light Stubble be produced from barren Lands? Which is contrary to *Virgil's* Meaning in all his *Georgicks*; neither can it with any Reason be supposed, that barren Lands produce any Stubble, at least not so much as that the burning of it could be of any Service to such Land; nor could the Land itself be burnt by burning the Stubble, or, indeed, by any other Method, after having been so lately ploughed, because by breaking into small Pieces, it would put out any Fire that could be contrived for the burning it.

I once told a Farmer, that the best Way to improve his barren Land, was to burn the Stubble that grew on it. Yes, said he, I believe it would, if you can catch any Stubble on it. But Master, adds he, I'll tell you a Thing more wonderful than that, of a Yew-Tree in our Church-yard, that bows its Head whenever it hears the Clerk say, *Amen*. This Repartee from the Farmer made me examine a little more, in what Sense *Virgil* and *Columella* apply the Word *barren* to Land; which I find is rarely or never done by either of them to Land that has been sowed, especially when they are instructing the Farmer: I likewise find that *Virgil* uses the Word, which they translate *Stubble*, frequently to signify the whole Stalk either of Corn or Grass before they are cut, which exactly corresponds with my Reading; and the crackling Flames which they apply to Stubble, is a better Epithet for Heath, Broom, Brakes, &c. because they make twice the Crackling that Stubble does.

But to return to Denfiring.—Most Farmers who denfshire now, generally put it off to the last three Years of their Leases, in which they act very wisely in respect of themselves, because they can make nothing of it after three Crops, so that it lies quite neglected ever after; making good the Spanish Proverb of *throwing the Rope after the Bucket*, or, as we express it, *the Helve after the Hatchet*, to the great Loss of the Landlord, who never can lett it for near the former Rent.

If Farmers are under a Necessity of Denfiring for Want of Dung, I would advise them to come nearer the Method of burning barren Lands in *North Britain*, and plough up the Turf they design to burn at least two or three Inches thick, which will only require a little longer Time to dry, and a small Trouble more to burn, for which it will pay Seven-fold.

By burning the Ground two Inches thick, there will be 260 Load of Ashes to an Acre; and by burning it three Inches deep, there will be 400 Loads to an Acre; which may be burnt in a Clamp, if the Ground be stiff; if not, it will be better to burn it in Heaps.

Extract of a Letter from the Army in Flanders.

THE Astonishment of the Duke of CUMBERLAND, upon receiving the disagreeable News of the Surprise of Bergen-op-Zoom, cannot be described. People must have been present, as we were, in order to form a true Judgment of the Loss which this warlike Prince express'd for the Republick and the common Cause, as well by every Thing he said on that Occasion, as by the Agitation he was under upon reading so fatal a Relation. This may with Truth be asserted, that his Royal Highness was scarce ever so much affected before; nay, 'tis believed that he would not have been more so, had he received a Courier with the News of the Pretender's landing again in Scotland, and of an Invasion in England: And the Reason was, because his Royal Highness knew perfectly well the Situation of Affairs at Bergen-op-Zoom, every Day receiving Advices that there was but little or no room to fear an Assault, unless the French had a mind to sacrifice 10 or 12,000 Men, without any Prospect of Success.

RECEIPT to improve BOGGY LANDS.

TAKE Leaves of Fir and Lime Stones; calcine them together, and use it for Manure.

This Receipt was communicated to the Academy of Sweden, by one *Tacpp Matts*, a Peasant, who produced a plentiful Crop of Rye from a Morass, which he manured in this Manner.

RECEIPT to destroy and prevent BUGGS, and other Vermin; by M. Salberg, Member of the Academy of Sweden.

MIX with a Solution of Vitriol the Pulp of Coloquintida, and apply the Mixture carefully to all the Crevices which serve as a Nursery to Vermin. The Solution alone has proved effectual: But if apply'd to Stone Walls, it may be mix'd with Lime, which will give it a lively yellow Colour, and insure its Success.

The boiling any Kind of Wooden Work in an Iron Caldron with a Solution of Vitriol, effectually prevents it from taking the Worm, and preserves it from Rottenness and Decay.

To the Author of the DAILY-ADVERTISER.

SIR, N. Bond-Street, Sept. 12, 1747.
HIS Excellency Count Haflang, my Master, is surpris'd to see in your Paper of this Day, that the Loss of Bergen-op-Zoom was owing to the Treachery of some of the Bavarian Troops, which is a manifest Lye. As his Excellency can assert with proper Authority, that no Bavarian Troops or Officers of any Rank have ever, in the present or past Age, been accused of Treachery, or broken for Cowardice, but always fought bravely in whatever Cause they have been engaged, it is his Excellency's special Order, that you would, in your next Paper, publicly contradict this Paragraph, (which, tho' utterly false, may gain Credit with the Publick) by inserting this my Letter to you; wherein, by his Excellency's Order, I declare, that there was not one of the Bavarian Troops in Bergen-op-Zoom when it was taken, as his Excellency can prove that the three Battalions of Bavarian Troops which were employ'd in Defence of the Fort or Town of Bergen-op-Zoom, were ordered into the Lines on Friday, the Day before the Assault, and continued there until it was taken.

By his Excellency's Command, KETTERHOFF, Secretary.

The BACHELOR'S Idea of MARRIAGE.
Address'd to Miss D—.

Domus & placens uxor.

HOR.

SOMETHING there is that interrupts Repose,
For something unenjoy'd my Bosom glows;
Sure, Marriage is no mortifying Thing!
Sure, Marriage is of human Bliss the Spring;
Of social Sweets the cordial rich Repast,
Which still supplies, and still excites the Taste.
Of other Blessings Friendship stands supreme,
Connubial Love is Friendship's purest Flame;
The Draught of Life with sparkling Rest supplies,
Cheers its Decline, and but with living dies.
Angelick Souls in Female Forms reside,
When good they love us, dissolve they chide;
They smile on those who Wisdom's Paths pursue,
When Error holds they sweetly right us too:
Life's cumbrous Load by them kind Heav'n sustains,

They swell our Pleasures and relieve our Pains.
What sovereign Joys the nuptial Bed possess,
Nor you, nor I can tell—but we may guess.
Night after Night to lie alone, we know
Is dreaming Pleasure, but 'tis waking Woe;
We toss, we tumble, roam from Side to Side,
And scarce can make our sanguine Wish subside;
Far happier, sure, awake to taste Delight,
And sleep with Nature the unbusied Night!—
What thrilling Raptures fill surrounding Arms!
To revel—explore!—to call forth latent Charms!
To riot!—give!—enjoy the lasting Kiss!
And struggling die in Ecstasy of Bliss!
Ye Gods! who work'd th' Events of mortal Life,
Give me a lovely and a virtuous Wife.
Not born ignobly, but genteelly bred,
To Acts benevolent by Nature led.
Serene, and cheerful let her Conduct be,
In public easy, ever gay with me.
As Serpent wise, as harmless as the Dove,
For ever to maintain important Love.
Give her to know why she is station'd here,
Alike her Fate, adverse or kind, to bear;
And let true Piety adorn her Soul,
To govern, animate, and grace the whole.
How would the End of all her Actions be
To Heav'n directed chiefly—and to me!
But where's the Maid that can such Bliss bestow?
Your Glass, *Belinda*, will her Image show.

September 22. 1747.

A S O N G.

Where is Pleasure, tell me where,
What can touch my Breast with Joy?
All around the spacious Sphere,
Let my Muse her Search employ.
Wealth, thy shining Stores produce,
Heap'd in golden Mountains rise,
Thee let senseless Misers chuse;
Thou can'st ne'er allure my Eyes.
Honour, let thy Chariot roll,
Deck'd with Titles, Pageants, Arms;
Thou may'st charm th' ambitious Soul,
But for me thou hast no Charms.
Ruddy *Bacchus*, try thy Pow'r,
Gayly laugh astride thy Ton;
Thee let frantick Bards adore,
Pleasure thou for me hast none.
Only *Delia*, gentle Fair!
Can the precious Boon bestow:
Give, ye Pow'rs, O give me her,
She's the ALL I ask below!

A S O N G.

To the Tune of, *What Beauty does Flora, &c.*

I.

What Joys does fair *Liberty* yield,
The Guardian of *Albion's* blest Isle?
Her seems improv'd each gay Field,
And Flow'rs bloom afresh at her Smile;

Bleak Winter she helps us to bear,
And decks with new Beauty the Spring;
'Tis she makes each Object look fair,
And Birds with more Harmony sing.

II.

Say then, had she fled from our Shore,
Ah! where had we met with Relief?
Who wou'd the lov'd Charmer restore,
And give her to comfort our Grief?
Since then, when about to depart,
Brave *William* her Steps did retard,
Restor'd Joy and her to each Heart,
What shou'd be brave *William's* Reward?

III.

If Crowns we were able to give,
No Pleasure in Empire he'd find;
Ador'd by a People, to live,
Affords greater Joy to his Mind.
Then pay him the Tribute of Praise,
Tho' the Debt he will blush to receive;
These Thanks which with Truth the Heart pays,
Give Pleasure, and cannot deceive.

IV.

Great *Freedom*, who lead'st us to Arms,
And didst our Third *William* inspire,
Oh! guard that young Hero from Harms,
Whose Breast thou hast warm'd with like Fire.
And, oh! may he meet better Fate,
May Conquest his Courage still bless;
May *Marsilio's* good Fortune await
To crown future Hours with Success.

An HYMN to GOD the CREATOR.

Jehovah, Lord of Heav'n and Earth,
From whom all Being took its Birth,
Good, wise, and pow'rful King!
My abject Thoughts refine and raise,
While, *Homage* kindling into Praise,
I worship as I sing.

With humble Transport I admire
Thy LOVE, that active genial Fire,
Prone to create and bless.
THIS will'd, in whatso'er should be,
The greatest possible Degree
Of gen'ral Happiness.

Thy WISDOM look'd all Systems thro',
Of all, the best thy Wisdom drew,
To gain the glorious End.
THIS saw, from *Evil*, *Good* proceed,
And *Vice* and *Folly* thence decreed
To noblest *Use* should tend.

Thus plann'd, in Nature's quick'ning Hour,
Majestick God, thy wond'rous Pow'r
Fulfill'd the great Design;
THIS bade the Spheres in Order roll,
THIS still sustains th' amazing whole,
All perfect! All divine!

Since *Reason's* dazzled Eye can find
Love, *Wisdom*, *Power*, in thee combin'd,
By *Reason* 'tis confess'd,
That all thy boundless Goodness wills,
Thy *Wisdom* plans, thy *Power* fulfils:
And thus what is is BEST.

Yet what thou dost who knows to praise!
Who justly what thou art displays!
Or counts thy Glories o'er!
Before thee, Father, Lord of all!
Let Men and Angels prostrate fall,
And silently adore.

L. A.

To L. A. on the above.

While thus in Truth's sublimest Lays,
You blend Philosophy with Praise
To Nature's mighty Fire;
These Truths from Woe shall guard thy Heart,
Till *Earth* reclaims thy mortal Part,
And *Heav'n* demands thy Lyre,

A MAID'S Apology at Forty.

Though I feel no youthful Fires,
Blooming Hopes and gay Desires,
Such as *Venus's* Son inspires:

Yet I have a Heart and Mind,
Softest of the softest kind,
Friendly to a Lover's Cause:
Virtuous Love deserves Applause.
Pleasure in my Bosom springs,
When I read of tender Things;
Pity sighs, when Sighs reveal
Wants and Woes which others feel.
If in Tears their Sorrows flow,
Tears my kindred Sorrows show.
Tho' I feel no am'rous Fires,
Such as *Venus's* Son inspires,
True it is, I daily prove,
All my melting Soul is Love.

MARIA.

To Lady WINCHELSEA, occasioned by four
Verses in the Rape of the Lock.

By Mr POPE. (not in his Works.)

IN vain you boast poetick Names of yore,
And cite those *Sapphos* we admire no more:
Fate doom'd the Fall of ev'ry Female Wit,
But doom'd it then when first *Adelia* writ.
Of all Examples by the World confest,
I knew *Adelia* could not quote the best:
Who, like her Mistress on *Britannia's* Throne,
Fights and subdues, in Quarrels not her own.
To write their Praise you but in vain essay:
E'en while you write you take that Praise away:
Light to the Stars the Sun does thus restore,
And shines himself till they are seen no more.

Lady WINCHELSEA's Answer.

D ifarm'd with so genteel an Air,
The Contest I give o'er;
Yet, *Alexander*, have a Care,
And shock the Sex no more.
We rule the World our Life's whole Race,
Men but assume that Right;
First Slaves to every tempting Face,
Then Martyr's to our Spite.
You of one *Orpheus* sure have read,
Who would like you have writ,
Had he in *London* Town been bred,
And polish'd too his Wit.
But he, poor Soul, thought all was well,
And great should be his Fame;
When he had left his Wife in Hell,
And Birds and Beasts could tame.
Yet vent'ring then, with scoffing Rhymes,
The Women to incense,
Resenting Heroines of those Times,
Soon punish'd his Offence;
And as the *Hebrus* roll'd his Scull,
And Harp besmear'd with Blood;
They clashing as the Waves grew full,
Still harmoniz'd the Flood.
But you our Follies gently treat,
And spin so fine the Thread;
You need not fear his awkward Fate,
The Lock won't cost the Head.
Our Admiration you command,
For all that's gone before;
What next we look for at your Hand
Can only raise it more.
Yet soothe the Ladies, I advise,
(As me too Pride has wrought)
We're born to Wit, but to be wife,
By Admonition taught.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine,
Gentlemen.

Sept. 22.

By inserting the following in your Ge-
neral Magazine, you'll oblige, Yours, &c.

J. W.

The MISER's Address to GOLD, his Deity.

O Glorious Gold! refulgent bright!
My radiant Deity!

In thee my Heart and Soul delight,
Thou'rt my whole Felicity.
Of all thy num'rous Vassal Train
That seeks thee to possess,
Sure none like me revere thy Name,
None deems thee more their Bliss.
What mighty Joys my Bosom swell,
When I thy Presence see!
When from my Sight, no Tongue can tell
How much I grieve for thee.
Generous Pity, Gratitude,
My Soul shall never move,
Nor ought else that would me delude
To part with thee I love.
For thee! the wealthy Orphan Child,
Entrusted to my Care,
I have from all his Rights exil'd:
For thee! not Life I'd spare.
For thee! the sprightly Glass I shun,
No costly Food I eat:
May thy bright Beams ne'er glad the Man
Who barters thee for Meat.
For thy dear Sake! my Garments coarse
To very Rags I wear,
For this my Bones my Judgment curse,
When nipt by Frosts severe.
Thus Life's choice Comforts I deny;
And if Heav'n's Joys there be,
I forfeit all (assuredly)
My yellow God, for thee.
Penrith.

THE RIVALS.

Where the *Woe's* Streams to meet old Ocean
glide,
And sable Keels obscure the swelling Tide,
Upon the circling Banks a Town there stands,
Whose Riches spread its Fame to distant Lands.
Here one bright Object two fond Youths admire,
Both gaze with Transport, not with equal Fire:
Faultless her Person, spotless is her Soul,
And all the Graces animate the whole.
Ye Beauties shew me where such Sweetness shines;
Tell me, ye Wits, where Wit such Sense refines,
Then may each Youth be with his fair one blest,
Nor one depriv'd of Comfort and of Rest.
On the lov'd Youth both Health and Fortune
smile,
Eternal Pleasures all his Hours beguile,
Careless his Temper, and his Converse free,
His Passion—just as he would have it be;
Aw'd by no Fears, he bold accosts the Fair,
And best succeeds, because the least his Care.
But hapless he, whose Passion's not approv'd,
Nor scorn'd by Fortune, nor by Health below'd;
When he would speak, his faulting Tongue is staid,
By Love's soft Tumults which his Breast invade.
His Passion he in vain essays to tell,
Love binds his Tongue, alas! he loves too well;
By over much Respect each Action's cramped,
Each Word impeded, all his Spirits damp'd.
Had he less Love, with Ease his Words would flow,
Or had he Impudence, thy brazen Brow.
Oh! hadst thou then, when Heaven and she seem'd
kind,
Disceas'd thy Passion, open'd all thy Mind,
Then such soft Fires as late her Garments seiz'd †,
Perhaps had seiz'd her Heart—
But go, ill-fated Wretch, no more complain,
Vain now thy Sighs, now all thy Hopes are vain,
Submit thou must to what the Fates ordain.
Thus whether Love capricious be or blind,
Too surely he makes Sport of all Mankind;
Damon for *Celia* sighs, for *Strepbon* *Celia* burns,
Strepbon neglects, or lukewarm Love returns.
Are these thy Triumphs, Love, thy boasted Arts?
How many Hands are join'd, alas! and how few
Hearts.

MARIANA.

† Alluding to an odd Accident.

LOVE'S TRIUMPH. A SONG.

Long did young *Strepbon* grace the Plain,
And fear'd not *Cupid* God of Love;
Regardless long the youthful Swain,
From Nymph to Nymph did lawless rove.
Oft in the Groves he lay reclin'd,
And oft careles'd some beauteous Fair;
Yet still serene was *Strepbon's* Mind,
The Pains of Love he felt not there.
But while he trac'd each Sylvan Shade,
And careles'd wander'd o'er each Grove;
By Chance fair *Sylvia* with him stray'd,
To view the soft Retreats of Love.
The gilded Sun did glad the Day;
All Nature seem'd to smile around:
Mid Sylvan Scenes they lonely stray,
Whence Birds melodious Notes resound.
Till Night return'd its gloomy Shade,
The fleeting Hours they here beguile:
With Charms divine, the lovely Maid,
Did softly speak, and sweetly smile.
Young *Strepbon*, blest as Pow'rs above,
Well pleas'd the beauteous Nymph careles'd;
Nor fear'd, nor knew the Dawn of Love,
While gentle Flames did warm his Breast.
Too soon, alas! unhappy Swain,
He saw th' Approach of gloomy Night;
Too soon young *Sylvia* leaves the Plain,
And Groves all fragrant with Delight.

Oft he implores the parting Fair,
That here once more she'd spend the Day;
And while soft Zephyrs fann'd the Air,
With him o'er smiling Plains would stray.
In vain the Youth made not Request;
Fair *Sylvia* glads once more each Grove;
And *Strepbon*, 'bove all Shepherds blest,
Is lost in Transport, lost in Love.
From Bliss divine, the happy Pair,
Call'd by the closing Day, return:
More oft to see his charming Fair,
Still the fond Shepherd's Breast does burn.

She now become his sole Delight,
Can only cheerful make the Hours:
Depriv'd of her, 'tis endless Night;
Nor Groves can please, nor shady Bow'rs.

If drooping Cares his Breast invade,
Or rising Storms his Peace annoy;
Blest him but with the blooming Maid,
Straight all is Transport, all is Joy.

No longer sporting o'er the Plains,
From Nymph to Nymph he now doth rove;
But pleas'd to wear fair *Sylvia's* Chains,
He thinks them blest alone that love.

Hexham, Sept. 19.

DAMON.

DIGGON DAVY's Resolution, on
the Loss of his last Cow.

A PASTORAL.

DIGGON DAVY and COLIN CLOUT.

Beneath an Hawthorn's Bush, secreted Shade,
The Herdsman DIGGON doleful ply'd his
Spade;
The deep'ning Grave conceal'd him to the Head,
Near him his Cow, his fav'rite Cow, lay dead:
When o'er the neighb'ring Stile a Shepherd came,
The Herdsman's Friend, and COLIN was his Name:
Touch'd with the Sight, the kind and guileless Swain
Sigh'd, shook his Head, and thus express'd his Pain.

COLIN.

How! *Mully* gone!—the sad Misfortune I rue!
Ah! wretched DIGGON, but more wretched *Suz*!

DIGGON.

How could I hope, where such Contagion reigns,
Where one wide Ruin sweeps the desert Plains,
Where ev'ry Gale contains the Seeds of Death,
That DIGGON's kine should draw untainted Breath?

Vain Hope, alas! if such my Heart had known,
Since *Mully's* gone, the last of all my own.
No more shall *Susan* skim the milky Stream;
No more the Cheese-curd press, or churn the Cream;
No more the Dairy shall my Steps invite,
So late the Source of Plenty and Delight:
Thither, no more, with *Susan*, shall I stray,
Nor from her cleanly Hands receive the Whey.
Sad Plight is ours, nor ours alone, for all
Mourn the still Meadow, and deserted Stall.

COLIN.

But have you, DIGGON, all those Methods try'd,
By book-learn'd Doctors taught, when Cattle dy'd?
Or, tho' no Doctor's Remedies prevail,
Does the good Bishop's fam'd *Tar-Water* fail?

DIGGON.

Each Art I try'd, did all that Man cou'd do;
Med'cines I gave; like Poison Med'cines flew:
The Bishop's Drink, which snatch'd me from the
Giv'n to my Cow, forgot its Pow'r to save. [Grave,
The dire Disease increas'd by swift Degrees,
Till Death freed *Mully*, Death! which all Things
frees.

COLIN.

I wou'd not, DIGGON, now your Grief renew,
Yet wish to hear her Sickness trace'd by You;
How first it seiz'd her, and what Change its Rage
Relentless wrought in each successive Stage.

DIGGON.

Dejected first, she hung her drooping Head;
Refus'd her Meat, and from her Pasture fled;
Then, dead and languid seem'd her plaintive Eye;
Her Breath grew noisome, and her Udder dry.
Ere sweet that Breath as Morning Gales in May,
And full that Udder as of Light the Day.
Scorch'd with perpetual Thirst, short Sighs she drew,
Furr'd was her Tongue, and to her Mouth it grew:
Her burning Nostrils putrid Rheums distill'd,
And Death's strong Agonies her Bowels fill'd:
Each Limb contracted, and a Groan each Breath;
Lost Ease I wish'd for, and it came in Death:
Cast out infected, and abhor'd by all;
See how the Useful, and the Beauteous fall!
Not ev'n her Skin, when living, sleek and red,
Can ought avail me, COLIN, now she's dead.

COLIN.

May Heav'n, relenting, happier Days bestow,
Suspend the Rod, and smile away our Woe!
But, if in Justice for our Crimes we smart,
It with Affliction Heav'n corrects the Heart,
'Tis ours submissive to receive the Stroke,
Since to repine is only to provoke.

DIGGON.

Hard is the Task from Murmurs to refrain;
Ev'n Blessings past increase the present Pain.
Once, on these Vales my lowing Herds were fed,
My Table Plenty crown'd, and Peace my Bed;
My jocund Pipe then tun'd to am'rous Lays,
A Kiss repaid me for a Lover's Praise.
Blest'd Times, farewell! no more those Herds are
found,

No more my Table is with Plenty crown'd;
No more my Bed the Sleep of Peace bestows;
No more my jocund Strain melodious flows;
A Lover's Praise a Kiss rewards no more;
Joy spreads his wanton Wings, and leaves the Shore.
Pale Want remains, with all her meagre Train,
And only Sighs are echoed o'er the Plain.
Far hence I'll fly, this rustick Garb forego,
And march in Red, a Soldier, to the Foe:
The French, whose Bosoms Papish Plots conceal,
My Hand, made heavy by Distress, shall feel.
On Flanders Plains I'll lose domestick Care,
Desp'rate thro' Want, and mighty thro' Despair.
And there, if Heav'n at length my Labours crown,
I'll *swear* false Frenchmen, and I'll reap Renown.
Susan, farewell!

COLIN.

Zooks! Yonder, o'er the Mead
The 'Squire's curst Mastiff scours with headlong
Speed:
See how my Flock in wild Confusion flies—
'Snigs—if I catch him—by this Hand he dies.

And oft
With
Heroes
And h

The Pleasure of POETRY. An ODE.

I.

Happy the Babe whose natal Hour
The Muse propitious deigns to grace,
No Frowns on his soft Fore-head low'r,
No Cries distort his tender Face;
But o'er her Child, forgetting all her Pangs,
Infatiate of his Smiles, the raptur'd Parent hangs.

II.

Let Statesmen, on the steeple's Bed,
The Fate of Realms and Princes weigh,
While in the agonizing Head
They form ideal Scenes of Sway;
Not long, alas! the fancy'd Charms delight,
But melt, like Spectre-forms, in silent Shades of Night.

III.

Ye heavy Pedants, dull of Lore,
Nod o'er the Taper's livid Flame;
Ye Misers, still increase your Store,
Still tremble at the Robber's Name;
Or shudd'ring from the recent Dream arise,
While visionary Fire glows dreadful to your Eyes.

IV.

Far other Joys the Muses show'r
Benignant, on the aching Breast,
'Tis theirs in the lone, cheerless Hour,
To lull the lab'ring Heart to rest:
With bright'ning Calms they glad the Prospect dear,
And bid each Groan subside, and dry up ev'ry Tear.

V.

From earthly Mists, ye gentle Nine!
Whene'er you purge the visual Ray,
Sudden the Landscapes fairer shine,
And blander smiles the Face of Day;
Ev'n *Cloe's* Lips with brighter Vermil glow,
And on her youthful Cheek the Rose-buds fresher blow.

VI.

When *Boreas* sounds his fierce Alarms,
And all the green-clad Nymphs are fled,
Oh! then I lie in Fancy's Arms
On fragrant *May's* delicious Bed:
And thro' the Shade, slow-creeping from the Dale,
Feel on my drowsy Face the lilly-breathing Gale.

VII.

Or on the Mountain's airy Height
Hear Winter call his howling Train,
Chas'd by the Spring and *Dryads* light,
That now resume their blissful Reign.
While smiling *Flora* binds her *Zephyrs* Brows,
With ev'ry various Flow'r that Nature's Lap be-
flows.

VIII.

More potent than the *Sybil's* Gold
That led *Aeneas* bold Emprize,
When you, *Calliope*, unfold
Your Laurel-branch, each Phantom flies!
Slow Cares with heavy Wings beat the dull Air,
And Dread, and pale-ey'd Grief, and Pain, and black
Despair.

IX.

With you, *Elysium's* happy Bow'rs,
The Mansions of the glorious Dead,
I visit oft, and cull the Flow'rs
That rise spontaneous to your Tread;
Such active Virtue warms that pregnant Earth,
And Heav'n with kindlier Hand assists each genial
Birth.

X.

Here oft I wander thro' the Gloom,
While pendent Fruit the Leaves among,
Gleams thro' the Shade with golden Bloom,
Where lurks the various-feather'd Throng,
Whose Notes th' eternal Spring, unceasing cheer,
Nor leave in mournful Silence half the drooping Year.

XI.

And oft I view along the Plain
With slow and solemn Step proceed
Heroes and Chiefs, an awful Train,
And high exalt the laurell'd Head.

Submits I honour ev'ry sacred Name,
Deep in the Column grav'd of adamantine Fame.

XII.

But cease, my Muse, with tender Wing
Unfling'd, ethereal Flights to dare,
Stern *Cato's* bold Discourse to sing,
Or paint immortal *Brutus' Air*;
May *Britain* ne'er the Weight of Slav'ry feel,
Or bid a *Brutus* shake for her his Crimson Steel!

XIII.

Lo! yonder, negligently laid,
Fast by the Stream's impurpled Side,
Where thro' the thick-entangled Shade,
The radiant Waves of Nectar glide,
Each sacred Poet strikes his tuneful Lyre,
And waits the ravish'd Heart, and bids the Soul
aspire.

XIV.

No more is heard the plaintive Strain,
Or pleasing Melancholy's Song,
Tibullus here forgets his Pain,
And joins the Love-exulting Throng:
For *Cupid* flutters round with golden Dart,
And fiercely twangs his Bow at ev'ry Rebel Heart.

XV.

There stretch'd at Ease *Anacreon* gay,
And on his melting *Lesbia's* Breast,
With Eye half-rai'd *Catullus* lay,
And gaz'd himself to balmy Rest.
While *Venus* self thro' all the am'rous Groves
With Kisses fresh-distill'd supply'd their constant
Loves.

XVI.

Now *Horace* Hand the String inspir'd,
My Soul, impatient as he sung,
The Muse unconquerable fir'd,
And heav'nly Accents seiz'd my Tongue:
Then, lock'd in Admiration sweet, I bow'd,
Confess'd his potent Art, *nor could forbear aloud**

XVII.

Hail, glorious Bard! whose high Command
A thousand various Strings obey,
While joins and mixes to my Hand,
At once the bold and tender Lay!
Not mighty *Homer* down *Parnassus' Steep*,
Rolls the full Tide of Verse so clear and yet so deep.

XVIII.

O could I catch one Ray divine
From thy intolerable Blaze!
To pour strong Lustre on my Line,
And my aspiring Song to raise;
Then should the Muse her choicest Influence shed,
And with eternal Wreaths entwine my lofty Head.

XIX.

Then would I sing the Sons of Fame,
The immortal Chiefs of ancient Age,
Or tell of Love's celestial Flame,
Or ope fair Friendship's sacred Page,
And leave the sullen Thought and struggling Groan
To take their watchful Stands around the gaudy
Throne.

To RELIGION. An ODE.

Parent of Bliss! descended from above!
Whose Pow'r, attun'd to Notes of Joy and Love,
In one smooth Tenor keeps the Soul.
Or gives the lab'ring Heart-strings balmy Peace,
And, lenient, bids the ghastly Eyeballs cease
With Pain and conscious Dread to roll.
Hither approach! thou by the Moon's pale Light
Oft ken'd by Hermit, in the silent Night
Fearless to tread the spangled Plain:
What Time despairing Ghosts take their slow Round,
And mark their heaving Breasts with many a Wound,
And clank their horrid Length of Chain.
She comes, she comes; divine, majestic Fair;
Easy, not loose her Garments float in Air,

* *Milton.*

And high her dauntless Head she rears;
With REASON Hand in Hand proceeds the Queen,
Truth on her Left with Smiles, and Brow serene,
Half cover'd and half bare appears.
Before her INNOCENCE, fair Infant, flies,
Behind REPENTANCE slowly creeps and sighs,
While Tears betray his inward Pain;
Still in his Eye HOPE, blooming Cherub, plays,
As thro' the gloomy Cloud bright *Phaebus' Rays*
Shine forth, and gild the twinkling Rain.
Apall'd the Atheist views—convulsive Dread
Unstrings each Nerve, and shakes his palsied Head—
And Strength his fault'ring Knees forsakes:
CONSCIENCE, long banish'd, now resumes her Place,
The modest Blush tinges again his Face,
While awful thus RELIGION speaks:
Haste, from my Presence haste; will Reason aid?
Close by my Side behold the constant Maid—
Whose Influence ne'er was felt by you.
Where is your boasted Courage? where is now
The full-blown Taunt, the supercilious Brow,
That arm'd your impious, coward Crew?
Dare you, if nought experienc'd Mercy charms,
Dare you, vain Worms, defy th' Almighty's Arms,
And call his Arrows from the Skies?
From whose fierce Wrath th' uprooted Hills retire,
And Lightnings glare, and Coals of living Fire,
As on the Wings of Winds he flies.
Tremble, base Tribe, lest impious Korah's Fate
Attend on Crimes as daring and as great;
Lest Earth again her Fawns should ope;
Ev'n now I paint you sinking to my Eyes,
I view your black Despair, I hear your Cries,
Devoid of Pity and of Hope.

The SILENT FAIR.

I.

From all her fair loquacious kind
So different is my *Rosalind*,
That not one Accent can I gain
To crown my Hopes or sooth my Pain.

II.

Ye Lovers who can construe Sighs,
And are th' Interpreters of Eyes,
To Language all her Looks translate,
And in her Gestures read my Fate.

III.

And if in them you aught can find,
Aught that's gentle, aught that's kind,
Adieu mean Hopes of being Great,
And all the Littleness of State.

IV.

All Thoughts of Grandeur I'll despise,
That from Dependence take their Rise;
To serve her shall be my Employ,
And Love's sweet Agony my Joy.

The TALKATIVE FAIR.

I.

From Morn to Night, from Day to Day,
At all Times, and in ev'ry Place,
You scold, repeat, and sing, and say,
Nor are there Hopes you'll ever cease.

II.

Forbear, my *Fannia*, oh! forbear,
If your own Health, or ours you prize:
For all Mankind that hear you, swear,
Your Tongue's more killing than your Eyes.

III.

Your Tongue's a Traitor to your Face,
Your Fame's by your own Noise obscur'd;
All are distracted while they gaze,
But if they listen they are cur'd.

IV.

Your Silence wou'd acquire more praise
Than all I say, or all I write;
One Look ten thousand Charms displays,
Then hush!—and be an Angel quite.

A LETTER to a Gentleman with regard to English Poetry.

S I R,

As you seem to have a Taste for *English* Poetry, and are desirous of making some Improvements, I have taken the Liberty to offer you my Sentiments on this Subject, as they occur, without Connection.

You are now engaged in the first Part of Academick Learning, the Perusal of the *Greek* and *Roman* Authors. It is from the Poets of these two Nations you are to lay the Ground-work of your Improvement in this kind of Writing: And indeed the consulting these great Writers, whose Works have been the Praise and Admiration of all succeeding Ages, is nothing but the consulting Nature herself, from whose pure Fountain they have derived their Streams. These are the clear and untroubled Springs of Learning, which *Horace* advises us to have Recourse to.

—*Juvat antiquos accedere fontes
Atque haurire.*—

—These are the Books he recommends to be used on all Occasions.

—*Vos exemplaria Græca
Nocturna versate manu, versate diurna.*

And these were the original Models he himself so happily copied.

The Principal of the *Greek* Poets are, however, *Hesiod*, *Theocritus*, *Anacreon*, *Alcæus*, *Sappho*, and *Sophocles*; amongst the *Latins*, *Virgil*, *Horace*, *Ovid*, *Lucretius*, *Terence*, and *Lucan*; not but there are other excellent Poets in either Language, but these are the most distinguish'd.

By a careful Perusal of these great Originals, you will soon find if your Genius leads you this Road; for, however amiable and inviting the Path may seem, it leads often into difficult Passes. Happy is it for you, if your Genius be poetical, that Poetry can never be but your Amusement; and, as such, I will promise it to you the most agreeable and innocent one in the World.

The next Thing is to find what ancient Author, *Greek* or *Roman*, best agrees with your own Temper and Judgment, whatever that shall be. Study this Author with the strictest Attention, and select from our *English* Poets him who has form'd himself upon the Model of your favourite Ancient. As this is not an easy Study, [I have given a Table on this Subject, where you will see this Matter at one View] on this *English* Poet fix your principal Attention; by which you will, in a Manner most agreeable to yourself, attain the principal Point in view.

Let me here premise, that a Genius is always presupposed in this Case: A Genius, tho' uncultivated, like a rich Soil, will produce Flowers, tho' mix'd with Weeds; but all the Art in the World will never produce any Beauties this Way, if a Soil be wanting. It is only a Genius, directed by Judgment and improved by Art, that will ever be fully successful.

Tho' we have many celebrated *English* Writers, yet I have named but a few, because I would have you take the chastest and most correct; and because a great Variety of Writers would rather confound than direct your Determination on this Article.

II. You may at first setting out, in the Essays you form, consult *Gildon* or *Bysshe*, particularly the latter; but I would by all Means recommend to you the Use of neither. And if your Taste be genuine, and your Ear good, (which latter your Inclination to Musick promises) you will need none of these artificial Helps. These crambo Dictionaries and alphabetical Helps, are only like Stilts to prop a weak Genius, where the Imagination is glad to borrow some Assistance at a cheap Rate, as conscious of its own Feebleness. 'Tis to these artificial Helps we owe the terrible Inundation of Verse that has broke all Limits, the rhyming Contagion that is epidemical in our daily Papers, monthly Magazines, and other choice Collections, the Merit of which Performances may be generally contracted to

the Definition of a witty Writer, "That they are not Poetry, but Prose run mad."

The Method I would chuse to hint to you is, first to consult the best Prose Writers we have in *English*, particularly those who have wrote on general Subjects. A careful Reading of the immortal Writings of a late Reign, will give you such a compleat Knowledge of the *English* Language in its greatest Perfection, as will make you a Judge and Master of Style. I mean those celebrated Volumes that bear the Names of the *Spectator*, *Guardian*, and *Tatler*. These indeed contain a true Fund of poetical Materials; just Sentiments, proper Epithets, beautiful Descriptions, lively Similies, and entertaining Fables, are every where to be found. A great Part is only Poetry in Disguise! so that the proper Fund is found ready; and a good Genius and clear Understanding will always know how to manage it to great Advantage.

Above all, let Nature be your Guide. Your present Situation in the Country will give you great Opportunities of seeing her real Beauties, and of viewing the rural Manners: If any of these touch you either in the serious or merry Way, (as I think they cannot fail to do) don't neglect to strike your Image or Idea on Paper: Do so, whenever any thing more than ordinary affects you; it is at least but a harmless Way of diverting the Pain of any Passion you may feel.—No matter what the Words are your Emotion dictates; fear not being incorrect, if you be truly warmed. These hasty Sketches are the Outlines of true Poetry, from whence the *quid valeant humeri* must be judged: If these are bold and true, no manner for the other Points; the Softness and Colouring will easily follow, if the Images of Men and Things are themselves once masterly design'd. These Things are design'd only for your own Use, not for publick Shew; when you are able to raise the just Building, you will not need these Pieces of Scaffolding which are so necessary at the Beginning of the Art.

If you will ask, How shall I know my own Sentiments to be just? I answer, That by this Method they bid fairer to be so, if thus dictated by Nature, than if you were furnish'd both with the Thought and Dress from superior Hands: Not to say that one is your own and the other borrow'd, which makes a very material Difference. It is true, no Thought you can possibly hit upon may be wholly new; but then in this Way your Manner of dressing it will be still natural, which is all that can be expected.

The Ancients have indeed exhausted all the Sources of Poetry to us, and left us nothing but the Hazard of the happiest Imitation. To do this successfully, we must study to follow Nature, our common Guide and Parent; and in proportion to our observing or neglecting this Rule, we shall either be fortunate or otherwise.

But not to deviate too far, (tho' Rules of this kind are very little necessary to a good Genius, and wholly useless to a bad one) I shall just mention a few Things which occur to me from the Review you have been pleas'd to give me of two of your Essays; which I think discover a natural Genius, otherwise I should not presume to give you this Trouble.

I. Study the best *English* Prose Writers: Mr *Addison* and *Steele* I have mentioned; let me add Dr *Sprat*, Abp *Tillotson*, Dr *Atterbury*, Dr *Friend*; and, above all, I would add my Lord *Shaftsbury* for Elegance of Style, if his Sentiments were always as just as the Dress is becoming and majestick.

II. For the Poets, acquaint yourself with the strong and bold Touches of *Shakespeare*, which are struck by the Hand of Nature herself. He alone will raise your Imagination; correct his Fire with the Judgment of *B. Johnson*, who was all cool Art. For fine Verification chuse *Dryden* and Mr *Pope*; for finish'd Writing, Mr *Prior*; for chaste Elegance, Mr *Addison*; for soft Delicacy, *Waller*; for Wit, *Cowley*; for Judgment, *Denham*. How far these agree with the Ancients you will see in the Table.

III. Write

III. Write your Sentiments first in poetical Stile or Prose, without Numbers, before you cast your Rhymes; thus it will remain true Poetry when the Jingle is taken from it.

IV. Avoid all low Monosyllables, particularly the Expletives *and, for, does or do,* and all the little Particles used in Prose as much as possible. Of two or three Words that are synonymous, always chuse, according to the Ear, those of longest or fewest Syllables, as they are most harmonious.

V. Particularly be carefully nice in the Choice of your Epithets; and, if you can, compound them in the Greek Manner, by the mixing two Words, as *sweetly-breathing, softly smiling, gayly-blooming,* or such like.

VI. As much as possible let the End of the Line conclude the Sense, or at least so as not to break with the Beginning of the next.

VII. Shun all Repetition or Tautology in Words or Sentiments.

VIII. Review often, blot carefully, and spare no Pains in the Polishing. The more Art you use, the less Art will be discover'd, if Nature drew the Draught originally.

IX. Write seldom and little, but finish all you do. *Yours, &c.*

The present State and political Interests of the Republick of Genoa.

THIS Republick made anciently a very great Figure: Her Dominions were large, her Commerce extensive, her Naval Power formidable. But, according to the Nature of all Commonwealths, Fluctuations and Revolutions in Government have been very common here; and to them it has been chiefly owing, that *Genoa* has fallen from what she was, and been driven at several Times to submit herself, not only to Emperors and Kings of *France*, but to the Marquisses of *Montferrat*, the Dukes of *Milan*, and other little Princes. In short, the Characters given by ancient Writers of this Nation, under the Name of *Ligurians*, have been always, and at all Times, but too applicable to the *Genoese*; who, from a factious Disposition, and almost perpetual Disaffection to the Form of Government under which they lived, have kept themselves in continual Disquiet, and lost unaccountably the Advantages derived to them from their Trade and Situation, which might otherwise have enabled them to attain what seems after all to have been the utmost Extent of their Wishes, a Power as great, and an Establishment as solid, as that of their Sister Republick *Venice*.

As to the Form of Government they are now under, they owe it entirely to the Virtue of *Andrew Doria*, who in 1527 rescued them out of the Hands of the *French*, and refusing the Sovereignty offer'd him, fixt their Condition as a Free State, regulating their ancient Nobility, which consisted in 28 Families, and their new Nobles at 24. If it had not been for the Factions between their old and new Nobility, which in 1573 rose so high as to occasion a Civil War, and their Disputes with the Duke of *Savoy*, which engaged them in several Wars, they might have enjoyed Peace and Plenty. In 1684 they were severely chastised by *Lewis XIV.* on account of some Offence he had taken to their Conduct, or rather from a Vanity of showing his Naval Force by bombarding *Genoa*, and obliging the Doge, and four of the principal Senators, to repair to *Versailles*, and make a Submission as little honourable to him as to the Republick. In the last War, they were but indifferently treated by the Allies, and by the *French*; but at the Close of it, they made themselves amends by purchasing from the late Emperor *Charles VI.* the Marquisate of *Final*, to the Possession of which they had long and ardently aspired.

The *Genoese* had very old Pretensions upon this Country, in Right of a Mortgage made to them by the Princes to whom it belonged; but under Colour of a Felony committed by them, it was seized by the House of *Austria*, and belonged to the *Spanish* Branch of that Family. Thus it came, with the rest of the *Italian* Dominions of that Family, into the Hands of the late

Emperor, and on his Behalf the Duke of *Savoy* put a Garrison into it. But upon the Sale of this Marquisate by his Imperial Majesty in 1713, the *Piedmontese* Garrison in *Final* evacuated it, and 300 *Corficans* took Possession of it for the *Genoese*, who kept it till the present War. The Dukes of *Savoy* had likewise Pretensions upon this Marquisate, tho' they were not in a Condition to assert, or make them good; and therefore, on the Conclusion of the Treaty of *Worms*, his *Sardinian* Majesty stipulated, that upon giving the *Genoese* Satisfaction for the Money laid out in the Purchase of this Country, it should belong to him. This the Republick considered as so great an Injury, that they entered into a Treaty with the *French* and *Spaniards* for their own Security, and for the Preservation of their Dominions; the Consequences of which are very well known.

But with respect to this Marquisate, and the Disposition of this Country by the Treaty of *Worms*, there are three Points that deserve well to be considered. The first is, That whatever Rights the Duke of *Savoy* had to this Country, they could not be prejudiced by the Emperor's Sale of it to the *Genoese*; and therefore there was no Injustice in the King of *Sardinia*'s taking Advantage of the present Conjuncture to avail himself of the Pretensions of his Family. The second is, That the *Genoese* were to have a Satisfaction for this Country: And tho' it may be true, that both their Interests and their Inclinations led them to prefer the Possession of *Final* to any Equivalent that could be given them for it; yet this ought not to be a Rule to other Powers, whose Interests and Inclinations were on the Side of his *Sardinian* Majesty. This will appear still the plainer, if we consider that it is not out of any real Affection for the Republick of *Genoa*, that the House of *Bourbon* contends for maintaining her in the Possession of this Country, but for the sake of keeping her in Dependance, and keeping *Final* from the King of *Sardinia*. The Allies therefore, who have the same Reasons to wish this Country in the Hands of that Prince, have the same Right to employ their Power for the Accomplishment of their Wishes in this respect. The third Point is, That the Desire of making this Alteration was not, as has been supposed, either wanton or arbitrary; on the contrary, it appears to have been founded on Principles of good Policy: For on the one hand, as it would immediately open a Communication between his *Sardinian* Majesty and the Maritime Powers, which is apparently of the highest Consequence for the Preservation of the Tranquility and Balance of Power in *Italy*; so on the other hand, it was provided that it should be equally beneficial to Commerce, by an express Stipulation that *Final* should be made a free Port, in the same Manner, and for the same Purposes, as *Leghorn*.

But none of these Considerations weighing with the *Genoese*, they have ventured the Subversion of their State for the sake of preserving this Territory; which, nevertheless, has been taken from them by the Chance of War, together with *Savona*, which is another fine Port, that they have long ago filled up, and render'd useless, for the sake of confining the Commerce of that Part of *Italy* to their own Harbour. A State who thus considers nobody's Interest but her own, has no great Reason to expect that other States should consider her Interests more than their own.

The *Genoese* Dominions consist at present of the Countries extending along the Sea Coasts, on both Sides, from the City of *Genoa*, which are stiled the Eastern and Western *Rivieras*. This Word in *Italian* signifies a *Strand*; and indeed the Country is very little better, having high, craggy, and almost impassable Mountains behind it. These, however, are not so barren as they are represented, every little Valley, and indeed every Spot of Ground that will admit of it, being cultivated and improved to the utmost; so that Fruits, Oil, and Silk, are raised here to great Advantage. The Island of *Corfica* belongs also to this Republick; it is reckoned 325 Miles in Circumference. It abounds with all sorts of Provision; the Wines are thought

tolerable, and if kept long, are little, if at all, inferior to those of Spain. Honey, Wax, and Salt, are the staple Commodities of the Country: There are several good Fisheries upon its Coasts, and some Iron Mines in the Heart of the Island. The Severity of the *Genoese* Government on one Side, and the seditious and turbulent Spirit of the Natives on the other, have hitherto hindered *Corfica* from making any Figure in Europe; which, if these Obstacles were removed, it might certainly do. The Revenues of the Republick are very far from being considerable, nor is the Trade thereof near so great as it was; however, both are still capable of being recovered. The private Persons in this City, of great Families, are commonly rich, and have large Estates, some in *Naples* and *Sicily*, others in *Spain*, and not a few in the *Italian* Dominions belonging to the House of *Austria*; which is attended with great Inconveniences, as throwing them into Interests inconsistent with, or directly opposite to those of their Country.

The Constitution of *Genoa* is of a mixt Nature, but seems from Experience to be but ill contrived, as having so much of an Aristocracy as to make the People uneasy, and yet so much of a Democracy as to keep up a continual Ferment. The *Doge*, or Duke, is elected every two Years; during which Time he resides in the Palace, is maintained at the publick Expence, has Guards and other Ensigns of Princely Dignity, and 12 Counsellors continually about him, stiled the *Seignory*, in whom the Majesty of the Republick resides; but with regard to the *Dernier Resort*, or Legislative Power, it is vested in the great Council, which consists of Four Hundred.

The Ruling Maxim in this State, is the maintaining good Government at Home, and Peace with all its Neighbours, which if steadily pursued, would presently change the Face of her Affairs; and tho' there is very little Probability that she should ever recover her former Power or Greatness, yet she might certainly rise to such a Measure of it, as might free her from any Apprehensions of her Neighbours. Her Situation for Trade is so convenient, and in Time of Peace, Money is to be had there at so low Interest, that without Doubt their Merchants might carry on a much greater Commerce than they do, if they were not so fond of Banking; which, tho' in some Measure advantageous, is in other respects very inconvenient to the State. Her Disputes with the King of *Sardinia* have been always dangerous and detrimental to the Republick; and therefore it could not fail of being advantageous to her, if they were once finally regulated. The next General Peace may very probably put it in her Power to attain a more certain Establishment than she has hitherto had, and perhaps, an effectual Guarantee of her Dominions; which, with her being obliged to fortify her Capital regularly, and to settle a Method for disciplining her Militia, may prove in Time an Equivalent for all that she has lost or suffered in the Course of the War; more especially if she could be so happy as to put the Affairs of *Corfica* upon a right Foot, by allowing the Nobility of that Island a Share in the Privileges of her own, and oblige them in return to allow their Vassals and Tenants such a Degree of Freedom, as might render Industry known amongst them; for want of which they starve in the midst of Plenty, and are downright Beggars, in a Country where, under a proper Government, every Man might live well and at ease.

Account of a French Book, intitled,

An Essay upon the Origin of the INTELLECTUAL POWERS: A Work in which all that relates to the Human Understanding is reduced to a single Principle. In two Volumes 12mo.

THE Author of this Book pretends to lay down a new Method, by which Men may be enabled to reason as exactly in respect to metaphysical and moral Subjects, as in reference to Geometry. He observes in his Introduction, that there are two sorts of Metaphysics; the one bold and ambitious,

which pretends to pierce thro' all Mysteries, to penetrate Nature, to render us acquainted with the Essence of Things, and the Causes most hidden and obscure; the other more reserved, which proportions its Researches to the Weakness of the human Understanding, and which, without disquieting us about Things that lie entirely out of our Reach, is content to teach what lies within the Compass of our Faculties, and therefore restrains itself within due Bounds. The former represents all Nature as a kind of Enchantment, which it pretends to dissipate; the latter aims at the Discovery of Causes from their Effects, and is as simple as Truth itself. The one accumulates Errors without Number, and fills the Mind with vague Notions, derived from Words without Meaning: by the Help of the other, one acquires a more restrain'd Science; but one avoids Error, the Understanding becomes just, and all its Ideas are clear and distinct.

The Philosophers have addicted themselves chiefly to the first of these, and have considered the other rather as an accessory and as a lower Branch of the Science, which scarce deserved the Name of Metaphysics. *Locke* is the only Author that deserves to be excepted; he made the human Understanding the Object of his Study, and has treated it with Success: As for *Descartes*, he neither knew the Origin, nor the Generation of our Ideas. It is to this that we are to attribute the Insufficiency of his Method; but it is impossible for us to discover a certain Method of conducting our Thoughts, when we are ignorant of the Manner in which they are form'd. *Mallebranche*, who, of all the *Cartesians*, perceived best the Causes of our Errors, aimed sometimes, by the Help of Comparisons, to explain the Faculties of the Soul; sometimes he lost himself in an *intelligible World*, where he imagined he had found the Source of our Ideas. Others have created and annihilated Beings, sometimes adding, sometimes diminishing, at their Pleasure; and believed, that by this Imagination they should be able to account for the different Operations of the Understanding, and the Manner by which it acquires or loses certain Branches of Knowledge. In fine, the Followers of *Leibnitz* have made of this Substance a Being much more perfect: According to them it is a little World, a living Mirror of the Universe; and by the Power which they have given it, of representing whatever exists, they flatter themselves that they are able to explain its Essence, Nature, and all its Properties. In this Manner it is, that each Party has suffered itself to be seduced by its proper System. We only see what is round about us, and we fancy that every Thing lies open to our View; in which we resemble Children, who, in a wide Plain, fancy that at the Extremity of it they could touch the Skies with their Hands.

Is it then to no Purpose to read the Writings of the Philosophers? But who can flatter himself with the Hopes of succeeding better than so many great Genii, who have been the Admiration of the Ages in which they lived, without studying their Writings with a View of profiting, at least by the Knowledge of their Mistakes? It is essential to whoever endeavours to find out Truth, to be well acquainted with the Errors of those who have gone before them in the same Design. The Experience of the Philosopher, like that of the Pilot, consists in his Acquaintance with the Shelves and Shoals on which others have been shipwreck'd; and without this Knowledge he would have no kind of Guide to conduct him upon the Coast.

But if it is not enough barely to discover the Errors of these Philosophers, unless we penetrate their Causes; it is even necessary to ascend from one Cause to another, until by that Means we reach the first. For there must be one, from whence they have all gone astray, and which may be consider'd as the single Point where all the Roads strike off that lead us into Error. Perhaps also from this very Point we may discover another, where that single Road commences which leads to Truth.

Our first Object, and that of which we ought never to lose Sight, is the Study of the human Understanding; not in order

to discover its Nature, but to become acquainted with its Operations; to observe with what Art they are combin'd, and how they are to be conducted, in order to acquire all the Intelligence of which we are capable. It is necessary to ascend to the very Origin of our Ideas, to discover and distinguish their Generation, to follow them to the utmost Limits which Nature has prescrib'd them, and thereby fix the Extent and Bounds of our Acquisitions, and learn experimentally the Force of the human Understanding.

It is solely by repeated Observations, that we can pursue these Researches with Success; and we ought to aspire only at discovering a single Experiment, the Truth of which no Body can call in question, and which may suffice to explain all the rest. This ought sensibly to point out the Source of our Intelligences, what are their Materials, by what Principle they are put in Motion, what Instruments are employed therein, and in what Manner we ought to make Use of them. I have, says our Author, or at least I apprehend that I have, found the Solution of all these Problems, in the Connection of Ideas, either with Signs, or with one another; of the Truth of which the Reader may judge by the Perusal of this Work.

He will see, my Design is to refer to one single Principle, all that regards the human Understanding, and that this Principle shall neither be a vague Proposition, an abstracted Maxim, or a gratuitous Supposition, but a settled and constant Experiment, all the Consequences of which are confirmed by fresh Experiments.

Our Ideas are connected with Signs, and it is by this Method, as I shall hereafter prove, that they are connected with each other. So that after having said a Word or two of the Materials of our Intelligences, upon the Distinction between Soul and Body, and on Sensations, I shall be obliged, in order to develop my Principles, not only to follow the Operations of the Soul thro' all their Progress, but also to discover how we contract a Habitue with respect to Signs of every kind, and what is the Use we ought to make of it.

With the View of fulfilling this double Task, I have taken Things as high as it was possible for me to take them. On the one Hand I have ascended as far as Perception, because it is the first Operation that we can remark in the Soul; and I have shewn how, and in what Order it produces all the other Operations, which are in our Power to exercise. On the other Side, I have begun with the Language of Action, and have pointed out how it has produced all the Arts that are proper to express our Thoughts, such as Gesture, Dancing, Speech, Declamation, Pantomimes, Musick, Poetry, Writing, and the different Characters of the several Tongues. This History of Language will show the Circumstances under which Signs were first invented, will make us apprehend their true Sense, and enable us to prevent the Abuse of them, and leave us, as I apprehend, no sort of Doubt as to the Origin of our Ideas.

After having thus unfolded the Progress of the Operation of the Soul, and those of Language, I next endeavour to point out the Means by which we may avoid Error, and to show the Order that is to be observed in making Discoveries ourselves, or in explaining to others such as we have already made.

This is the general Plan of the Essay before us, which is not only taken from the Author's Introduction, but is also expressed entirely in his own Words. The Subject, without doubt, will appear to many both dry and dark; but, however, the Work has been very well received in France, and seems to deserve it. The Author, whoever he is, for as yet we have not been able to learn his Name, very fairly acknowledges, that he derives all his Lights from, and builds the whole of his Systems upon the Informations he has received from Bacon and Locke; and it is very remarkable, that he has entered very fully, and very clearly, into the Characters of both those great Writers, so as to treat them with at least as much Justice as any of their own Countrymen.

He observes, that Philosophers are sometimes fond of a Notion, merely because it is new, and has been passed by or disregarded by others; and this not from a Principle of finding or demonstrating new Truths, but from a fond Desire of acquiring Reputation by taking new Roads, and placing themselves at the Head of different Sects engaged in the Support of separate and inconsistent Systems. It is to this Humour, that he ascribes the Zeal which the Peripateticks expressed for this Position, that *all our Intelligences are derived to us from our Senses*. This, he says, they were so far from understanding, or being able to make out, that many Ages after it appeared to be a new Discovery. This Discovery he very justly ascribes to the great Lord Chancellor Bacon, who thereupon founded his admirable Work, intitled, *Novum Organon Scientiarum*; in which he gave most excellent Rules for the Advancement of all the Sciences. The Cartesians rejected this Principle with Contempt; because, as he very well remarks, they saw it only in that Light in which it had been placed by the Followers of Aristotle. But Mr Locke considered it more attentively; and, being persuaded of the Truth of it, undertook the Demonstration thereof, and performed it very effectually.

He observes, however, with respect to this Writer, to whose Merit he does all imaginable Justice, that he had not thoroughly considered this Principle, when he undertook his Work of the *Human Understanding*; which, from his own Confession, he proves, was not only begun, but continued occasionally: to which must be ascribed the Tedioufness of some Parts, the Repetitions that are to be met with in others, and that kind of Disorder which is discernible enough thro' the whole. He makes, however, no Scruple of acknowledging, that no Body was more capable of correcting those Mistakes, or reviewing and settling his Work upon a right Basis, than Mr Locke; who, as he very well observes, has very ingeniously taken Notice of, and pointed out his own Deficiencies, and thereby authorized others to perform what himself confesses he wanted Leisure and Spirits to undertake.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.
Gentlemen,

Edinb. Coll. Sept. 1. 1747.

The great Doctrine, of the IMMORTALITY of the SOUL, has employ'd the Attention of Men of Genius and Application in all Ages, and with various Success; nor is it to be wonder'd that so little Satisfaction has been hitherto obtained, on so interesting a Topick, by all the Methods of Reasoning: Our Senses are the chief Means whereby we can reach to any positive Knowledge; but here they fail us. We may indeed make some probable Deductions as to what the Human Soul is *not*; but the Intuition of its real Nature is reserved for the peculiar Privilege of a World to come. However, as we are allowed the free Use of Enquiry and Argument, let us hear the Issue of one more Disquisition on this Head, done with a great Reputation of Accuracy and Exactness. This is all the Apology I intend, for desiring you to lay before your Readers an Abstract which I had drawn up for my own private Amusement, as it may likewise be entertaining to some of them who have not seen the Performance itself. I am, &c.

ATHANASIUS.

The Substance of the first Volume of An Enquiry into the Nature of the HUMAN SOUL; by Mr Baxter, Author of *MATHO*, a Philosophical Dialogue.

LET a Body, or Mass of MATTER, be given *A*, and a certain Celerity *C*; so that the Body *A*, to move with the given Celerity *C*, requires a Force to be impressed. Double that Force moves it with the Celerity $2C$; and with half of it $\frac{1}{2}C$ only; or thus, the Body or Mass doubled, $2A$, requires a double Force to move it, as *C*: For the Force must be increased with the Mass, to make it move with the Velocities required; because the Mass increas'd, increases also the Resistance. And so.

so, for the same Reason, the Body *A*, moving with the Celerity *z C*, requires an equal Force impress'd opposite to its Direction, to stop its Velocity, and give it Rest. Hence it plainly appears, that the Body *A* makes a Resistance to any Change of the State it is in, whether of Motion or Rest, in all possible Suppositions: So that MOTION, regular and various, must be super-induced from some immaterial Cause, as it is utterly repugnant to any known Property of Body. Matter, as a solid extended Substance, must resist; yet this Resistance is no Action of Matter, for it is a Power exerted all and always, and most properly Re-action. And thus Matter acts upon Matter by Motion, by virtue of this Inactivity or *Vis Inertiae*. Since Matter resists Motion in all Directions; when in Motion, it will equally resist all Changes of Direction: So that in every Congress or Encountering of moving Bodies, there must be what is called a Composition or Resolution of Forces, whereby an Equality of Opposition or Concurrence must necessarily produce Rest; and a certain superior Force will produce an exactly proportional superior Velocity. The Resistance of the Body *A*, if considered in a certain fixed State of Motion or Rest, as a *Terminus a quo*, may be indefinitely great, or increasable, as the Degree of Celerity is with which it may recede from that *Terminus*; and to move it with 1000 Times the Celerity *C*, would require 1000 Degrees of the Force. In short, the Resistance, Inactivity, or *Vis Inertiae*, is always positive and immutable; nor can a Body stir an Inch beyond the Extent of the Power impress'd *ab extra*. So that Matter cannot possibly have any inherent Conatus or Tendency to change its State; for thus there would be two Conatuses or Efforts at once, destructive of each other. If Matter had a Tendency both to Motion and Rest, they must either totally destroy each other by their opposite Natures, or be indefinitely changing; so that e're Motion were nascent, Rest would be induced, *et e contra*. It is a remarkable Property of Resistance in Matter, that it is inconsistent with any Power or Force in it: For Gravity, Attraction, Elasticity, Repulsion, or any other Tendency to Motion, tho' commonly called natural Powers of Matter, cannot possibly be inherent material Properties, but must come from Impulse, or Force impress'd upon it *ab extra*. The same thing cannot be *Movens* and *Motum*; because a Moved resists Motion, a Mover overcomes that Resistance. The Moment, Impetus, or Force in a Moving Body, comes entirely from its Inaction; so that the Moment is a Composition of the Degrees of Force and Resistance.—Sir Isaac Newton thought it not impossible, that the Power of GRAVITY itself should be owing to a very SUBTILE SPIRIT, of great elastick Force, diffused through the Universe, impelling those Bodies we call heavy: This is no more than removing the Agency of the First Cause a Step further off; for this Fluid, tho' ever so subtle, is still inactive, inert, resisting Matter, and can effect nothing by its own Power, without some Impulse. Mr Derham again takes Attraction or Gravity to be congenial to Matter, and impress'd upon it all at the Creation; but the constant Phænomena of Nature shew these to proceed from an incessant Impulse upon Matter, not the permanent Effects of a transient, simultaneous Impression; for an equally accelerated Motion requires a successive equable Repetition of Impulse. But whatever the Cause is, [says Sir Isaac] that Cause penetrates even to the Centres of the Sun and Planets, without any Diminution of its Virtue; and it acteth not according to the Superficies of Bodies, (as mechanical Causes do) but in proportion to the Quantity of solid Matter; and, lastly, it acteth all around, at immense Distances, decreasing in a duplicate Proportion of these Distances.—As to the above Fluid, or ÆTHER, Dr Gravesande observes, That Gravity acts internally, and according to the Solidity of the Matter itself; whereas the Action of other Matter upon it ought to be according to the Superficies of the Parts: Since there is not a Penetration of Dimensions, unless we would deny the solid Extension of all Matter. But (says the Defender of Sir Isaac) the subtle Fluid pierces all Bodies,

and touches their Elements, or least Particles; so that it may act in proportion to their Number, or to the Matter of the Body on which it acts. At this Rate, this Fluid must be as dense as the heaviest Bodies; and the impinging Particles as many in the one, as there are gravitating ones in the other: So that throwing Cork upwards, would be pressing it through a Medium as dense as Adamant; even supposing all the Matter of the Universe exceeding porous. Besides, would not the Particles of the pervading Fluid strike against solid Parts? And would not they thus, at once, facilitate, and greatly obstruct, the Gravitation? Hear Sir Isaac himself, Opticks, at the End of Book II. Quest. 21. Is not this Medium much rarer within the dense Bodies of the Sun, Stars, Planets, and Comets, than in the empty Celestial Spaces between them? And in passing from them to great Distances, doth it not grow denser and denser perpetually, and thereby cause the Gravity of those great Bodies towards one another, and of their Parts towards the Bodies; every Body endeavouring to go from the denser Parts of the Medium to the rarer?—And tho' this Increase of Density may at great Distances be exceeding slow; yet if the elastick Force of this Medium is exceeding great, it may suffice to impel Bodies with all that Power which we call Gravity. And that the elastick Force of this Medium is exceeding great, may be gathered from the Swiftness of its Vibrations: Sounds move above 1140 English Feet in a second Minute of Time, and in seven or eight Minutes of Time they move about 100 English Miles. Light moves from the Sun to us in about seven or eight Minutes of Time, which Distance is about 70,000,000 English Miles. But from this Account it would appear, that as the Medium is supposed rarer within dense Bodies than without, these Bodies would gravitate more according to their Surfaces and Distances than their Solidity; and that there is no accounting for the different specific Gravities of different Bodies lying in the same Depth: Besides, a Body let fall, at suppose 60 Semidiameters Distance from the Earth, would at first move swifter, and gradually slower and slower, as the Medium grew more rare, and slowest of all when near the Earth. Moreover, if this imaginary Fluid consisted of Particles which repel each other, like our Air, they would certainly recede to the rarer Side, where there was least Resistance, till their Forces were in equilibrio, and so the whole Mass of it would rest, and be unable to act on any denser Bodies.—To return: The Moment of Bodies is their primitive Resistance multiplied by their Celerity; for *A*, impress'd with a Force capable of producing the Celerity *C*, is quite inactive as to the Celerity *z C*, till twice the former Force is impress'd: And thus, gradually, as the Force is increas'd, the *Vis Inertiae* is overcome; but never totally, without Annihilation. Without this Resistance, the Action of Matter upon Matter would be inconceivable, or rather impossible; for there could be no Action, where there was no Moment or Force to act, and there could be no Moment where there was no Resistance: So that the very Idea of Motion would be absurd, as it could produce no possible consistent Effect. This Lucretius was sensible of, in supposing his Atoms solid and gravitating; and he has also given them a Power of changing their Direction, which is absurd. Progressive Motion would be utterly impracticable, without a *Vis Inertiae*; there would want a Solum or Sustentacle, and every Endeavour to stop would be vain; nor could Birds fly, or Fishes swim, without the Air and Water afforded Resistance. It is because Matter resists, that it is capable of Coherence, Tension, Pulsion: And thus only can we conceive every internal Action in the Animal Oeconomy.

§ 2. Hence is proved, the Necessity of an immaterial powerful Being, who originally impress'd, and still continues to impress, Motion upon it: And hence appears the Absurdity of Spinoza's Opinion, That every thing in the World was God; and that of Hobbes, That there is nothing but Matter in the Universe, Leviathan, chap. 46. Hence the Fallacy of an universal Plenum appears, or even a partial one; for by it the

Distinction betwixt Fixedness and Fluidity would be lost; and a Bird might as well fly in the Heart of Marble as in such a Plenum. — Further, since all Bodies, encountering in opposite Directions, mutually diminish or destroy Motion, and beget Equilibrium and Rest, it follows, that from all Action of Body upon Body, Motion is still impaired, and the Quantity of it constantly decaying in the Universe; so that, if there was not an immaterial Mover to repair these Decays, the Epicurean or Atheistical System, so far from being eternal, would be very short. — ELASTICITY in general hath something very surprizing, particularly that of the Air, which is a Spring or repulsive Force exerted between its Particles; which, if compressed together, as in a condensing Engine, have a strong Tendency to dilate, and recede from each other. No sort of Attraction can account for or explain this Appearance. *Newton's Opticks*, p. 371. *The Particles, when they are shaken off, by Heat or Fermentation, from Bodies, so soon as they are beyond the Attraction of the Body, receding from it, and also one from another, with great Strength, and keeping at a Distance, so as sometimes to take up above a Million of Times more Space than they did before in the Form of a dense Body: Which vast Contraction and Expansion seems unintelligible by feigning the Particles of Air to be spongy and ramous, or rolled up like Hoops, or by any other Means than a repulsive Power.* And thus any Quantity of Air, how little soever, repels all the rest as strongly as it is repelled by it; or the Force of any Part counteracts the Force of the whole Mass, which is equal to the Weight of the whole superincumbent Atmosphere, or the Weight of a Column of Water 31 Feet high, or of Mercury of 28 Inches, and whose Base is the same with the Portion of the Air uncompressed. So that a thin Film of Air, (a whole cubick Foot of it weighing but 506 Grains) supports a Pillar of Atmosphere equal to one of Water of about 1984 lb. wt. And the elastick Force being reciprocally as the Volume into which it is compressed, five, six, or seven Atmospheres may be thrown into the Condensing Engine; so that a single Grain of Air might support a Ton Weight, yet without material Pressure or Action, or any actual Contact with the Weight sustained!! Could the Particles of Air be brought into actual Contact, as those of Water, they would perhaps equally gravitate: But an invisible Hand wisely forbids it. Upon the whole, whatever Action Matter is seen to be the Instrument of, whether Attraction, Cohesion, Repulsion, Descent, is all the immediate Work of God. And for this we have the Authority of Dr Clarke, in his *Demonstration*, Part II. *All those Things which we commonly say are the Effects of the natural Powers of Matter, and Laws of Motion, of Gravitation, Attraction, or the like, are indeed (if we will speak strictly and properly) the Effects of God's acting upon Matter continually, and every Moment, either immediately by himself, or mediately by some created intelligent Being.—Consequently there is no such thing as what Men commonly call the CAUSE OF NATURE, or the Power of Nature. The Cause of Nature, truly and properly speaking, is nothing else but the WILL OF GOD, producing certain Effects in a continued, regular, constant, and uniform Manner; which Course, or Manner of acting, being in every Moment perfectly arbitrary, 'is as easy to be alter'd at any Time as to be preserved.—'Tis now evident beyond Question, that the Bodies of all Plants and Animals could not possibly have been formed by mere Matter, according to any general Laws of Motion: And that most universal Principle of Gravitation itself, the Spring of almost all the great and regular inanimate Motions in the World, answering not at all to the Surfaces of Bodies, (by which alone they act one upon another) but entirely to their solid Content, cannot possibly be the Result of any Motion originally impressed upon Matter, but must of Necessity be caused by something which penetrates the very solid Substance of all Bodies, and perpetually acts upon them.* The constant Impression made upon Matter *ab extra* is wonderfully plain, if we consider the Motion of the Earth and Planets: For those prodigious Masses of Matter, simply propelled, (tho' that alone requires some Almighty

Mover) would move on in one uniform Direction; but that this centrifugal Force is constantly overcome, and they incessantly kept in their respective Orbs by a centripetal Force, or extraneous Power, impressed every instant, to overcome this Tendency. *Pythagoras* (from some such Considerations) was led to term God *ὁ θεὸς καὶ ψυχῶσις τῶν ὅλων*, and *κυκλῶν ἀπαντῶν κινῶσις*. As to *Des Cartes's* Fluid keeping the Planet in a circular Direction, every Particle of it would require a Centripetal Impulse in its Revolution; nor would this be salved by an universal Plenum, the neighbouring Vortexes confining each other within their Bounds; because that destroys Locomotion. But, supposing the Plenum, the Motion consumed by Attrition at the Extremes ought to be renewed by some vivifying Power at the Centre. Let us consider COHESION, to account for which mechanically all Attempts have been vain; if it is the Effect of some superincumbent Fluid, that binds and keeps together the Parts of Matter, how come the Parts of this Fluid itself to cohere? The Hypothesis of Hamuli or Branchings implicated, or entangling Bodies together, leaves it to be explained, how the Parts of these Hooks so firmly cohere. In fine, we must finish our Enquiries, and rest at a first and immemorial Cause. The Attraction of Cohesion is the Occasion, where the Parts of Matter cleave together with such different Degrees of Force, of constituting all the different Degrees of Solidity or Compactness, of Fluidity and Brittleness. *Particles of Matter*, (says Mr *Worster*) *whose Weight is greater than their Attraction, can produce only an incoherent Mass: Those whose Attraction is but very little greater than their Weight, become fluid; those whose Attraction is very much greater, form a compact or solid Body; if the Attraction exceeds the Weight moderately, they make a soft Body.* It is the easy Separation of the Parts of a certain Bulk only, that makes a Body soft, fluid, friable. Water is not compressible: This is not because of its Density, or want of Vacuities, but because of the Firmness of its constituent Parts, so strong is their Cohesion; abstracting from this, it is, Bulk for Bulk, fourteen Times lighter than Mercury, and nineteen lighter than Gold. The least Parts of Matter, or smallest Corpuscles, are last in yielding to Force, which could not be, if there was no other Principle than a *Vis Inertiae*: But the Force of Cohesion is greatest, where the Force of Inactivity to remain in that State is least. An irrefragable Instance of Divine Power: Otherways all Matter would be as Dust or Fluid, and the least Parts would be unextended. The Resistance of Cohesion is evidently many thousand Times greater than that of the *Vis Inertiae*; so that Bodies being so exceeding hard, all their possible Parts must be join'd by the firmest Cohesion. The extraneous Impulse of Cohesion, (for it is no intrinsic Property of Body) as it is the Ground-work of Beauty and Order, is made variously, minutely. *It seems probable to me, (says Sir Isaac) that God in the Beginning form'd Matter in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable moveable Parts, incomparably harder than the porous Bodies compounded of them; even so hard as never to wear, or be divided by any ordinary Power: For, should they wear, or break in Pieces, the Nature of Things would be changed.*

ANIMAL LIFE consists in a Circulation of Fluids, where Matter, originally impelled by some Power *ab extra*, acts on Matter with a certain determined Force or Moment, which arises solely from its *Vis Inertiae*. So that the very Mechanism of a human Body cannot be the Cause of spontaneous Motion. Matter cannot affect Matter, without immaterial Impulse; and this must be incessantly exerted, to repair the continually decaying Motion. One single Impulse would not keep the Watch or Clock going; but it must be by repeated successive ones, as the Weight constantly acts on the Clock. And it ought to be noted in Machines, that the more complicated they are, and the oftner the Direction is to be changed, (and in the Case of a Circulation of Particles it is constantly to be changed) the impressed Force must still become the weaker. Thus, in the Circulation of the Blood, where there is a Congeries of Particles to be carried round, nay through

through irregular and intricate Meanders, and in interfering Directions, which, by their mutual Illusions and Attrition, continually impair Motion; besides the other surprizing Motions in the Brain, Nerves, Stomach, Glands: So evident it is, that the immaterial Supreme works, continually near, and in, us! Some seem to be afraid of oppressing and perplexing God, with the Multiplicity and Diversity of Things to be done, or think them too mean to concern him in; or imagine this an inartificial Way of arguing, and making an occult Quality of the Deity: But infinite Power and Dignity exceed our View; and we can only contemplate second Causes, admire their Beauty and Harmony, which are all the Efficiency of the First. But does God do and undo, by impressing a Contrariety of Impulse on the same individual Particles? No; but he has been pleased so to order Things, that their Consistency requires it, which proves it to proceed from an Impulse *ab extra*; for, without this, there would be neither Height nor Descent, Vegetable nor Animal. Sir Isaac Newton makes Use of his elastick Fluid to explain animal Motion, Opt. p. 328. *Is not animal Motion perform'd by the Vibrations of this Medium, excited in the Brain by the Power of the Will, and propagated thence thro' the solid, pellucid, and uniform Capillamenta of the Nerves, into the Muscles for contracting and dilating them.*—Thus this great Man rejects the Powers of Matter in this Case, as they are commonly understood; and his fine Fluid is but another Step to the Deity.

Spontaneous Motion doth not exclude, but suppose Mechanical Motion. Every Part of the Body is full of various Machinery, which Spontaneity uses as the Means, and thereby works out its several Purposes. Thus, tho' it is in the Power of the Will to excite Motion, it alone cannot do it, without previously supposing the bodily Organs and Machinery in Order; hence the Imperfection of Spontaneous Motion in Infants, and old or sick Men. As mechanical Power necessarily supposes extraneous Impulse, so that Power being subject to the Spontaneous Principle, and that in a very arbitrary Manner, it cannot be contended that this Principle is Matter; and thus as Gravity, Elasticity, cannot be Powers of Matter, how much less must Will, or Spontaneity, be so, which has such Empire over these? And so two distinct Immaterial Principles are necessary to produce Spontaneous Motion: One, an universal physical Co-efficient; the other a moral Cause. Thus the Infinite Power condescends to co-operate with the Will of his Creatures: Which may be thus demonstrated: Suppose no extraneous Principle concurs, to excite Motion, together with Spontaneity; this must impress the whole Force exerted, or the first moved Part, (as suppose the Animal Spirits, or *Succus Nervæus*) or rather that much greater Force is first impressed, than is ultimately exerted on the Thing to be moved, since Motion, communicated thro' a Series of inert Organs, must be somewhat consumed by Re-action or Congress: The Spirits, or first Parts moved, being inconceivably subtle and minute, and the Quantity of Matter to be moved perhaps double the Weight of the whole Body, it follows, that there is no Proportion between the Thing moved and moving; and even suppose, that the Quantities of Matter and Velocities were reciprocally proportional, that is, the less Matter would be equal'd in Force by the greater Velocity, it follows that the Velocity of the Spirits would dart them thro' the Body, like the Ball of a Gun, and disorder the whole Frame. Borilli (*de motu animalium*, Par. 1. Prop. 45, 82, and 124) calculates, that when a Man extends his Arm, and upon the Extremity of his four Fingers supports as great a Weight as he can in that Posture, the Force that is exerted in the Muscles to support this Weight is more than 7000 Times greater than the Weight itself, whatever this is: So that the whole Force cannot be impressed on the first moved Parts; but that Spontaneity only gives Scope to a far greater Power to be exerted.

Spontaneous or voluntary Motion cannot be a material Property; because to affect Motion is absolutely above the Power

of Matter. Matter cannot be percipient of Action of its own; because that's impossible; nor of Re-action, because the stronger it, the stronger would the Perception be, which would produce Effects that the plainest Experience evinces to be absurd. Thus Matter, without Perception, could neither have Ideas, nor Sensation, nor Life. Indeed, it is utterly impossible, that a meer material Being can possess these Powers. Yet the Mode of an immaterial Being's acting upon Matter must be own'd to be perfectly inconceivable; tho' that it does so, is clearly true in Fact. As to God's being the physical Author of sinful Actions, the Sin consists in the Volition, or Moral Election; the Will exerts itself, and God gives it Liberty, which, if it does not make a good Use of, it becomes the Victim of its own Frailty. If God did not act uniformly in all Events, Man would be deprived of his Rule of Action. The very Design or Intention of Evil implies the Guilt, exclusive of the Effect; and what are called accidental or inevitable Calamities, cannot come to pass but for the best and wisest Ends, tho' not at present to be understood by us. If 'tis hence objected, that this Proof of the Soul's Immateriality, equally proves that of the Brute Soul, the Conclusion is just, and granted; and Des Cartes's Opinion of Brutes being only Matter and Motion, appears absurd. If Truth is to be received at all, none of its Consequences should be refused: yet, tho' they are both immaterial, it is not said they are of the same Kind; the one's being rational, the other irrational, is certainly a specifick Difference; and argues a different Design in the Beneficent Author of these Beings. The same Reasons do not conclude a Soul immortal, which conclude it immaterial; and tho' This is a strong Symptom of That, without better Reasons, the Conclusion would be precarious. We cannot certainly determine any Thing concerning the Brute's Immortality; but even if it were certain, how could that prejudice the Immortality of the human Soul?

§ 3. The Soul is an uncompounded or simple Substance; for, if it were made up of Parts, as Matter is, it might naturally be resolv'd into these Parts again: But being simple, it is liable only to one Change, or Casualty, *viz.* to be annihilated or destroyed by a Being, whose Power is competent to that Effect. No Substance or Being can have a natural Tendency to Annihilation; ceasing to exist is a real Effect, and must be produced by a real Cause, which cannot be in the Being itself, because it would then be composed of manifest Contradictions; that is, a Tendency to be, and not to be: Such Effect must therefore be the Operation of a Being *ab extra*. No Being can have such a Power as to annihilate itself; for, if so, the Power would exist, and be destroyed at the same Time; as the Cause must exist till the Effect be finished, otherwise it would not be adequate. Self-murder infers not Annihilation. It is of the Nature of all contingent Beings, that every Minute of their Existence is independant of all the rest, and therefore must depend upon something else: For, if their Existence one Minute infer'd their Existence the next, they should never cease to exist, and be at once both contingent and necessary. Therefore the Tendency of Beings to preserve themselves, hath no other Cause but the Will of God, and the Preservation of all Things is equal to a continued Creation.

All Changes, effected in Matter, proceed from its being a composite Substance, each Particle of it containing the essential Properties of the Whole; and, in such a Particle, supposed indivisible, we can conceive no Change possible, but Annihilation; it may be relatively changed with respect to other Parts, not essentially. An active perceptive Substance cannot be compounded of Parts, each retaining the essential Properties of the Whole, like Matter; for then they would be so many various or jarring Perceptions, and each of them capable of Consciousness: Nor can the Soul consist of dead Parts, for such could not belong to a living Substance. Besides, Activity being a positive Power, must inhere in a Principle of Individuality. Activity, resulting from the Junction of dead Parts, is a Contradiction.

dition in the Terms. The Human Soul, then, having no Parts, must be indissoluble in its Nature, or naturally immortal, without an immediate Act of its omnipotent Creator to annihilate or destroy it; for he can destroy as well a simple as composite Substance. Indeed the necessary Perfections of the Deity, and the Nature of our rational Pleasures and Desires, give the greatest Sanction to the Truth of our Souls Immortality; and these Reasons are not competent to the brutal Soul: So that good Men need not be so strenuous in asserting that to be material, as if Immateriality included in it the Notion of Immortality, or endless Duration. How absurd is it, when all Immortality is founded in the Will of God, to seek for a Demonstration of it in the Nature of the Created Being itself? Suppose the Souls of Brutes are naturally immortal too, why should we be inquisitive, whether God Almighty dissolves their Souls and Bodies together? or whether the former pass by *μετεμύχως* into other Bodies or not? Even the Body may surely be also immortal, if so God pleases to will it.—It is thought absurd, that there should be such a Diversity of immaterial Souls, for Elephants, Birds, Fishes, Insects, and even Animalcula: But, alas! shall we prescribe Limits to God, or strive to restrain his Power?

§ 4. A Substance, having the Power of Action, when joined to a dead inert Body, must of Consequence have the same Power when separate; for the Unity of two powerless Substances cannot be the Cause of Power. Two inactive Liquors mixt, may produce Ebullition or Fermentation, or be otherwise active; but such Instances are plainly the Effect of something not Matter, as when Aquafortis or Spirit of Vitriol is pour'd on Filings of Iron. Since the Soul has active Power, it must inhere in it as a Subject, or belong to it as a Property of its Nature; it cannot belong to it by Accident, otherwise we could stop no where, and suppose all Power produced by Accident. This active Power is as essential to the Soul, as Solidity and Extension to Matter. If the Soul therefore has this Power of Action, when separated from the Body, it must have the Capacity of Perception also; for to be active, without perceiving it, is to be so, not from an internal Principle, but mechanically: To be essentially active, implies the Will to act, and a Consciousness of it; and being essentially active and percipient, it must always be so, or at least always have the Powers themselves, tho' sometimes hindered from exerting them, when united to the Body, by the Indisposition of its Organs. So that it must enjoy its full Scope of Action and Perception in a separate State; and in that State it must indefinitely act and perceive: for if it could not perceive, without five material Organs, as *Lucretius* unphilosophically thinks, it would not be percipient in itself, but depend for that Capacity on dead Matter. Activity implies no Power not to act at all, which would be no Power; therefore the Soul must always act, and is only free as to the Choice of its Actions. Finally, all that hath been said of the Soul, may be applied to its future State of Union, with such Bodies, or Systems of Matter, as are subject to no Disorder or Indisposition, when so it shall please the wise Creator; when the Matter of the Body shall be spiritual and glorious, and we breathing in such an enlivening Element, as will be literally, and to all Purposes, an *Aura Vitalis*: All which is even feasible and possible. For then the Body may become a pure, ethereal, unlogging Vehicle for the Soul, and never more interrupt the Gratifications of its rational Nature.

REASONS for not allowing Genoa, Final, and Savona, to fall into the Hands of his Sardinian Majesty, in a Letter from an English Merchant at Leghorn to his Correspondent at London.

THO' it be barely possible, that the Possession of Genoa, and its Eastern Riviera, by the House of Austria, may not involve England hereafter in foreign Wars, or incline that House to inereach upon some of its Italian Neighbours, whom

it would be the Interest and Inclination of *Englishmen* to support; yet it is certain, *first*, That our Trade to Genoa would inevitably, and immediately dwindle to nothing, from the Inability of its Inhabitants to deal with us after they should be stript of all their *Specie*; which must be the certain Consequence of the Conquest by a Nation so greedy and necessitous as the *Austrians* are known to be: And, *secondly*, That a Commerce so lost could never be retrieved in a Country subject to *Austrians*, who are known, experimentally, to drain all Countries under their Subjection. How can it be otherwise, considering how very little their Troops expend abroad, and what Treasure they carry back with them to their own Homes; and considering that by ruinous and repeated heavy Imposts and Taxes, they get into their Hands all the coined Bullion of their Italian Subjects, which constantly finds its Way to Vienna?

Thus impoverished, a Diminution of the Consumption of its Inhabitants must be the necessary Consequence; and you know perfectly well, that this Truth has been experienced in Italy wherever the *Austrians* have had Dominion since the Peace of *Utrecht*.

The Case was quite otherwise while the *Spaniards* bore Sway here. The *Italians* grew rich, and particularly while *Lewis XIV.* supported the Interest of his Grandchild, *Philip V.* from 1701 to 1706. In that short Interval, the *French* brought above Eight Millions *Sterling* into Italy of weighty *Louisdors*, which caused such a Circulation as was infinitely useful to the trading Nation of Europe, and to ours more than any. But in less than a Dozen Years after the Peace of *Utrecht*, there was neither the old *French* Gold Coin to be seen in Italy, nor any of those old *Spanish* Pistoles that had been mostly the current Cash of that Country for above two Centuries before. All was swept away to Germany by various Methods; from whence it never has, nor can return.

Thus it must ever happen wherever *Austrians* hold the Reins of Government. Taxes, however rigorously levied, and unproportionably laid, can never ruin a Country as long as the Sovereign distributes with one Hand what he receives with the other: But the Court of Vienna have never had Acquaintance with this reasonable and salutary Maxim, in regard to her Italian Dominions; from whence the *Austrians* have constantly drawn, without making the least Return of Treasure.

How perceptibly less has our Trade to Naples and Sicily suffered since a *Spanish* Prince has wore the Crowns of the *Sicilies*? It may justly be said, that since the Expulsion of the *Austrians*, our Commerce to those Countries have increased above treble what it was before. And why, but because the Prince not only lays out among his Subjects what he raises upon them, but they have an additional Wealth of Bullion constantly flowing in upon them from Spain?

But we are not to expect the like Increase of our Trade to Genoa, should that Town come under the Dominion of the *Austrians*. We must, on the contrary, look for its Declension, or rather for its utter Destruction.

The Possession of the Town of Savona, which necessarily includes the Bay of Vado, being of great Consequence to the King of Sardinia, there is no Doubt that his Ministers will use their utmost Endeavours that he should keep it: But, should they succeed, 'tis as little to be doubted, that the Trade of Genoa would thereby be intirely ruined. Nor is it less to be questioned but our Trade thither must necessarily cease in a very little Time, without Hopes of being compensated by any we might hereafter have with Savona, Vado, or Final.

To be convinced of the Truth of these two Propositions, one need only consider the Nature of our present Trade to Genoa, the Impossibility of continuing it, should the Republick be crushed, and what we might hope for or dread, should the Trade of Genoa be transfer'd to Savona, as it infallibly would, should this Town remain in the Possession of the House of Savoy.

Our Trade to Genoa consists of various Branches equally lucrative

crative and advantageous. You know that this Mart takes off no small Share of all the Products of our Island, both natural and artificial. Here we vend tann'd Leather, Lead, Tin, dry'd Fish, Pilchard, Herrings, Salmon, Corn, Hard-ware, Toys, Hats, and all, or most, of the other Articles of our favourite and staple Manufacture, the *Woollen*.

Judge you of the Consumption of such a Multitude, as 150,000 Souls, which we compute to have been the Number of the Inhabitants of the Town of *Genoa*. What was not thus consumed of our Imports thither, was distributed to the Territories of the Republick, *East* and *West*, to *Lombardy*, to *Corsica*, and *Sardinia*. Now, except a few *Velvets*, and some Blocks of *Marble*, what Returns had we from *Genoa* but *Bills of Exchange*, which put the Ballance of Trade considerably on our Side?

Another Branch of Trade, no less, if not more lucrative, which we carried on with the *Genoese*, was the *Freight* of our Shipping to and from *Genoa* to *Spain*, *Portugal*, *Holland*, *Hamburgh*, *Sicily*; and in a Word, to wherever the Commerce of the *Genoese* reach'd. Did that industrious People stand in need of Corn, Rice, Wine, and Oil, or any other Products of the *Lewant*, of *Sicily*, the Coast of *Naples*, *Barbary*, or of the *Adriatick* Coast; or want to transport these Commodities to *Spain*, or the North of the *Streights* of *Gibraltar*, as they constantly did; it was always on *English Bottoms*. By this Means an infinite Tonage was employed, a new Nursery was established for Seamen, and a very great Treasure was annually returned to our Mother Country; which was still the more advantageous to her, that the Shipping thus usefully employed abroad, were mostly, if not wholly, victualled at home, or from home.

The principal Springs of our Trade with the *Genoese*, may be deemed, first, the vast Number of Inhabitants of their Capital, and its Territories; secondly, their Industry, which puts them upon various Manufactures proper and necessary for the Consumption of other Nations, which partly furnishes Employment for our Shipping; thirdly, the Credit, Character, Correspondence and Wealth, in coined Bullion, of their Traders; who encourage Trade, and are cherished by all who traffick with them, as they are willing and able to make such Advances as Foreigners may have occasion for, at a very moderate Discount. And this Facility in Trade, which you know to be so necessary, has been frequently and beneficially experienced by our Fellow Subjects of *Britain* and *Ireland*.

These Springs which fed our Commerce with the *Genoese*, must necessarily dry up, should their present Trade be removed to another Town. Should *Savona* become the Mart, *Genoa* ceases to be one. To prove this Proposition, one need few Examples: That of *Antwerp* in the North, and of *Pisa* in this Part of the World, are sufficient.

In proportion to the Increase of the Trade of *Savona*, that of *Genoa* must necessarily decrease; and in proportion to such Decay of Commerce the Inhabitants will remove. It would argue a Weakness, or rather a Stupidity, not to foresee such a Decay of the Trade of *Genoa*, when that of *Savona* shall be cherished and encouraged by a powerful Prince, whose Interest and Ambition must prompt him to favour such a darling Rival at the Expence of a neighbouring City, which had always been an Eye-fore to his Family.

The Facility of establishing a flourishing Trade at *Savona*, at the Expence of *Genoa*, would soon reduce this latter to the wretched Condition of those Towns mentioned before, which appear now only as the Skeletons of what they were. As the Wants of the *Genoese* would necessarily become proportioned to the Decay of their Trade, they would naturally follow their Commerce to seek for the Conveniences of Life.

That, by Degrees, would the Manufacturers of *Genoa*, who now partly occasion the Consumption, and chiefly contribute to its Opulence, remove and establish themselves at *Savona*, and

in *Piedmont*. And by a very natural Consequence of the Removal of the Manufacturers and Artizans, the Adventurers would follow, and take their Wealth along with them.

But it may be urged, and probably will, by such as don't examine these Matters with great Circumspection, that we shall have the same Facility and Advantages of Trade at *Savona* hereafter, should it become the Mart, as we have enjoyed heretofore at *Genoa*. Our Products, it will be said, may be consumed at *Savona* and *Vado*, as well as at *Genoa*; and what shall hinder, but that our Ships may be employed in the former Ports, as well as they were in the latter?

I am sure, Sir, you will see Things in quite another Light; you will readily distinguish between a settled and commercial Intercourse with an opulent People, versed in Trade, and that with a new Colony mostly taken up with forming Plans of Schemes and Regulations. Our Trade to *Genoa* has been as early as our Knowledge of Commerce. It is a Branch that has been stated and settled, and found to be lucrative and beneficial. But it will require Ages to bring our Trade to *Savona* to the same Consistency.

But supposing the Trade of *Savona* and *Vado* fixt and established, could we flatter ourselves that the Consumption of our Products and Manufactures would be as considerable there as at *Genoa* heretofore? We might still supply some Articles, such as Tin and Lead; but we should certainly vend less of our Draperies, and very likely of our *Woollen* Manufactures in general.

You might remember how arduously the *Piedmontese* Ministry wrought, to wean their People from the Use of foreign Manufactures. As soon as they saw any Manufacture brought to any tolerable Perfection, the Importation was prohibited; and even while it was growing, they were sure to clog the foreign Species with new Imposts.

The *French* have, for many Years, sufficiently experienced the Effects of the growing Industry of the *Piedmontese* Ministry, in the Prohibition of most of their Manufactures of Silk, Gold and Silver, and even of Wool.

It is true, we have not hitherto experienced this Spirit of Oeconomy but in one Species of our *Woollen* Goods, viz. our *Kerseys*; but I apprehend it is because the *Piedmontese* have not as yet been able to bring any other of those Articles to Perfection that interfere with ours. As soon as they had wrought up a sort of *Woollen* Goods that could answer the Use of *Kersey*, they loaded foreign *Kersey* with such heavy Duties as amounted to a Prohibition; and if we may judge as we ought, of the future Conduct of the Court of *Turin* by the past and present, we may be sure that all our Manufactures will be too highly loaded, or wholly prohibited, gradually, as their own thrive and grow up.

The *Piedmontese* are, by Nature, parcimonious and industrious; wherefore, when they are cherished and encouraged by their Prince, and can have *Wool*, and all other Ingredients used in the *Woollen* Manufacture, cheap and at the first Hand, by means of contiguous Ports, there is no doubt but they will extend their Views, and endeavour, in their Turn, to supply others as they themselves had been supplied heretofore. And what Ports can be more convenient than those of *Vado* and *Savona*, which are the nearest of any to *Turin*, and precisely in the Center of his *Sardinian* Majesty's Dominions.

Savona, in the Possession of the King of *Sardinia*, might answer all his Purposes and Views to Trade: But in the Hands of the *Genoese* it could not answer even the natural Ends which its Situation might have furnished of supplying *Piedmont* on easy Terms. For, so jealous were the *Genoese* of the Trade of their Capital, that they loaded all Imports into the other Ports of their Dominions with excessive Duties. Such was their Policy, and such was the Reason that *Piedmont* could not be supplied from *Savona*, tho' at its Threshold.

But should the King of *Sardinia* keep Possession of *Savona*, there is scarce a Doubt that it would become a free Port; by which

which Means all the Ingredients used in all kind of Manufactures, particularly the *Woollen*, might be furnish'd the *Piedmontese* clear of Duty, or any other Charge but that of Land Carriage; which, by the Vicinity of *Savona*, and the Goodness of the Road thence to *Piedmont*, would be very trifling. In such Case, what should prevent the Establishment of *Woollen* Manufactures all over *Piedmont*, where there are already some set up, cherish'd and thriving?

Perhaps, likewise, there may be a total Prohibition of our Goods; for there are no Encouragements to the native Manufacturers, which such wise Patriot Statesmen as those of the Court of *Turin* are not capable of.

That Court will have no occasion to fear that we shall make any commercial Reprisals, in case such Encouragements were given to the growing *Woollen* Manufactures of *Piedmont*. The only Article we receive from *Piedmont* is *Raw Silk*; which is so absolutely necessary for the Employment of our own Silk Looms at home, most of which must stand still without this Species of Silk, that we must have it, tho' it should come ever so dear to us.

Nor are we less to dread the Decrease of our Navigation in the *Mediterranean*, should *Savona* and *Vado* remain in the House of *Savoy*: For what is it that gives us at present the Preference to other Nations in those Seas, but the Security of our Flag? As we are at Peace with all the Powers on the Coast of *Barbary*, and with the *Turk*, the *Italians* prefer our Bottoms to all others. But what shall prevent hereafter the Court of *Turin* from following the late Example of that of *Naples*, and cultivate a good Understanding with all those pyratrical Powers? And when this is done, as it certainly may, by Presents, and by Force, which his *Sardinian* Majesty will not want when he draws away the Trade of *Genoa* to *Savona*, may we not reasonably suppose that his Colours will have the Advantage of ours in those Seas, where his Ships can navigate cheaper than ours, and consequently proportion *Freights* to their Expence?

Let it not be urged that the want of Seamen on the *Italian* Coast, will always secure us the Carriage of those Seas, even should the *Sardinian* Colours be respected by all the Professors of *Mahometanism*. It is well known, that Trade begets Seamen; and you, Sir, are thoroughly sensible that the Coast of *Genoa* alone is capable of furnishing Sailors enough to carry on all the Trade of the *Mediterranean*. And what was it but the Inactivity of the *Genoese* Government, and the little Figure that People made for some Ages past, till of late, that prevented their being upon good Terms with the pyratrical Powers in those Parts? But you will agree with me, that if there had been such Safety in the *Genoese* Flag as in ours, it would have been preferred to ours. And you know likewise, that that People wanted neither Seamen nor Shipping, nor the Means of supporting them; so that we are obliged more to the Indolence and little Foresight of the *Genoese* than our superior maritime Force, that we have hitherto enjoyed the almost sole Benefit of being Carriers to the *Italians*.

Englishmen are too well acquainted with the Wisdom of his *Sardinian* Majesty, and his Ministry, to doubt that all the Advantages accruing from the Possession of such Ports as *Savona* and *Vado*, won't be laid hold on and improved to the utmost.

Perhaps I may be told, that my Apprehensions are too refined and distant, should I suggest that the King of *Sardinia* might become hereafter a maritime Power, should he possess *Vado* and *Savona*. And

It may be objected, that tho' that Prince had Wealth; Manufactures, Trade and Seamen; yet still he would want Shipping and Materials for Building. Idle Reasoning! Money will always procure Ships.

But there is no want of Wood, for all Sorts of Uses, on the Mountains contiguous to *Savona*. It is no less true, that there are above 20,000 Sea-faring Men to be found on the extended Coast from *Nice* to *Genoa*; and there is no doubting that the

Number of Seamen on that Coast will increase as the Trade of *Savona* flourishes. 'Tis as little to be doubted that the Trade of *Genoa* will be transferred to that new rising Mart; so that we may suppose, that in Time all the Seamen of the *Eastern* Coast of *Genoa* will follow the Trade of their Capital, and be at the Service of him who can give the best Wages. And should even most of the Seamen of *Italy*, hereafter, be at the Service of the House of *Savoy*, I should not in the least wonder at it, any more than I should that his *Sardinian* Majesty and his Ministry will make the boldest Pushes, and strongest Efforts, at this Time, for securing the Possession of Ports by Treaty, which are likely to help his Successors to be more powerful at Sea, than all the *Italian* Powers put together.

His *Sardinian* Majesty is a Prince of uncommon Foresight and Penetration; his Notions are refined, and his Views very extensive. His Family have had their Eyes on *Savona*, of a long Time, as knowing that without it they could never hope to be able to give the Law in *Italy*. We saw how like, what he really is, a wise Man, he laid hold of the first Opportunity which Fortune threw in his Way, to possess himself of that Port whence all the future Opulence and Power of his House were to issue. But indeed it were to be wish'd that that Prince had been less intent at that critical Juncture, on the Completion of his particular Scheme. For it is generally believed here, that if the Troops and Artillery employ'd in the Siege of *Savona* had been added to the Force under Count *Brown* in *Provence*, the Common Cause had not suffered as it did, by the Miscarriage of that glorious Design of kindling a Flame in the Bowels of *France*.

Why may we not also apprehend that, in Time, the *Woollen* Manufactures of *Piedmont* may, by Means of *Savona*, be brought to such Increase and Perfection, as to enable his *Sardinian* Majesty's Subjects to supply the lazy *Spaniards* and *Portuguese*, who, like all other Foreigners, regard much more the Cheapness than Goodness of the Commodity.

S I R, To the A U T H O R, &c.

Absolute Power, heighten'd by a Course of uninterrupted Success, often blows up the Sovereign to a Pitch above the Management of Reason; and then, as Instances innumerable have proved, he banishes all natural Affection to his Subjects, and turns Brute in order to be thought a God. *Alexander* the Great had an Advantage in his Education, superior to most Princes, under the Tutelage of one of the truest and best Philosophers of the Age he lived in, and perhaps whom no Age has excelled: And, what is more, *Alexander* had a Genius turned for Learning, and was uncommonly anxious to be esteemed as much above other Men in the Knowledge of the Liberal Sciences, as in War. Yet this *Alexander* had no sooner finished his Conquests in the East, but all his Learning and Philosophy vanished; the Liberal Arts were thought of no more; and he became a Tyrant and Murderer of his most special Friends. On his Return from *Gedrosia* into *Carmania*, drawing towards the Confines of *Persia*, he gave himself up to Feasting and Revelry; Vices, says a great Author, bad enough in themselves, but which always inflamed this King to Cruelty. The Hangman, says *Quintus Curtius*, always followed the Feast; he had sent *Cleander* to murder *Parmenio*, one of his oldest Officers and best Friends; and on *Cleander's* Return, with 600 Men, who acted in the Execution of *Parmenio* and his Friends, they were all put to Death. This was improving Murder upon Murder; and which now every Day became so natural to him, that he was at length as much dreaded by his best Friends, or more, than by his Enemies.

If a King so well instructed ran so easily into these Violences, against Human Nature, what may be expected from such as are not advantaged by an equal Education? But *Alexander* is not alone in History, considered even in the Light of a Learned Prince; for the Murders committed by *Alexander* in

in his Cups, when Wine had inflamed and intoxicated his Senses, were equalled by *Augustus Cæsar*, in his sober Senses, or only intoxicated by Ambition; he drew Lots with the Triumverate, his Fellow Butchers, to cut off Friends and Foes, indifferently, without regard to Humanity, Honour, or any other sacred Tye. And among the Unlearned Princes that succeeded him, we find little else pursued but Rapine and Misery. That this ruined the *Roman State* at last, as it did the *Macedonian Empire*, matters little; while Ambition and Power reign'd supreme, Cruelty kept equal Pace with them. *Alexander* never liyed to be sober and repent; *Augustus Cæsar*, by a peculiar and unprecedented Turn of Thought, became at last a mild and merciful Prince; but as he had at his setting out pursued such bloody Maxims, he is generally followed in the first, rather than in the latter Part of his Reign, by such Princes as are more stimulated by Ambition than Reason. From his first Acts has *Machiavel* drawn his worst Maxims; the rest from the Conduct of some Popes more wicked than *Augustus Cæsar*.

The Kings of *France* are falling as fast as they can into the same Train of Thinking. *Lewis XIV.* began his Cruelties on his own Subjects, and was propagating them farther; and had he not been check'd in his Career by the glorious and immortal House of *Orange*, and a final Conclusion put to them by the Conduct of the Duke of *Marlborough*, it is hard to say where they would have ended, or whether any Man in *Europe* could have called his Life or Estate his own. *Lewis XV.* has shewn exactly the same Disposition, and, in some Measure, acted the same Part. Led by the Priests, and stimulated by Ambition and Cruelty, he proceeds in the best Manner he is able by a parallel Track; and tho' much inferior in Power to his Grandfather, not a jot the less pertinacious in his Pursuits. We may surely, as reasoning Men, learn from these verified Speculations, that nothing can make a free People safe, but the absolute Destruction of that Power which hangs over us like a heavy Cloud, ready every Moment to burst. We see our Frontiers invaded; the *Dutch* reduced to a very precarious Dilemma; and the whole Commerce of *Europe* on the Point of falling into the Hands of a Prince, who, by the Prodigality shewn in the Expence of his own Subjects Lives, will admit no Bounds to his Ambition and Cruelty; nor shall we ever have an End of these threatening Dangers, unless determined to give the finishing Stroke to the Power of *France*. How we are to do it, is sooner said than executed; but this is certain, that our Liberty, and all that is dear and valuable to us, is worth bravely contending for. Death itself is to be preferred to Slavery; and if it is in the Decrees of Fate that we must fall, let us, by exerting our utmost Efforts, either rise superior to our Enemy, or make our Exit heroically.

An accurate and circumstantial Account of the taking of Bergen-op Zoom. From a Relation supposed to be writ by Mr. Roussel, and printed for John Ryckhoff, jun. Bookseller in Amsterdam.

COUNT Lowendahl, our Northern Hero, began to despair of taking that Place, and to think, much against his Will, of raising the Siege, when a Thought struck into his Head, of making one bold Attempt. Let us, said he to himself, throw away 500 Men; it is but trying. He assembled them, for the most Part Grenadiers, with as much Secrecy as possible, on *Saturday* about three in the Morning. The Signal was a Shower of Bombs thrown on the Ravelin of *Dedem*; and, while they were producing their Effects, his Desperadoes, divided into two Bodies, slipt between the two Lunettes, and got into the Ditch. They began immediately to scale one Side of the Ravelin, which had not suffered by their Batteries; for as to both the Breaches, they were not large enough to let above two Men enter a breach. When they were up, they took the Advantage of the Confusion their Bombs had made among our People, and attack'd them with Fury enough. The Noise of their Charge, and the Report of their Granades, drew thither two Compa-

nies of Grenadiers, who were posted by way of Reserve in the Gorge of the Ravelin, which they entered from thence. They attacked the Enemy with great Vigour, put them into Disorder, and they had even some Thoughts of getting back the same Way they came: But by some Means or other, while Things were in this State, one of our Companies of Grenadiers fell into Confusion; they took Advantage of it, and being at this instant supported by fresh People, forced our Grenadiers to repass the Gorge.

While this was passing in the Ravelin, some Troops coasted along the Bastion, found the Sally Ports open on the Flanks of the Bastions of *Coeborn* and *Pucelle*, where they had the Hardiness to enter, and pushing on boldly found themselves in Possession of the two Bastions; where they began to entrench themselves immediately, fearing some Surprise, as not being able to persuade themselves Fortune could be so kind as she really was. If there was any Treachery, it must have been here; for without Doubt those Ports ought to have been shut, and Centinels as well without the Door that opens into the Ditch, as at that which opens into the Works from the Gallery.

C. Lowendahl perceiving Fortune smiled upon him, threw several Corps into the Ditch, to reinforce those that had passed; and when these Supplies had joined those in the Bastion, they began to take Post along the Curtain, to descend on the Esplanade. The Confusion was by this Time great in the Garrison; and tho' they never thought of springing a Mine under either of the Bastions, or under the Ravelin, or of opening the Sluice at the Gate of *Wouw*, any one of which had saved the Town, and this last had drowned half the Enemy's Troops into the Bargain, yet two Battalions marched immediately to the Esplanade. These were the second of *Waldeck*, and one of *Saxe-Gotha*, both which distinguish'd themselves extremely; and it may be truly said, that it was owing to their Generosity that the whole Garrison was not put to the Sword. They maintained their Ground a long Time, nay, sometimes gained upon the Enemy; and at last, when obliged to retire, retired very slowly into the Square, at the Entrance of which their Fire was so brisk, that the *French* made use of our Gabions and Fascines to cover themselves. All the Troops that were dispersed thro' the Town had by this Means Time to assemble; which they did, and lined all the Streets and Avenues to the Square, on that Side which leads to *Steenbergen*. The Dispute then recommenced with great Fury; but the Enemy receiving continual Succours thro' the Sally Ports, acquired such a Superiority, that our Men were forced to think of a Retreat, which they performed in so good Order, that as soon as they were out of *Steenbergen Gate*, the Enemy posted Guards there within and without, but did not presume to pursue them any further.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

FOR the general Benefit of Mankind, please to give the following Receipt a Place in your Work, which has often been successfully tried in most contagious Distempers that beset Cattle.

Take of Anniseed, Caraway-Seed, Coriander-Seed, Cummin-Seed, Fenugreek Seed, Bay-Berries, Myrrh, and Spanish Angelica-Root, of each half an Ounce; beat them all and sift them, and boil it up in three Pints or two Quarts of new Milk; give it all to one Beast, lukewarm, every other Morning, fasting, for three Times; at the same Time cut the inward Side of the Beast's Tail, and apply to the Part a Poultice of Garlick and Rue stamp'd together. The Beast, while under this Course, ought to be kept within Doors; and when it is necessary to give them Water, let the extreme Chill of the Water be taken off, and strew in a Handful of Oatmeal to a Pailful.

Note, Those Cattle that are well, and go among them which are infected, may have their Tails cut as above, and be drenched once or twice, by way of Prevention.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Journal of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM,
Sept. 1.

Yesterday Afternoon there was a smart Cannonade both from the Town and Camp, which lasted till near Midnight, when a Signal was given from the Bastion Pucelle for a general Fire of all the Artillery and small Arms; which was immediately executed with great Regularity, and continued till Four o'Clock in the Morning. At Break of Day we could see that the Enemy's Lodgments were quite razed. At Six o'Clock they went to Work again, to repair their Lodgments; and we are now preparing to renew our Fire in the same Manner as last Night, in which our Artillery lost but twelve Men. We have just received a Captain and 22 Miners from Maestricht.

Sept. 4. Since my Letter of the first, the Enemy have repaired their Lodgments, but have gained no new Ground. The Day before Yesterday they sprung a Mine almost opposite to the Angle of the Ravelin Dedem, towards the Left, which shook part of our Gallery, and killed two Men. Our Miners hearing the Enemy at Work near one of our Mines, as if they meant to withdraw the Charge, set Fire to it in the Evening, by which the French Miners were killed; and Yesterday, at One o'Clock in the Morning, we sprung another, which did great Execution. We are still Masters of the Lunette of Utrecht, having 60 Men in the Redoubt, and a Reserve of 30 in the Gallery under the Lunette; from whence six Swiflers, with an Officer, sallied last Night about Midnight, threw down the Sacks of Earth, and set Fire to the Gabions of the Enemy, which burned two Hours, and came all safe back into the Gallery, except one Soldier, who was taken Prisoner by an Earth Sack's falling down upon him. Our Fire is of late much superior to that of the Enemy.

Sept. 6. The Enemy continue their Work in demolishing the Counterscarp in the Front of the Attack. Yesterday they sprung a Mine opposite to the Right Face of the Bastion Pucelle, which broke near 60 Feet of the Gallery. They are still hard at Work upon the Lunette of Zealand.

Sept. 7. We sprung a Mine last Night on the Left Face of the Lunette of Utrecht, which had a very good Effect; it destroyed several Men, and a Lodgment which the Enemy had made with great Labour. We made two Sallies this Morning, one from the Ruins of the Lunette of Zealand, the other from that of Utrecht. We killed four or five Men, set many Gabions and Fascines on Fire, brought off several Tools, and had but one Man wounded.

Sept. 8. The Enemy threw a great Number of Bombs last Night into the Town. The Seamen have had the good Luck to ruin entirely the Enemy's Battery which play'd upon Kyk-en-de-Pot, and in the Haven.

Sept. 9. This Morning the Enemy unmask'd four Batteries; the first on the Cover'd Way near the Left Face of Utrecht, of four Guns, two of which fire on the Right Flank of the Bastion of William, and two on the Right Face of the Pucelle: The second on the Right Face of the Ravelin of Dedem, of three Guns, which fires on the Left Face of Coehorne and the Orillon, where they dismount our Guns, and killed us several Men: The third on the Ruins of the Lunette of Zealand, of three Guns, which likewise fires on the Left Face of Coehorn; and the fourth on the Cover'd Way, between the Ravelin of Dedem and the Lunette of Utrecht, of three Guns, which batter the Right Flank of Pucelle; and we hourly expect other Batteries to open.

Sept. 10. The Enemy erected last Night three new Batteries, two on the Cover'd Way, and one upon Zealand; and we have also erected a new Battery upon Holland Bastion, from whence we shall begin to fire upon them To-morrow Morning, if not sooner, and that in their Flank. Yesterday in the Afternoon we sprung one of the Enemy's Mines with good Success. Count Lowendahl was Yesterday in the Trenches, and in his Presence some Men of a Detachment of Normandy came over to us. The Firing this Morning has been very hot on both Sides, but we have not suffered much by it.

Sept. 17. The Enemy began their Attack Yesterday, about Four in the Morning, by springing a Mine before the Ravelin of Dedem, throwing an immense Quantity of Bombs, and firing at once from all their Batteries. In the mean time 50 Companies of Grenadiers, supported by 16 Battalions, threw themselves into the Fosse; and having cut off the Communication between the Outworks and the Town, some attacked the Ravelin of Dedem by the Breach, whilst others got into it from behind, and soon made themselves Masters of it. At the same Time they forced their Way thro' the Sally Ports, scaled the Walls of the Town with their Ladders, and mounted the narrow Breaches of Pucelle and Coehorne, and entirely possessed themselves of those Works. The Enemy's Colours were flying in the Market-place, when the Prince of Hesse Philipsthal appeared with some Troops he had got together to stop their Progress. The Regiment of Deutz that was to march into the Lines that Morning, was then under Arms; which gave Time to the other Troops to assemble, otherwise the whole Garrison might in all probability have been cut off. Pr. Philipsthal, who was wounded in the Leg, did his utmost to repulse the Enemy, but to no Purpose, he being obliged at last to give way to their Numbers, and to make his Retreat with great Difficulty thro' the Gate of Steenberg. Gen. Cronstrom was so near being taken in his Quarters, that, 'tis said, he was obliged to abandon his Papers and the Military Chest. The Enemy did not pursue the Garrison any farther than the Gate that leads to Steenberg, which they immediately closed upon them. During the Storm against the Town, there was a false Attack all along the Lines, and against the three Forts, which were abandoned one after the other, as the Garrison of Bergen-op-Zoom and the Troops in the Lines retired towards Steenberg. The Loss of the Garrison on this Occasion is not yet known. Gen. Cronstrom is now at Oudenbosch, where he has taken upon him the Command of the Army.

Sept. 1. All the Members of the Regency, and Magistrates of the

Province of Overijssel, have agreed to contribute 500 Florins a-piece for the Service of the Publick. It is computed these Contributions will amount, for the Magistrates and Regents, to about 70,000 Florins, besides what is expected will be contributed by the other Inhabitants of that Province.

Sept. 19. Prince Hesse Philipsthal arrived here this Morning in a Yacht; and, 'tis hoped, will recover of his Wounds. This Day General la Rocque, late Governor of Hulst, was committed to close Custody, by an Order of the Council of State.

Sept. 22. The Army under Gen. Cronstrom is still at Oudenbosch. The French give out, that the Number of Prisoners they made at Bergen-op-Zoom amounted to 1800, besides 150 Officers, and that they had buried 1200 who were killed upon the Spot; but this Account is thought to be exaggerated. The Prince of Orange's Departure for the Army is deferred for some Time, his Presence being thought necessary to put a Stop to the Excesses committed here and in several other Towns, by the Mob. On Tuesday Night they assembled in this Place, and pillaged a French Taylor's House; but, to prevent any farther Disorders, the Burghers, supported by some Horse and Foot, dispersed them; and a Proclamation is likewise preparing, to prevent the like Disturbances for the future. Orders are given in the Towns of Holland to press 400 Boats, to be dispatched immediately to Nimeguen.

Sept. 26. We have Advices from Persia, by way of Russia, of the 6th of July; according to which the Revolt of that Empire was become so general, that Shach Nadir, seeing his Affairs so desperate, had resolved to fly, with some Awgaitzes and Usbecks, that still adhered to him, to the City of Kelat, an inaccessible Place, where he had lodged all his Treasures; but that, before he could execute his Resolution, he was fallen upon and murder'd in his Tent by the Persians who still remained about him. His Head was immediately sent to his Nephew, Ali-Koulikan, in whose Favour the Persians had revolted; who thereupon dispatched Orders over the whole Empire to suspend and abolish all the Contributions imposed by the late Shach.—There are four or five different Persons who pretend to the Throne, each of them at the Head of very powerful Parties.

We hear from Steenberg, that M. Lowendahl has not yet attempted any Thing, either against that Place or against Tholen, but that M. St Germain has been detached with 6000 Men, and a Train of Artillery, to besiege the Forts of Lillo, Cruysshaws, and Frederick Henry. The Reports which had been spread, reflecting upon the Conduct of the Bavarian Troops, at the Time when the French made themselves Masters of Bergen-op-Zoom, are absolutely false, it being certain, that there were no Bavarian Troops then in the Town.

Head Quarters at Richel, Sept. 4. Our Hussars carried off Yesterday the Enemy's Grand Guard, composed both of Horse and Foot.

Sept. 14. The French Regiment of Orleans, Dragoons, that was posted on the Maese between Liege and Huy, has been surprized by Gen. Trips, and almost entirely ruined. We have received a Reinforcement of three of his Majesty's Electoral Battalions; and the other two will arrive this Week, as well as 2200 Austrian Prisoners, who have been returned this Day by the French.

Sept. 21. Yesterday arrived here all the Prisoners which the French had taken at Rocoux and Laffeld, as also those at Keith in Scotland; and these last have already enlisted in the Duke of Cumberland's Regiment.

Sept. 25. We have made a Detachment of 12 Austrian Battalions, and two Regiments of Austrian Cavalry, with the whole Hessian Corps here, consisting of five Battalions and seven Squadrons; all which will pass over the Maese at Ruremonde the Day after To-morrow, where Marshal Bathiani will join them. The Enemy continue at Bergen-op-Zoom, and have made a Detachment of 30 Battalions to Putten to invest Lillo; after the taking of which Place, the general Talk of the French Army is, that they shall go into Winter Quarters. The French King set out for Paris last Saturday, and the Troops have actually begun their Winter Reviews.

Oct. 6. M. Bathiani is arrived at Oudenbosch with 18 Battalions and 25 Squadrons; where he has under his Command above 90 Battalions and 70 Squadrons.

Copenhagen, Sept. 9. The Coronation of the King and Queen of Denmark was celebrated at Fredericksburgh, on the 4th inst. with great Solemnity and Magnificence. The Ceremony of anointing and consecrating was performed by the Bishop of Copenhagen, assisted by those of Christiana and Aalborg.

From the Camp at Dement, Sept. 9. The King of Sardinia is encamped here with the Piedmontese Troops. The Austrians under Gen. Brown are at Ayfong and Vinadio, about five Miles more advanced. Pr. Piccolomini has with him 14 Battalions at Sambuc, about seven Miles farther. The Chain is continued by Posts of Grenadiers in the different Villages as far as Argenteries, where Gen. St. Andre commands 2500 Men, detached from Prince Piccolomini, and thence his advanced Guards extend into the Territory of France.

Flushing, Sept. 27. The States of this Province have published an Edict to call in all the Plate of this Island, which is to be coined into Specie, and will, 'tis thought, produce about 40,000 l. Sterl. and for which the Owners are to have Four per Cent. They talk of following the Example of the Province of Holland, who are to furnish Two per Cent on their whole Capital. It is said that the Prince of Orange designs to send into these Islands Troops, and all Things necessary for their Defence. Maj. Gen. Lelly commands at Tholen, and hath about 2000 Men with him. They have already drown'd, or are drowning all the Country lying Eastward of Tholen, and the present strong Winds are very favourable for their Inundations. The Dutch have about 30 armed Vessels lying at the Mouth of the Schelde, and 14 before Bergen-op-Zoom.

From other PAPERS and LETTERS.

Petersburgh, Aug. 16. Gen. Keith, who has obtained Leave of the Empress to resign his Command, embark'd at Riga a few Days ago on board an English Man of War.

Vienna, Aug. 26. We have Advice from Milan of the 21st inst. that the Marquis de Spinola, a Genoese Lord, had been surprized and killed in his own Palace, on the 11th at Night, by a Body of armed Peasants, under Pretence that he had been a Traitor to his Country, and had favoured the Interests of the House of Austria. All his Domesticks were likewise Massacred, and his Palace pillaged and destroyed. The English Consul at Leghorn has declared, that all his Masters Ships have Orders to take, burn, or sink all the Vessels they meet with destin'd for the Ports of France or Genoa, under whatever Flag they may be disguised.

Berlin, Aug. 29. The King has divided the greatest Part of the Crown Lands in Pomerania amongst indigent Families; of which 208 arrived here lately from different Parts of Germany. It is believed that by this Means his Majesty has, within these three Years, acquired 20,000 Subjects.

Naples, Aug. 30. On account of the Penetration which the Queen has discovered in the most important Affairs, and the good and sage Advice her Majesty has given on many Occasions, this great Princess has been admitted to sit and assist in the Deliberations of the Council of State.

Brussels, Sept. 3. M. Saxe is going to raise a Body of 600 Negroes, having sent Orders into all the Ports of France for that Purpose; and to enlist at any Price, or even to press all they can find.

Hague, Sept. 8. The States of Holland and West Friesland have issued a Placart, by which their Noble and Great Mightinesses declare, That as the Inhabitants of Dutch Flanders ought always to be esteemed as Subjects of the Republick, tho' under the Dominion of an Enemy, their Intention is by no Means to extend the Prohibition of Commerce and Navigation to them; and that therefore the Ships of that Province are permitted to sail to the Ports of Dutch Flanders, and carry on their usual Traffick of Commodities; there being no other Way by which the Inhabitants can subsist, and preserve themselves from entire Indigence.

Rome, Sept. 9. A Jew Man and Woman that lately embraced the Christian Religion, acquainted his Holiness, that they had a Child of eight Years old whom they would willingly see bred in the Christian Faith. Upon this some Sbirri were sent into the Jew Quarter to fetch the Child; but the Inhabitants forced them to retire by throwing of Stones: upon which two Companies of Grenadiers were sent to support the Sbirri, and to suppress the Tumult. This was done, and the Sbirri carried off the Child, arrested 15 Jews, and carried them to Prison. On the 4th the Pope gave Orders for seizing 18 more, that had taken Refuge in the Church of St Gregory. Next Day four of the principal Mutineers were hang'd in the Square of Julia, after suffering the Torture, that they might be obliged to confess who were their Confederates. 'Tis said the Jews have consented to pay a LARGE Sum of Money, and that Things will be compromised again.

Paris, Sept. 11. A most dangerous Conspiracy has been discovered at Rochelle, for betraying that important Port to the English; upon which great Numbers of Persons, and some of Distinction, have been apprehended, and, 'tis said, will be severely punished.

Rotterdam, Sept. 25. Yesterday arrived at Goree three Transports from Scotland, which were this Day followed by six others, having on board two Regiments of Foot and some Horses.

The following was published at the Hague by Authority, concerning the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom.

Steenbergen, Sept. 16. At Break of Day the Enemy sent a terrible Shower of Bombs into the Ravelin of Dedem; and as soon as they had had the intended Effect, they came on with great Impetuosity to storm the Breach. Two Companies of Grenadiers, one of Thierry's Regiment, and the other of Sturler's, who lay as a Reserve at the Gorge of the Ravelin, ran up to the Breach to sustain our Men. The first of these two Companies were quickly put into Disorder; the other did all that Men could do, till, overpowered by Numbers, they were obliged to give Ground with the rest, which was performed in good Order, defending themselves all the Way to the Place of Arms. Then the Enemy having taken a Circuit round the Ravelin, forced the Postern of Filenius, and mounted by the four Breaches at once on the Cockorne and Pucelle Bastions; from whence having dislodged our Troops, they spread themselves to the Right and Left in the Curtins, and from thence poured into the Town before we were able to assemble all our Troops. As these came up by Degrees, they were posted at the Avenues of the great Square towards Steenberg Street; and as soon as a certain Number of them were got thither, we caused them to advance in great Columns into the Square, where our Fire was so smart, that it stopt the Enemy above an Hour; and even obliged them to make a sort of Parapet or Lodgment with the Fascines and Gabions we had left there as a Reserve, to screen themselves from our Fire. While they were waiting for Reinforcements, they threw themselves into the Houses that overlooked the great Square; from whence they ply'd us so furiously with small Shot, and killed so many of our Men, that we were at last under a Necessity to make a fighting Retreat; taking Care to keep Troops always at the End of every Street that crossed that by which we made our Retreat, to prevent our being cut off behind. We maintain'd our Ground a long Time before Gen. Cronstrom's Quarters, from whence the Enemy was twice repulsed, even as far as the Square: But seeing ourselves attacked on all Sides, we were at last obliged to yield up the Ground Foot by Foot; till finding ourselves in a Manner pent up against Steenberg Gate, it was then resolv'd to evacuate the Town that Way, especially as the Enemy had begun to lodge themselves

on the Ramparts, and were making Dispositions to deprive us of this Retreat. It was there that Prince Hesse Philippsbal was wounded, after having done every Thing that could be expected from his Bravery and Experience in the Art of War. Lt. Gen. Laly, and Maj. Gen. Thierry likewise gave signal Proofs of their Valour and Conduct. M. de Lerwe was left in the Town sick, and confined to his Bed. We have lost a great Number of brave Men in this unfortunate Affair.

The French Account of the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, as published at Antwerp, Sept. 17.

C. Lowendabl being informed the 15th in the Evening, that the Breaches were become practicable, he immediately made the necessary Dispositions to mount to the Assault. He committed the Charge of the Trenches to 14 Companies of Grenadiers, 13 Battalions, 100 Volunteers, and 900 Labourers, that they might be ready to open them at Break of Day. Six Companies of Grenadiers, sustained by as many Battalions, and with 300 Labourers, three Brigades of Sappers, 20 Cannoners, and 20 Workmen, were nominated at the same Time for the Attack of the Right Bastion, and a like Number were disposed for that of the Left. Two Companies of Grenadiers, preceded by 200 Volunteers, and sustained by one Battalion and two auxiliary Companies, with 300 Labourers, were destin'd for the Attack of the Half Moon.

All these Troops had an intended Signal at Four o'Clock, by two Salves from all our Mortars. The three Attacks then began. Our Troops drove all before them, notwithstanding the Efforts made to oppose them, and forced the Entrenchments which the Enemies had made in the Bastions and upon the Half Moon. After this first Expedition, the Troops ranged themselves in Order of Battle in the Gorge of each Bastion, as well as upon the Ramparts to the Right and Left. We afterwards seized on the Gates on the Side of Antwerp and Breda, where, by our Troops enter'd the City Sword in Hand.

The Enemies during that Time were assembling in the Body of the Place, and made a brisk Fire on our Troops as they approached; they defended themselves with Vigour, but were soon obliged to leave the Town, which they did by beating a Retreat. When the Soldiers were Masters of the Place, it was impossible to prevent a general Plunder.

As soon as the Town was taken, the Forts of Rover, Mermont, and Pinjon, demanded to capitulate, and the Garrisons were made Prisoners of War, as well as that of South Fort, or Water-schans. We do not exactly know the Number of kill'd and wounded that Day. We have about 1600 Prisoners, besides 100 Officers. We have found in the Town and Forts great Numbers of Cannon, and in the Port some Vessels laden with all sorts of Ammunition.

A few Particulars concerning the Siege of Candia in the last Century.

The Turks block'd up this City by Land from the Year 1645, till about Midsummer 1667, when they began the Siege of it in Form, and continued it till September 1669, in all two Years and three Months before the Place surrendered. The Reason of this long Defence war, that the Place was open by Sea, and the Venetians could send in fresh Supplies of Men and Ammunition, which gives it the nearer Resemblance to that of Bergen-op-Zoom.

In this Siege the Venetians had 30,895 Men killed and wounded, and the Turks 180,754. The besieging Batteries were mounted with 59 Pieces of whole Cannon, most of which carried Balls of 120 lb. Weight, besides others of a lesser Calibre. The Storms made by the Turks on the Town were 65, and the Salies made by the Venetians 96. There were 45 Combats under Ground. The Venetians sprung 1173 Mines, and the Turks 472. All the Powder used by the Venetians was 50,317 Barrels; the Granadoes of Brass and Iron, 100,960; Granadoes of Glass, 84,875; Cannon Shot of all sorts, 276,743; Bombs of all sorts from 50 to 500 lb. Weight, 48,118; Weight of Lead, 18,044,957 lb. Weight of Match, 13,012,500 lb.

It is not certain what Quantity of Ammunition the Turks spent: But the Brass taken up in the Streets, which came from their Bombs, filled several Warehouses, and was worth many thousand Pounds.

The French had not such large Artillery before Bergen as the Turks had before Candia, 120 Pounders being seldom to be met with in History on any other Occasion.

The Venetians attempted to recover Candia in 1692; but were repulsed with great Loss.

L O N D O N.

There are certain Accounts from Persia, by way of Russia, of the Shach's Death. The Circumstances are as follow: It was near Candahar part of his Army went over to the Rebels, who were headed by Ibrahim Khan, Son of one of the Shach's Nephews, whom he had some Time since put to Death, or blinded. This Desertion, joined to many Reasons, which may be easily suggested concerning a Man whose Cruelty had no Bounds, determined many of the Chiefs to cut him off; which was executed by a Khan and a few Followers, who, under Pretence of very urgent Business, on which Life and Death depended, passed the Guards not without Difficulty; others followed and rush'd into his Haram. The Noise had alarm'd him, and he drew his Sabre, demanding how they dared come into his Presence: More Blows passed than Words, for Nadir Schach kill'd four Men before he was cut down, thus dying as he always lived. They cut off his Head, took out his Heart and burnt it, and cut his Body in Pieces. Capt. Ellen is not killed as was reported; but fled. All Kouli Kan's Family are also cut off.

The King of Spain has issued an Ordinance, forbidding all Counsellors and Attornies at Law, and Physicians, to ride in Coaches thro' the Streets of Madrid; and allowing the Use of Mules to such of them as, thro' Age or Infirmities, are not able to walk on Foot.

The Genoese, in conjunction with the French and Spanish Auxiliaries, have assembled a good Body of Troops, and begun to act offensively, by invading the Parmesan and Placentine in three Bodies; the first surprized the Garrison of

Taro, another was repulsed from the Castle of Barai with the Loss of 3 or 400 Men, and the 3d sack'd the Estates of the Marquisate of Botta. Their Troops have also had the good Fortune, tho' very much incommoded by the English Cruizers, to repel the Malecontents under C. Rivalola from Bastia, and afterwards entirely defeat him.

A Column of Water fell lately in Burgundy during a Storm, which did great Damage at Noy, where the best Burgundy Wine is produced, and kill'd 12 or 15 Persons.

The French King having, on the first News of taking Bergen-op-Zoom, constituted M. Saxe Governor of the conquer'd Netherlands, and rewarded C. Lowendahl with a Marshal's Staff, and two of the principal Engineers with a Camp Marshal's Commission, set out for Versailles. He did not enter Paris, which was prepared to receive in Triumph their successful Monarch, who has done more in three Years, than Lewis the Great in thirty. The Army is going into Quarters, and the Irish Brigades are to be canton'd, during the Winter, along the Coast, from Ostend to Calais; with a Design, doubtless, to oblige us to keep a Fleet of Observation in the Channel, and so be less able to prevent their Depredations on our Merchants.

While the general Views of France, with respect to extending her Dominions, are held in Detestation, one Part of her Policy, which consists in the publick Encouragement of polite Arts, is highly praise-worthy. The following Extract of a Letter from Paris will shew what is there doing of this kind at present.

In order to make Painting flourish, to excite Emulation among the Masters of Art, and engage them to give the greatest Force, Delicacy and Expression to their Pencils that is possible, M. Marchant d'Arnouille, Comptroller General, has obtained of the King the Sum of 12,000 Crowns, to be distributed once in two Years among twelve Painters, who shall succeed the most happily in their Works: And it has been regulated, that he who transceeds all the rest, shall have the Title of King's Painter, with a Pension to be affix'd to that Title.

The Hope of Reward has already produced several Master-pieces, and there are now to be seen, in one of the Halls of the Louvre, a good many Pictures painted within the present Year, by our most able Masters; some of them are highly finished, that the most celebrated Painters of Antiquity would not have disdain'd them; nay, would have done themselves Honour by being Authors of them. People of all Ranks come to see them, and return universally well satisfied, particularly with a God Silenus; who is so naturally represented, and in Attitude so pleasant and joyous, that he inspires Joy into those who behold him, and excites Admiration of the Painter who hath so well succeeded. Another Picture also very difficult in the Execution, is the Rape of Europa. It is so over the rest in Silence, because, to mention them all, would carry me beyond the Bounds of a Letter.

'Tis said the French King assigned 4600 Louis d'Ores, before the Storm of Bergen-op-Zoom, to the Men employed in it, and the like Sum to those who came back, if the Place was not taken; and he also promised Rewards and Gratifications to the Soldiers wounded.

It is said the French, when they took Bergen-op-Zoom, found there 235 Pieces of Cannon, 1400 Barrels of Powder, a large Quantity of Bomb Shells and Mortars, and other Warlike Stores, and above 30,000 l. in Money.

Several Letters mention, that the French Ministry have acquainted the Dutch Secretary at Paris, that they had received Orders from his Most Christian Majesty, not to receive any Memorials relating to the taking of Dutch Ships by the French Privateers, &c. but on the contrary, Directions were given to the Admiralty to condemn all such Ships as should fall into their Possession, with Arms and Ammunition on board.

There is an Account from Holland, that several Men of War, &c. are ordered to be equipped immediately.

We hear that the Governor of Hulst, who had given his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland so many Assurances, that he would defend the Place to the last Extremity, and yet gave it up to the French, without any remarkable Defence, has been lately tried at a Court Martial for the same; and after a strict Examination of all Circumstances, was found guilty of the Crimes laid to his Charge; when, to the Surprize of the Court, he produced an Order for all he did, sign'd by those who had the Power of directing him.

The Marquis Belleguard, who was for some Time in the Service of the King of Sardinia, but is now in that of the Prince of Orange, has obtained leave of the Government to raise a Regiment in the North of Ireland for the service of that Prince, and is preparing to set out for that Kingdom, he having already appointed several of the Officers in it.

Letters from Jamaica advise, that Com. M——— was put under Arrest, in order to be tried.

Several Men of War of 20 Guns are ordered to be built upon a new Model, and are to be rowed.

Col. Holme's and Frazer's Regiments are order'd to embark on board the Fleet now fitting out for the East Indies.

A Company of Engineers, Bombardiers, Matrosses, &c. are ordered to embark on board the Fleet for the East Indies.

Letters from all Parts of the Kingdom inform us, that there has not been a better Harvest known in the Memory of Man; and we are well assured, there is a great Demand for our Corn from Abroad, and that there will be a still greater, the Harvest having fail'd in Sicily, Spain, Portugal, and the South of France.

By private Letters from divers Parts of the Country we have Advice, that the late hot Weather has made the Hops very mouldy and brown; and it is reckoned they will not produce above half the Crop they did last Year.

On the 14th inst. C. Bentinck and his two Sons embark'd on board the Charlotte Yacht, on their Return home.

By a new Regulation propos'd in the two Troops of Life Guards, the Gentlemen in those Corps are to be provided for in a handsome Manner, and none but Noblemen and Persons of Distinction's Sons substituted in their Stead, who are to be clothed in plain Red, faced with Blue, and Metal Buttons, agreeable to the original Drefs when these Troops were first raised. Academies are also to be established, at which these Gentlemen are to study Fortification, Gunnery, &c. and all the Officers in the Army, for the future, are to be chosen out of this Corps.

Saturday last six Transports sailed from Flushing with Soldiers on board, to garrison that Place against any Attempts of the French.

His Majesty's Yachts at Greenwich are ordered to be got ready with all Expedition.

Orders have been sent to all his Majesty's Yards to get ready, with the utmost Expedition, all the Ships now in the Docks, to prevent any Attempts that may be made by the French to disturb the Quiet of these Kingdoms.

An Order is sent for the Second Battalion of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, and the Third Battalion of the Third Regiment of Foot Guards, to embark from Flanders for England.

They write from Norwich, that the Disorder among the Horn'd Cattle rages again in that Neighbourhood in a very terrible Manner, so that upwards of 1600 died in a few Days.

By an exact Survey lately made of the City and Suburbs of Dublin, it measureth seven Irish Miles and three Quarters round, which makes nine English Miles and three Quarters; the Irish Miles containing 2140 Yards, and the English 1760; by which it appears, that Dublin is the sixth largest City in Europe for Magnitude, and Number of Inhabitants: The five greater Cities are, London, Paris, Constantinople, Moscow, and Rome.

Sept. 21. the Fair annually held this Day at Guildford, Surrey, called Katherine-hill Fair, was laid aside for this Year, as several others had been, on account of the Distemper among the Horned Cattle, and the weekly Markets for Cattle are prohibited till the first of November next. There have died in Lincolnshire and Nottinghamshire above 40,000 Cattle; the Geese were likewise seized with a pestilential Distemper, and died 100 in a Day; and the Infection was got among the Horses. Thus say the News Papers.—— But we find, on Enquiry, that the Geese which died, being driven from Suffolk, perished by the Dust and want of Water. Seven hundred died in a Day at Chadwell, near Rufford.——As to the Horses, some of them have indeed died, but good Judges think far from the Cause of an Infection.

N E W C A S T L E.

On Sept. 3. was held here the Anniversary Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, when an excellent Sermon was preached on that Occasion by the Rev. Mr Stillingfleet, and the Collection amounted to 236 l. 13 s. 6 d.

About a Month ago a Country Man pitching up Corn in Winterton Fields, in Lincolnshire, not far from the Humber, and about a Mile from the Roman Road leading to Lincoln, found some Pieces of Roman Tyles, Bricks, &c. Upon Information of this to George Stovin, of Crowle, Esq; a Gentleman always studious to discover and preserve Antiquities, he order'd the Ground to be open'd. About three Feet deep was discovered a most curious tessellated Pavement, wrought in elegant Knots, Circles, &c. with a Busto in the Centre, representing a Man, but not in a Military Habit, of the same Mosaic Work as the Pavement. The whole is about twelve Feet wide and thirty-five long, and is perfect except in few Places. In removing the Earth which covered the Pavement, many Pieces of broken Bricks, Tiles, Urns, and Pateræ, or sacrificing Vessels, were found; no Coins, but Abundance of burnt Ashes; and, what is very remarkable, a great many Pieces of thin Glass, covered on both Sides with what is called the Electrum of the Antients. Digging about fifteen Feet from the former, another Pavement of the same Composition, but different Form, was found; this last was more defaced than the former, but had enough to shew its Elegancy and Figures.

On the 7th inst. Lee's and Sackville's Regiments sail'd from Leith for Flanders.

On the 10th inst. the Camp broke up at Fort Augustus, and the Winter Quarters appointed for the Troops are as follows:

DRAGOONS. St George's, at Leith, Haddington, Dunfermline and Kilsno. Nairn's, at Newliston, Stanrawer, Air, and Dumfries.

FOOT. Skelton's, at Fort William. Price's, at Inverness. Battrean's, at Elgin, Banff, Peterhead, and Aberdeen. Blakeney's, at Montrose, Aberbrothwick, Dundee, and St Andrews. Handasyde's, at Perth, with the Artillery. Barrel's, at Stirling. Houghton's, at Glasgow. Mordaunt's, at Linlithgow, Borrowstoness, and Edinburgh Castle. Those of the North British Fusiliers who came over after the Battle of Val, at Dalkieth. And those late Crawford's, at Alloa.

ADDITIONAL COMPANIES, at Cowpar in Fife, Kirkcaldie, Inverary, Taybridge, Tarland, Ruthven, and Dingwall.

LIST of the Killed and Wounded in the two Battalions of Marjoribanks and Colyear's, in the Dutch Service, at the giving up of Bergen-op-Zoom.

MARJORIBANK'S Old Battalion.

Capt. Lyon, Capt. Aaron Graham, Lieut. and Adjutant Ross, Lieut. Steel, Cadet Skinner, killed on the Spot; Capt. Lamy, his Leg broke; Lieut. Donald Campbell, wounded in the Belly; Lieut. Riddel, wounded in the Hand; Ensign Lind, wounded in the Shoulder; Ensign Donald Campbell, and Leblanc, Fleish Wounds; Lts Orrock, Alexander Maclean, and Corison, missing, supposed killed; Maj. Maclean, Capt. James Graham, dangerously wounded; Captain Gordon, sick, taken Prisoner; Capt. Gun, wounded in the Side; two other Officers missing. Remaining of the Private Men, 150.

Col.

COLYER'S Old Battalion.

Lieut. Col. Gordon, *said to be killed*; Major Murray, *slightly wounded*; Lts Paplay and Robertson, *dangerously wounded*; Lt Watson, Enf. Bruce, *killed*; Lt Francis Maclean, *missing, said to be wounded*; Enf. Mackenzie, *missing, said to be killed*; four or five Cadets, *slightly wounded*. It is believed there are more Officers killed and wounded; of whom no certain Account can be had. Remaining of the Private Men, 200.

DELIVER'D. At Cassel, on the 11th inst. N. S. of a third Son, the Princess Mary of Great Britain, Consort of Prince Frederick of Hesse.

DEATHS. At Bergen-op-Zoom, Col. Speed, one of our best Engineers, killed by a Cannon Ball or a Bomb on the Parapet.---At his Seat at Thorpe, on the 7th inst. Maj. Gen. William Merrick; a Gentleman greatly lamented.---At Cambridge, in the Beginning of this Month, after a lingering Illness, aged five Years and ten Months, Thomas Hall, the extraordinary Boy, who was born at Willingham, near Cambridge, Oct. 31, 1741, who, at the Age of two Years and a half, was four Feet and one Inch high, well proportioned, strong, and lusty, and had the Marks of Virility.---At her Seat at Air, on the 16th inst. the Rt. Hon. Anne Countess of Kilmarnock.---Mr Benjamin Parker, Author of the *Philosophical Meditations, Philosophical Dissertations, Survey of the six Days Creation, &c.*---The Rev. Alexander Alcock, the good Dean of Lismore, Ireland.---Houghton, Colonel of a Regiment of Marines.

PREFERRMENTS CIVIL and MILITARY. The Rev. Mr Matthew Stuart, Minister of the Gospel at Roseneath, unanimously chosen *Professor of the Mathematics in the University of Edinburgh, in room of the learned and eminent Mr Maclaurin, deceased*.---Capt. Maslam, made *Commander of the Pembroke Man of War, of 50 Guns, newly launched*.---Capt. Smith, *Commander of the Deal Castle Man of War*.---General Blakeney, *Governor of Minorca, in room of Gen. Anstruther*.---Capt. Geary, *Commander of the Cul-loden Man of War, of 74 Guns*.---Capt. Staples, *Commander of the Sheerness Man of War*.---Gen. Bland, *Commander of the Forces in North Britain, in room of Gen. Blakeney, who is going to his Government of Minorca soon*.---The Earl of Granville, *Ambassador Extraordinary to the Court of Berlin, on a Commission of the greatest Importance*.---Capt. Brand, an old Sea Officer, a *Rear Admiral*.---Dr Barker, *Chief Physician to the Army in Flanders*.---Mr Hoskins, *Chief Engineer to the Train at Woolwich*.---The Hon. Cecil, Son to the Earl of Exeter, a *Captain in the Coldstream Regiment of Guards*.---Adjutant Holden, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards, *Captain in Col. Merrick's Company in the said Regiment*.

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

Three Dutch Ships, one of which was bound from the Canaries to Cadiz, having on board a large Quantity of Treasure, taken out of the Hector East India Ship from the South Seas, and 400 Hogheads of Wine, &c. taken by Com. Acton, with the Kingston, Cumberland, and Hardwick Privateers.---A French Ship from Canada, with Oil, Fish, and Skins, by the Tryton Man of War, Capt. Arbuthnot.---A large Spanish Privateer, with 100,000 Dollars on board, taken by the Feverham Man of War in the Turkish Seas.---The Princess of Orange, from Brest to Amsterdam, sent into Falmouth by the Gallant Privateer of Bristol.---The Hannah and Cornelius, Houg, from Certe to Dunkirk, with Wine and Brandy, sent into Dover by the Swallow Privateer.---The St Jane, Decker, from Saloe, with Wine and Brandy for Middleburgh, sent into Dover by the Cumberland Privateer.---A French Packet Boat, from Nantz for the East Indies, with 29 Men on board, brought into Mountsbay by the Vigilant Man of War, Capt. Douglas.---The Le George, from Martinico for Nantz, and the Deer Garden for Bilbao, brought into Mountsbay by the Prince of Wales Privateer, of Guernsey.---The Philadelphia, Deberg, from San Domingo for Nantz, carried into Cape Breton by a Rhode Island Privateer.---The Young Prince Christian, Young, from Mar-seilles for Hamburg, brought into Dover by the Endeavour Privateer.---The Madam Madlain, Shelton, from Amsterdam for Bourdeaux, and the Juffro Magdalena, Hendrick, both brought into Dover by the Prosperous Privateer.---The Hangelat, Cornilas, from Bourdeaux for Amsterdam, laden with Wine, Sugar, Indigo, &c.---Six French Vessels, laden with Stores, &c. with Forces on board for Canada, taken near the Banks of Newfoundland by three American Privateers.---A French Ship of near 300 Tons, laden with valuable Effects, the greatest Part of which consisted of Pieces of Eight, by an outward bound West India Ship.---A Dutch Ship, of 250 Tons, laden with Naval Stores for St Maloes, by one of our Men of War near the latter Port.---The Young Gherrard, Luther, from Port Mauris for Havre de Grace, with Oil, brought into Dover by the Chesterfield and Warren Privateers.---A French Ship from Canada, carried into Cape Breton by the Comet Bomb.---The Happy, Capt. Lion, for Bourdeaux from Guardaloupe, carried into Bristol, by the George, Capt. Mitchel.---A French Ship from Bourdeaux for Martinico, Capt. Bruell, taken by a Man of War.---A Dutch Ship, laden with Bale Goods, brought into Dover by the Anson Privateer.---Two French Privateers, one of 20, and the other of 16 Guns, carried into a Port of Norway by the New Fox Man of War. The Captain of the Fox had one of his Legs shot off in the Engagement.

DUTCH CAPTURE from the French. The Famefon, from Guardaloupe for Bourdeaux, sent into Dover by a Dutch Man of War.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The Nugent, Houston, from Antigua for Boston, taken by a French Privateer.---A Ship from Liverpool, laden with Rock Salt, taken by a Spanish Privateer within the Isles of Arran, but ransomed for 100 l.---The Unity, Capt. Knaile, from Virginia for Whitehaven, by the Northumberland, and two others of equal Force, and ransomed for 1000 l.---The Bridget, Gray-

son, by a French Privateer, and ransomed for 1100 l.---The Elizabeth, from Guernsey for London, ransomed for 200 l.---The Roman Emperor, Prule, from the Straits to London, carried into Morlaix.---A Ship from Jamaica for Liverpool, by a French Privateer, but ransomed.---The Catharine, Stuart, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, carried into Petty Guavas.---The Greyhound, Gilmore, from Dublin for Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.---The Kitty, Brownett, from Cork for Cape Fare, taken by a Havannah Privateer, who took out the Cargo, and sunk her. The William and Mary, Panchen, from Philadelphia for Jamaica, the Providence, Sheldon, from Surinam, the Expedition of Boston, for St Eustatia, the Little Anne of Bermudas, for Philadelphia, and eight others, were all taken by the above Privateer.---The Privateer, Clinton, Capt. Beven, by two Men of War in the West Indies.---The Ship of Capt. Roberts from Boston for Jamaica, and that of Capt. Melchier from Ireland for Philadelphia, carried into Porto Rico.---The Veteran, Capt. Ricky, from Liverpool for the Leeward Islands and Jamaica, with 105 Rebel Prisoners on board, taken within a few Hours Sail of Antigua, and carried into Martinico by the Diamond Privateer of that Place, after a short Engagement.---The Advice, Woodburn, from Lancaster; the Unity, Thomon, from Inneskie; the Merry, Talmor, from Netlin; the Margery and Anne, Napier, from Montrose; the Dispatch, Dixon, from Lynn, and the Rose, Mackenzie, from Alloa, are all taken by the Turpin Privateer, and the Ransomers carried into Dunkirk.---Six other Ransomers carried into that Place, from 80 to 800 l.---The Phillis Galley, Capt. Hoskis, from Newfoundland for Portugal, carried into Vigo.---The Dursley Brigantine, Euston, for Jamaica from Rhode Island, carried into Porto Rico.---The Benjamin, Brown, for Jamaica from Boston, carried into Leoganne.---The William and James, Farey, the Lion, Gardiner, and the William and John, MacLish, all from Clyde for the West Indies, carried into Martinico.---The Royal Duke, Captain Simpson, for St Kitts from New England.---The Phenix, Hoare, from Gottenburgh for Colroan; the Betty, Pollock, from Whitehaven for Newcastle; and the St Patrick, Wright, from Dumfries for Rotterdam, by a Privateer, but ransomed. The Privateer had nine other Ransomers on board.---The Carolina, Mefnard, from Philadelphia for London, by the Conquerant Privateer.---The Mary, Martin, from Antigua for Philadelphia; and the Dispatch, Nesbit, from St Kitt's for Virginia.---The Anne, Sinnott, from Hamburg for Dublin, ransomed for 360 l.---The Penelope, Tomlinson, from Lancaster for Riga, ransomed.---The Coniachy, of Aith, taken off the West of Ireland, and ransomed for 775 l. 'Tis remarkable, that out of 20 Ships now lying at Stromness, 15 of them have been taken either outward or homeward bound.

BANKRUPTS. Rich. Mosely, of Upminster, Essex, Dealer.---Rich. Jackson, of St Clement Dances, Oilman.---John Baker, of Leadenhall street London, Woollen-draper.---John Edmonds, of the Poultry, London, Silkman.---Henry Fenwick of St Botolph, Aldgate Distiller.---Rich. Williams, of Stoke, Suffolk, Chapman.---David Haswell, of London, Merchant.

Abstract of the LONDON WEEKLY BILL, from Aug 25, to Sept. 22.

Christen'd	Males 549	1100	Buried	Males 1188	2367
	Fem. 551			Fem. 1179	

NEW BOOKS.

AN Answer to a late Charge against the Methodists and Moravians. The first Part, 1 s.

Lemoine's Treatise on Miracles; wherein their Nature, Conditions, Characteristics, and true immediate Cause, are clearly stated, 6 d.

A Persuasive to Conformity. Addressed to the Quakers. By J. Rogers, D.D. The Domestic Temple, or Family Preacher; consisting of fifty-two practical Discourses for all the Sundays in the Year. Compiled from the Writings of the most eminent Divines. By Robert Warren, D.D. 3 s. 6 d.

Lebb's Compendium of the Practice of Physick, 1 s. 6 d. stitched, 2 s. 6 d. bound.

An Essay concerning the Generation of Heat in Animals. By Robert Douglas, M.D. 2 s. 6 d.

A new Method for the Improvement of the Manufacture of Drugs, in a Treatise on the Elixir Proprietatis, 1 s. 6 d.

Dr Rock's Incurable, or Fugantia the wandering Nymph. An humorous Tale, 6 d.

Diggon Davy's Resolution. A Pastoral on the Death of his last Cow, 6 d. [See p. 237.]

Considerations on both Sides, or Remarks on the Conduct of G. Britain and Holland, at the present critical Conjunction. In a Letter from a Person of Distinction at the Hague to his Friend at London, 1 s.

Seasonable Reflections on the late Convention concluded the 3d of May last, between the Courts of Vienna and Turin, 1 s. [See p. 245.]

The modern Druid; containing Instructions, founded on physical Reasons, for the much better Culture of young Oaks. By James Wheeler, Gent. 2 s. 6 d.

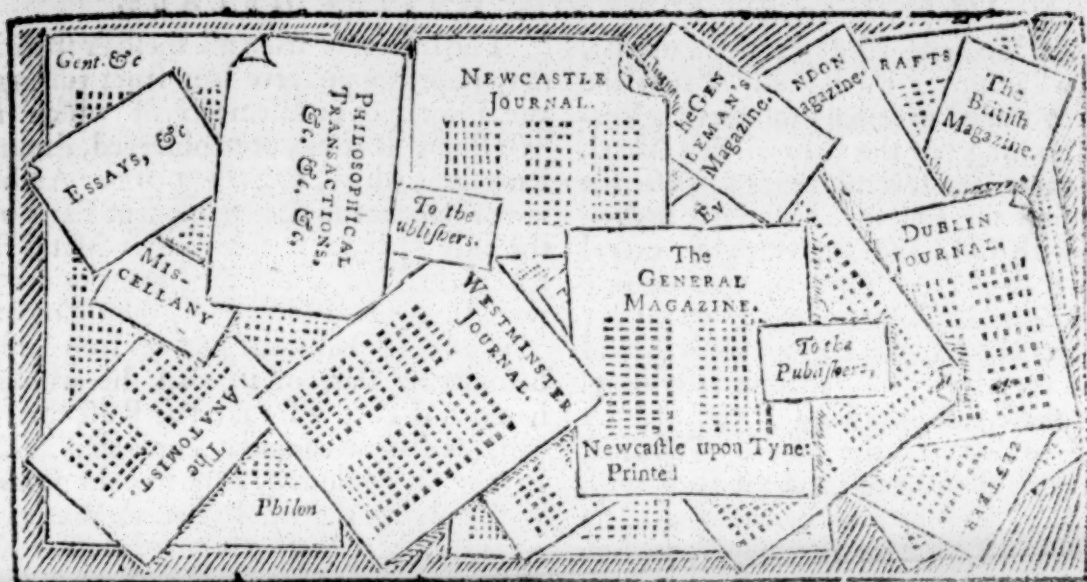
The London Tradesman; being a compendious Account of all the Trades, Professions and Arts, both liberal and mechanic, now practised in the Cities of London and Westminster. By R. Campbell, Esq; 3 s.

Orders, standing Orders and Resolutions of the Honourable House of Commons relating to their Forms of Proceeding, Privilege, &c. Collected out of their Journals, and digested under their several Heads, 3 s.

The free-born Englishman's unmask'd Battery, or a short Narrative of our miserable Condition, 1 s.

Memoirs of Mr Thomas Chubb, 1 s.

Letters from a young Painter abroad to his Friends in England. Adorned with Copper-plates. One Volume Octavo, 4 s. 6 d.



T H E GENERAL MAGAZINE, For OCTOBER, 1747.

On the Cause and Prevention of Rust in METALS.
(Continued from p. 226.)



THE Author states a third Difficulty, which seems, at first View, to overthrow the very Hypothesis he labours to establish. How comes it that Iron and Copper shall contract a Rust in 30 Hours, when it is observed that Iron Plates well scoured, in order to be tinned over, will lie in Water several Days without being touch'd with Rust, if they were not disposed to it before? He answers, It is certain that fair Water, tho' but little Acid, does make some Impression on Iron and Copper plunged in it, since it acquires a Taste of those Metals, which must be the Effect of separating and imbibing some of their Particles. If we would comprehend, in the Matter of Fact before us, whence it happens that no Rust is formed, it is because Rust consists indeed in a Separation of the Parts of the Metal; but the Parts which coagulate cannot hang together, nor fix themselves to the Body of the Metal, because the too great Quantity of Liquid carries them off, and so prevents their Appearance in Form of Rust; but if the Quantity of the Liquid be diminished, it would be otherwise, and the *Coagulum* would form and shew itself.

It may still be objected, that Iron or Copper take Rust soonest, when scoured, tho' it seems likely that when the Rust has begun to loosen a Number of Particles, the Pores of the Metal are more open; and consequently the Rust must the more readily form and increase, when these Metals are foul, and in a Disposition to rust, which,

however, is contrary to Experience.---To this Objection the Author answers,--Metals well scoured have their Pores more open, and consequently the Liquid has the more Room to insinuate, and make itself a free Passage; whereas Metals which are foul, or only beginning to rust, must be the slower in rusting, from a kind of Coat which is found about the Metal, and bars the Passage to the Liquid which tends to penetrate it.---But is not this Explication contrary to the preceeding, in which he told us that a Piece of Metal well scoured contracts not the least Rust, if it were not disposed to it beforehand? How agrees this first Answer with what is admitted, that Metal, well clean'd and brighten'd, will sooner grow rusty than when it is otherwise? We must suppose, it seems, according to the Principles of our Author, that the Quantity of the Liquid in which the Metal is plung'd is too great in the first Hypothesis, and too small in the second.

The last Difficulty which this learned Writer proposes to answer is, the rusting of Metals without any apparent Humidity on its Surface.---He relates a Number of Experiments, which prove that the Water diffus'd thro' all Parts of the Atmosphere, contains Multitudes of nitrous and acid Particles, that fix on the Substance of the Metal, and act on its Parts after an insensible Manner.

Having thus establish'd his Hypothesis, and remov'd those Difficulties with which it was encumber'd, he next entertains us with the Opinions of several Writers on the Cause of Rust, and with this he closes the first Part of his Dissertation.

The second treats of the Means to be used for preserving Iron and Copper free from Rust. Here first he

examines the common Methods used for this Purpose, and how far they will answer their End. Every one knows that Copper is tinned over only to prevent Verdigrase, which is nothing but the Rust of that Metal. And as for Iron, there are several Things in Use for closing its Pores against the Entrance of foreign Bodies, such as Paintings with Oil, and Varnishes of several sorts. The Way which our Author prefers as the best for preserving Iron from Rust, is tinning it over; for which Process he gives Directions; and mentions several other Means used to keep Iron from rusting; as gilding, polishing, &c. but these last only for a Time, and are far from enduring as long as the Metal. Painting, Varnish, Oils, Tinning, all wear off, and are spent with Time. The Question, in short, is, not to find out a Receipt that shall keep off Rust for a certain Time, but, if possible, to invent or discover a Method, that shall not only secure, but last as long as the Metal itself.

Before the Author gives his Sentiments on this Subject, he makes some Reflections. It is possible to keep free from Rust, such Metals as are not of themselves subject to it, but become rusty by an Incorporation with other Substances. Gold may be purified several Ways; he should prefer Animony, he says, were it not that it carried off too many Particles of the Gold. To prevent this Loss, he advises purifying by the Coppel, or Goldsmith's Refining Pot; and the rather because this Operation carries off all the Parts of the Copper which are mixed with the Gold. Silver and Tin, he thinks, should be purified after the same Manner; and as for Lead, it is needless to commit it to the Coppel, because the Parts with which it is incorporated cannot make it rust.

Hence it appears easy to keep off Rust from such Metals as are not subject to it but from extrinsecal Causes; but Copper and Iron grow rusty of themselves. We are therefore to find out some effectual Means for their Preservation from this great Inconvenience of Rust. For this Purpose the Author lays down some Propositions; the first is, that *Iron is preserved from Rust by destroying Part of its alkaline Quality*; which he proves thus:

"The Fermentation, excited in the Body to which the Rust adheres, being caused by foreign or adventitious Acids, and it being impossible always to avoid those Acids, much more to destroy them; for Example, Nitre being mixed with the Humidity of the Air, it is not for us to pretend to destroy, or render ineffectual the extrinsecal Causes of Rust in Iron: But if this Metal were not endued with an alkaline Quality to Excess, it would not so easily ferment with all sorts of Acids; and if it did not ferment with those weak Acids that attack it, no Rust could affect it. By destroying therefore Part of this alkaline Quality of Iron, we may secure it from Rust."

His second Proposition is, That *the excessive alkaline Property of Iron proceeds not from Principles supposed to enter its Composition, but may be explained by the Greatness of its Pores*. This Proposition he proves at large; and by the several Matters of Fact which he relates, it appears, that we must not have Recourse to this or that Species of Earth, or whatever other Elements enter into the Composition of Iron, in order to explain the Difficulty of subjecting that Metal to Fusion. The Author thinks that the Largeness of its Pores is a great Obstacle to that Operation.

The Inference from all these Propositions is, That we may hope to preserve Iron from rusting, by destroying the Principles or Elements of which it is composed. We must, as it has been observed, diminish its alkaline Property; which, according to our Author's Sentiments, is not inherent in the component Parts of Iron. Hence the only Method to secure that Metal from Rust, is to straiten its Pores; and the Means to accomplish this Intention, are briefly hinted in the following Observations.

1. If we heat a thin Bar of Iron red-hot, and after hammering Part of it, dip the whole in Water, the hammer'd Part will take less Rust than the other.

2. A Bar of common Iron being heated red-hot, and Part of it, while red, dipt in cold Water, if you afterwards plunge the whole Bar in Water, the Part which was first dipt will contract much less Rust than the other.

It appears that Steel will rust much less than quench'd Iron, because Steel is Iron refin'd; that is, has received several Fusions; after which it is worked up into Bars of different Sizes, which are again fused in order to be dipt red-hot. From this Experiment we may conclude, that the more we straiten the Pores of a Metal, the more we secure it from Rust. It is true, however, that, notwithstanding this Preparation, a little common Water laid horizontally on a Piece of Steel, well harden'd, will make it rust; much more will such an Effect be produced by the more violent Acid of the Air: The very best harden'd Steel then is far from being exempted from a Possibility of rusting.

The same Difficulties subsist with regard to Copper. Experience has taught us, that red or molten Copper rusts less than the common sort; and Reason agrees with this Observation, because red Copper has undergone several Fusions, by which its Parts are broken, and its Pores more closely contracted. This is no more than a Consequence of the establish'd Principle.

The Result of the whole, and the Opinion of the Author himself, is, That there are no efficacious and durable Means for keeping off Rust from Iron and Copper.

"But, adds he, it was far from the Intention of the Gentlemen of the Academy to exact positive Experiments, or Remedies. On the contrary, I perceived that they doubted, not without good Grounds, of the Possibility of obtaining such; that they regarded it as a Question to be decided one Way or other; and, in short, that they were equally disposed to receive an infallible Method of preserving Metals from Rust, or undoubted Proofs of the Impossibility of succeeding in it. If I found myself incapable of answering the first Article, I have at least done my best to arrive at Satisfaction in the last."

Such is the curious Dissertation which was lately crown'd (as they express it) by the Academy of *Bourdeaux*, tho' it fail'd to furnish the Remedy desir'd. But the Honour of the Discovery is due to the Society for improving Knowledge at *Edinburgh*, who long since published an infallible Receipt for keeping Iron from Rust.

A brief Account of the Advantages which the Isles of Scotland afford by Sea and Land, and particularly for a Fishing-Trade. (From MARTIN's Description of the Western Isles of Scotland).

THE North-west Isles of *Scotland* are, of all others, the most capable of Improvement by Sea and Land. The first Attempt to improve the Fish Trade there, was made

made by King *Charles I.* in Conjunction with a Company of Merchants; but it miscarried because of the Civil Wars. The next was by *Charles II.* who also joined with some Merchants, and it succeeded well for a Time; but the King having occasion for Money, was advised to withdraw what he had employed in the Fishery, which effectually ruined the Design.

The promoting a Fishery in those Parts would prove of great Advantage to the Government, as an effectual Means of increasing the Revenue, by the Customs on Export and Import, &c. It would also furnish a Supply of stout and able Seamen upon all Occasions.

The Inhabitants of these Isles may be computed at 40,000; and if a Fishing Trade was established among them, the People that might be expected, on that Account, from the opposite Continent of the Highlands and North (where they exceed the Islanders above ten to one) would soon make them very numerous. And 'tis notorious, that in both Parts there are Thousands that want Employ.

The Commodiousness and Safety of the numerous Bays and Harbours of these Isles, seem as if Nature had design'd them for promoting Trade. They are likewise furnished with Plenty of good Water, and Stones for Building. The opposite Main Land affords Wood of divers Sorts for that Use. They have Abundance of Turf and Peat for Fuel; and of this latter there is such Plenty in many Parts, as might furnish *Salt Pans* with Fuel all the Year round.

The generality of the Bays afford all Sorts of Shell Fish; as *Oysters, Clams, Mussels, Lobsters, Cockles, &c.* which might be pickled and exported in great Quantities. There are great and small *Whales* round the Isles, and on the opposite Continent: they are also frequently seen in narrow Bays, where they are easily caught. The great Number of Rivers, both in the Isles and opposite Main Land, afford Abundance of *Salmon*, which, if rightly managed, might turn to good Account.

There are many Bays and Harbours convenient for building Towns in several of the other Isles, if Trade were settled among them.

A few *Dutch* Families settled in *Stornway*, in the Isle of *Lewis*, after King *Charles* the second's Restoration; but some Merchants, by Means of the Secretaries, prevailed with the King to send them away, tho' they brought the Islanders a great deal of ready Money for their Sea and Land Fowl, and taught them something of the Art of Fishing. Had they staid, the Islanders must have certainly made a considerable Progress in Trade by this Time: For the small Idea of Fishing they acquired from the *Dutch* has had so much Effect, that the little Village of *Stornway* has excelled all the neighbouring Isles and Continent in the Fishing Trade ever since that Time.

Scotland has Men and Money enough to set up a Fishery; so that there seems nothing wanting towards it, but the Encouragement of those in Power, to excite the Inclination and Industry of the People. We have Multitudes of Hands to be employed at a very easy Rate; we have a Healthful Climate; and our Fish, especially the Herring, come to our Coast in *April* or *May*, and into the Bays in prodigious Shoals, in *July* or *August*. I have seen Complaints from *Loch Effort* in *Skie*, that all the Ships there were loaded, and that the Barrel of Herring might have been had for Fourpence, but

there were no Buyers. The Herring Fishing continue in some Bays from *September* till the End of *January*; and wherever they are, all other Fish follow them, and *Whales* and *Seals* in particular: for the larger Fish of all Kinds feed upon Herring.

The Want of a compleat Skill in *Agriculture* amongst the Inhabitants, is much to be regretted, as by that Means large Tracts of Ground (naturally richer in several Respects than many Parts of the Continent) lie wholly neglected, or at least but meanly improv'd in proportion to what they might be. If two or more Persons, well skilled in *Agriculture*, were sent from the Lowlands to each Parish in the Isles, they would soon enable the Inhabitants to furnish themselves with such Quantities of Corn, as would maintain all their Poor and idle People; many of which, for Want of Subsistence at home, are forced to seek their Livelihood in Foreign Countries, to the great Loss as well as Dishonour of the Nation.

In many Places the Soil is proper for Wheat; and that their Grass is good, is evident from the great Product of their Cattle; so that if the Natives were taught and encouraged to take Pains to improve their Corn and Hay, to plant, inclose, and manure their Ground, drain Lakes, sow Wheat and Pease, and plant Orchards, Kitchen Gardens, &c. they might have as great Plenty of all Things for the Sustenance of Mankind, as any other People in *Europe*.

The Coast of each Isle affords many Thousand Loads of Sea Ware; which, if preserved, might be successfully used for making Glass, and likewise *Kelp* for Soap. *Strath* in *Skie* abounds with good *Marble*, which may be had at an easy Rate near the Sea.

The Isles afford great Quantities of *Black Cattle*, which might serve the Traders both for Consumption and Export. There is good *Wool* in most of them, and very cheap. There are several of them also that afford a great Quantity of very fine *Clay*; which, if improv'd, might turn to a good Account for making Earthen Ware of all Sorts.

The Situation of these Isles for promoting Trade in general, appears advantageous enough; but more particularly for a Trade with *Denmark, Sweden, Hamburg, Holland, Britain, and Ireland*. *France* and *Spain* seem remote; yet they don't exceed a Week's Sailing, with a favourable Wind.

The Objection that these People speak only *Irish*, is trivial: Many of them understand *English* in all the considerable Islands, sufficient to direct the rest in catching and curing Fish; and the Youth, with proper Instruction, would in a little Time learn *English*.

S I R, To the AUTHOR, &c.

The CASE of a CATALEPTICK, sent by the Royal Academy of Montpellier to that of Paris, as the most remarkable that had ever been known.

A Maid about 20 Years of Age, her Complexion pale, her Extremities always cold, her Temper remarkably timorous, and so tender as to be extremely sensible of the slightest Injury, being, in *Jan. 1737*, brought by some Trouble into a Catalepsy, was received into the Hospital. Her Fits, which were more regular and frequent in the Beginning than End of the Month, lasted, some

some a Quarter of an Hour, some one, two, three Hours or more.

In April following this Disorder was complicated with another, no less extraordinary, resembling that of Persons who walk in their Sleep; which intermitting for some Months, returned every Winter from 1737 to 1745.

The Physician, who constantly attended, when her Fits were longest and most frequent, observed her Pulse to be naturally very weak, and so slow, that it did not beat more than 50 Times a Minute; her Blood was so viscid, that upon opening a Vein it came away by Drops; the strongest purgative Medicines had little or no Effect; she appeared constantly dejected, and her periodical Evacuations were regular, but deficient in Quantity. The Fit was immediately preceded by a Heat and Flushing in her Face, and a heavy Pain in her Head; from both which she found herself relieved after her cataleptick Sleep.

These Fits seized her suddenly, sometimes in Bed, when it was scarce perceived, except by her not answering, her Respiration being to Appearance totally suppressed, and her Pulse more languid than before; sometimes in a Posture as she was doing her Work, or going up Stairs, and she always continued in the same during the whole Fit (even one Leg raised to mount the next Step); her Arms, Limbs, or Head being put into any Posture, she continued it, provided the Equilibrium of the Body was maintained. She had no sensible Motion, either voluntary or natural, except that of the Heart and Arteries, which was scarce to be discerned.

From these Fits she always recovered by the mere Efforts of Nature; no Application to the Senses producing any Tokens of Sensibility, or in the least shortening the Fit. The first Symptoms of her Revival were gaping and stretching, and she had no Idea of any Circumstance that happened during her Fit, except from the Pain of an uneasy Posture, or some slight Wound given in order to rouse her.

Thus far the Catalepsy. The complicated Disorder into which it degenerated, in April 1737, may be divided into three Stages. The first and last were a true Catalepsy, as before described, the Interval between them, which sometimes lasted a whole Day, was called by the Persons who attended her, the *live Fit* (*accident vive*) as the others were distinguished by the Name of *dead Fits*.

On the 5th of April, 1737, the Physician found her confined to her Bed by a great Weakness, and the Pain in her Head; she was soon after seized with the cataleptick Fit, which went off in about six Minutes, as appeared by her gaping, stretching, and raising herself into a sitting Posture; she then began to speak with a Vivacity unusual at other Times. Her Discourse seemed to have some Connection with what she had said in a like Fit, on the preceding Day, when she repeated a kind of a Catechism she had learned, making moral and abusive Applications of it to the Persons in the House, whom she characterized by fictitious Names. Her Eyes were open, and she used proper Looks and Gestures, and every other Sign of being awake, altho' she was in the deepest Sleep, as appears by the following Experiments.

A Blow was given her on the Face with the Palm of the Hand, a Finger was suddenly pushed so near her Eye as to touch the Corner, and a Wax Candle also held so near it as to singe the Lashes; a Person suddenly

starting into the Room, scream'd as loud as he could in her Ear; Brandy and Sal Armoniack were put into her Eyes and Mouth, Spanish Snuff was put up her Nostrils, she was pricked with a Needle in several Places, and the Joints of her Fingers were distorted, without producing the least Sign of Sensibility, or interrupting her Discourse. Soon after she spoke with great Fluency and Cheerfulness; she sung, and burst out into frequent Fits of Laughter, making Efforts to get out of Bed, which at length she effected, dancing and shewing other Demonstrations of Joy. She walked nimbly round the Room, avoiding all other Beds, Chairs, &c. and returned to Bed, covered herself up, and soon after was cataleptick. In less than a Quarter of an Hour the Fit went off, and she awoke as out of a profound Sleep, not knowing what had passed; but observing by the Looks of so many about her, that she had been in a Fit, she was greatly confused, and wept the rest of the Day.

Narcoticks were used, and her Disorder, tho' it returned every Winter, seemed to abate; in 1745 the cataleptick Fit did not precede the other, nor were her Senses so totally suspended; which she attributed to the Use of Preparations of Steel*.

The Physician who relates this extraordinary Case, appeals for the Truth of the Fact to several of the Faculty, who were Witnesses of them at his Request; declaring, that in his Opinion no single Testimony was sufficient to render them credible; so sudden and total a Suspension, and Restoration of the sensible Faculties, the great Vivacity of Imagination, and Facility of producing voluntary Motion during the Fit, being wholly unaccountable from any Principles hitherto known.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

London, Oct. 24, 1747.

I Have a great Veneration for the Ashes of the Dead, more especially of such who are interred by the solemn Rites of Christian Burial, and I have often wished that our wise Legislature would so provide for the Repose of Mankind, as to render it next to impossible to disturb them, after being laid in the Bosom of their common Parent. When I walk thro' a Church-yard, and view a Grave-digger throwing up the Bones, and even the Flesh of his Fellow Creatures, to be handled, or trampled upon by rude Boys, it gives my Nature a Shock it is scarce able to bear. The Affair which lately happen'd to the Vaults at *St Andrews, Holbourn*, has particularly affected me, and I never think on the Relation of the young Lady of *Hatton Garden*, whose Body was taken away by the Sexton, the very Night of its Interment, and sold to a Surgeon, without heartily wishing the vile Thief might be rewarded with the Gallows, and afterwards anatomized. I am informed that it is a common Practice with these Fellows, and their Comrades, to steal dead Bodies and sell them; which I fear is too true, since otherwise the Surgeons would never have such Plenty of Dissections. If there is no Law in being for punishing Offenders of this kind with Death, it is high Time there should be one made, and the same Law should

* The cold Bath was made Use of without Success; on which this Writer observes, that, tho' it be esteemed a Specifick against walking in the Sleep, it must also have been ineffectual with respect to the Man mentioned by *Adrianus Almanus*, because in these Fits he would swim over the River *Sine* without waking.

should oblige Grave-diggers under a severe Penalty, to make the Graves in such Places where they may sink them 30 Feet deep without breaking thro' a Coffin; and that these Graves should be filled up by regularly placing one Coffin upon another till within five Feet of the Earth's Surface, and not open'd again till after a stated Term of Years.

In conversing with some Surgeons about the Impiety they are guilty of, by encouraging the Theft of dead Bodies for their Use, I find they make very light on it.—“What signifies to a dead Man, the cutting and flasing of his Flesh, or the scraping of his Bones?—His body suffers no Pain, and his Memory no Disgrace by his contributing to our Instruction in Anatomy and Surgery, frequent Dissections being necessary for that Purpose, and the Gallows not affording us a sufficient Number of Subjects.”—Since this is the Case, and these Gentlemen think cutting, flasing, and scraping, a Matter of such Indifference, I would humbly propose a Method whereby they may be very amply supplied with Opportunities of improving Anatomical Knowledge.

First, That Surgeon's Hall shall be the publick Academy or School for the whole Faculty of this great Metropolis.

Secondly, That all Physicians, Men and Women Midwives, (for I would not exclude any old Women of the Faculty) Surgeons, Apothecaries, Quacks, Tooth-drawers, their Pupils, Journeymen, Apprentices and Labourers, shall, as soon as they are dead, be carried to the said Hall, and there dissected.

Thirdly, That the Bodies of regular bred Physicians, Midwives, and Surgeons, shall be dissected or anatomiz'd according to the Direction of the Will of the deceased, whose Imprimis shall close with “and my Body I commit to Surgeon's Hall to be decently,” and so forth.

Fourthly, That the Bodies of Apothecaries, Barber-Surgeons, Quacks, Tooth-drawers, Pupils, Journeymen, Apprentices, and Labourers, shall undergo such Operations of Dissection or Anatomy, as the President, Vice-president &c. shall appoint.

Fifthly, That the Body of no Rogue or Man-killer, who shall be executed by Law, shall for the future be admitted at the said Hall; and that all such who are already there shall be instantly removed, in order to make Room for those who better deserve their Places.

Sixthly, That there shall be Stalls and Glass Cases erected within the Hall for the Reception of the Faculty, who are of Eminency and Note, with suitable Inscriptions and Labels over them. And to this Article permit me to add, that as * Dr Rock hath so eminently distinguished himself, above others of the Faculty, I would propose that the Bodies of himself and his Horse should be made Skeletons, and placed in the Center of the Court Yard before the Hall, not in quovis vehiculo, but in his own proper Chaise, which shall be first skeletoniz'd by a Coachmaker, secundum artem.

Lastly, (That there may be no Want of Females) the Wives and Children of Barber-Surgeons, Quacks, Tooth-drawers, Journeymen and Labourers, shall, when dead, be brought to the said Hall, and dissected according to the Orders of the President, &c.

I hope that the Scheme which I have here sketch'd out will meet with so much Approbation from the Faculty, (to whose Correction I submit it) as to incline 'em to apply to Parliament for proper Powers to put it into Execution; and as a Compliance with the Laws of one's Country is undoubtedly a Merit, the being boxed up at Surgeon's Hall will not hereafter be deem'd (as it now is) a Mark of Disgrace, but on the contrary a Monument of Honour. Yours, &c.

R. L.

* This Gentleman has some further Title to the Favour of the Faculty, as he was once a Journeyman to the Wooden Leg and Crutch-maker of St Thomas's Hospital; and therefore he may with some Propriety be said to have been an Assistant Surgeon to that Hospital.

Another Gentleman suggests, that in the present Call for new Taxes it may be eligible to lay a Duty of 10 or 20 l. upon every Interment within or under a Church, 40 l. for every Grave under the Altar, and 20 s. for all within five or six Yards of the Building; a Scheme by which Superstition, as well as Vanity, will contribute to the Publick Advantage.

MEMORIAL of the Abbe de la Ville to the States General.

High and Mighty Lords,

With great Surprize the King has heard, by the publick Papers, that Vice Admiral Schryaver has taken the Free Mason, a French Ship, bound from the French Islands in America to Bourdeaux, with a Cargo of Sugar, Coffee, and other Merchandize. Tho' the Capture of this Ship confirms in some measure the Report that was spread, that the Squadron under the Command of this Vice Admiral had been armed, and was stationed in the Bay of Biscay, with no other Design than to cruize upon the French Vessels, his Majesty is yet willing to suspend his Judgment upon this Head: But he formally demands the immediate Restitution of the Free Mason, with whatever Indemnification the Proprietors of this Ship may justly claim; reserving to demand hereafter such other Satisfaction as may be proper, when your High Mightinesses shall have more clearly explain'd the Pretexes that could move the Vice Admiral to take the French Ship, laden with the Products of the French Colonies, and bound directly from one of those Colonies to a Port of France.

The King has always taken particular Care to hinder the Circumstances of the present War from obstructing the lawful Navigation of the Subjects of the United Provinces, notwithstanding the Violences committed by the English, and notwithstanding the Indifference your High Mightinesses shewed about an Object, wherein the Subjects of his Majesty, and even those of the Republick, are so deeply concerned. His Majesty has not ceased to grant the most effectual Protection to the Dutch Vessels that did not deviate from the Rules established for Navigation; those Vessels have found the same Freedom, the same Safety for their Commerce, whether in the Ports of France, or at Sea, from the French Men of War and Privateers.

Tho' your High Mightinesses seem to have acted upon quite contrary Principles, and Views diametrically opposite, his Majesty cannot persuade himself that you have authorized the Attempt of your Vice Admiral. But, however, this Attempt has been preceded by Circumstances which the King can no longer dissemble, and which seem to announce, on the Part of your High Mightinesses, a total Alteration with respect to the Commerce of the two Nations. In July last, High and Mighty Lords, you issued a Placart, forbidding to export from your Provinces, not only Goods deemed contraband with respect to the Powers at War, but also a great many other Commodities which are free in Neutral Vessels.

The Dispositions of that Placart sufficiently shewed the effect of the Prohibition contained therein; but your Mightinesses have since that left no Ambiguity concerning it.

In the Beginning of September you issued another Placart, whereby, making some little Modifications in trifling Articles in the first Placart, you stretch the other Articles with the utmost Rigour, and expressly level them against France.

Things have been carried yet farther in this respect. Several Dutch Vessels had been freighted for the Account of French Merchants, with Goods which were to have been transported directly from the Baltick and the Mediterranean to the Ports of France: But instead of doing so, the Captains of those Vessels, contrary to publick Faith, carried these Goods (none of which could be deemed contraband) to Holland, where they have been landed and detained. Whereof, in Justice to the Complaints of both French and foreign Merchants, and even of the Dutch settled in his Kingdom, the King cannot help demanding of your High Mightinesses,

1. The Revocation of your Placarts of the Months of July and September.

2. Speedy and effectual Orders to make the Captains of the Ships just mentioned, and all others that may be in the like Case, proceed with their Cargoes to the Ports of France they were bound to, and make Satisfaction to the Owners for the Damage they may have suffered by this Delay.

3. Such exemplary Punishment of those Captains as your High

High Mightinesses shall judge proper, for their Breach of Faith, and for the Prejudice resulting therefrom in point of Confidence in the Dutch Flag.

4. Without a just and exact Equality, Trade cannot be carried on between two Nations. If the Privileges which his Majesty desires may be revoked should subsist, and the Proceedings he complains of should pass with Impunity, no such Equality could be found; even the Merchants of the United Provinces were immediately sensible of this.

5. The King cannot doubt but the same Motives, and the same Objects, must make an Impression on your High Mightinesses; and his Majesty expects the Course you intend to take will confirm him in the Inclination he has hitherto had to favour the Commerce of the Republick in his Kingdom, and protect their lawful and regular Navigation.

ADMIRALTY OFFICE, October 26, 1747.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having received Information, that a very large Fleet of Merchant Ships, bound from the Ports of France to the West Indies, were collecting together at the Isle d'Aix, and that a strong Squadron of Ships of War had sailed from Brest to escort them, they sent to Sea Rear Admiral Hawke, with a Squadron of his Majesty's Ships, to endeavour to intercept them. The French put to Sea from the Isle d'Aix on the 7th inst. O.S. and came to an Anchor that Day in Rochelle Road, and the next Day sailed on their Voyage. On the 14th, at Seven in the Morning, Rear Admiral Hawke fell in with them, and writes the following Account.

AT Seven in the Morning of the 14th of October, being in the Latitude of $47^{\circ} 49'$ North Longitude from Cape Finisterre $1^{\circ} 2'$ West, the Edinburgh made the Signal for seven Sail in the South East Quarter. I immediately made the Signal for all the Fleet to chase. About Eight we saw a great Number of Ships, but so crowded together, that we could not count them. At Ten made the Signal for the Line of Battle a head. The Louisa, being the headmost and weathermost Ship, made the Signal for discovering eleven Sail of the Enemy's Line of Battle Ships. Half an Hour after, Capt. Fox in the Kent hailed us, and said, they counted twelve very large Ships. Soon after I perceived the Enemy's Convoy to crowd away with all the Sail they could set, while their Ships of War were endeavouring to form in a Line a stern of them, and haul'd near the Wind under their Top-sails and main-sails, and some with Top-gallant Sails set. Finding we were in forming our Line, while the Enemy was standing away from us, at Eleven made the Signal for the whole Squadron to chase. Half an Hour after, observing our headmost Ships to be within a proper Distance, I made the Signal to engage, which was immediately obey'd. The Lyon and Princess Louisa began the Engagement, and were followed by the rest of the Squadron as they could come up, and went from Rear to Van. The Enemy having the Weather Gage of us, and a smart and constant Fire being kept on both Sides, the Smoke prevented my seeing the Number of the Enemy, or what happen'd on either Side for some Time. In passing on to the first Step we could get near, we received many Fires at a Distance, till we came close to the Severn of 50 Guns, whom we soon silenced, and left to be taken up by the Frigates a-stern. Then perceiving the Eagle and Edinburgh, who had lost her Fore-top-mast, engaged, we kept our Wind as close as possible, in order to assist them. This Attempt of ours was frustrated by the Eagle's falling twice on board us, having had her Wheel shot to Pieces, and all the Men at it killed, and all her Bracings and Bowlings gone. This drove us to Leeward, and prevented our attacking Le Monarque of 74, and the Tonnant of 80 Guns, within any Distance to do Execution. However, we attempted both, especially the latter: While we were engaged with her, the Breechings of all our lower Deck Guns broke,

and the Guns flew fore and aft, which obliged us to shoot a-head, for our upper and quarter Deck Guns could not reach her. Capt. Harland, in the Tilbury, observing that she fired single Guns at us, in order to dismast us, stood on the other Tack between her and the Devonshire, and gave her a very smart Fire. By the Time the new Breechings were all seized, I was got almost along side the Trident of 64 Guns, who I engaged as soon as possible, and silenced by as brisk a Fire as I could make. Just before I attack'd her, observing the Kent, which seemed to have little or no Damage, at some Distance a stern of the Tonnant, I flung out Capt. Fox's Pennant to make Sail a-head to engage her, as I saw it was in his Power to get close up with her, she being somewhat disabled, having lost her Main-top-mast. Seeing some of our Ships at that Time not so closely engaged as I could have wished, and not being well able to distinguish who they were, I flung out the Signal for coming to a closer Engagement. Soon after I got along side within Musket Shot of the Terrible, of 74 Guns, and 700 Men. Near Seven at Night she called out for Quarters.

Thus far I have been particular with regard to the Share the Devonshire bore in the Action of that Day. As to the other Ships, as far as fell within my Notice, their Commanders, Officers, and Companies, behaved with the greatest Spirit and Resolution, in every Respect like Englishmen. Only I am sorry to acquaint their Lordships, that I must except Capt. Fox, whose Conduct on that Day I beg they would give Directions for enquiring into at a Court Martial.

Having observed that six of the Enemy's Ships had struck, and it being very dark, and our Ships dispersed, I thought it best to bring to for that Night; and seeing a great Firing a long Way a stern of me, I was in Hopes to have seen more of the Enemy's Ships taken in the Morning: but instead of that I received the melancholy Accounts of Capt. Saumarez's being killed, and that the Tonnant had escaped in the Night by the Assistance of the Intrepide, who by having the Wind of our Ships, had received no Damage that I could perceive. Immediately I called a Council of War.

As to the French Convoy's escaping, it was not possible for me to detach any Ships after them at first, or during the Action, except the Frigates; and that I thought would have been imprudent, as I observed several large Ships of War among them, and to confirm me in this Opinion, I have since learned that they had the Content of 64 Guns, and many Frigates from 36 Guns and downwards; however, I took a Step which to me seem'd the most probable to intercept them, for as soon as I could man and victual the Weazle Sloop, I detached her with an Express to Commodore Legge.

As the Enemy's Ships were large, except the Severn, they took a great deal of Drubbing, and lost their Masts, excepting two who had their Fore-masts left. This has obliged me to lose by those two Days past, in order to put them in a Condition to be brought into Port, as well as our own, which have suffered greatly.

I have sent this Express by Capt. Moore of the Devonshire in the Hector; and it would be doing great Injustice to Merit not to say, that he signaliz'd himself greatly in the Action.

We have taken,			Guns.
Le Monarque	_____	_____	74
Le Terrible	_____	_____	74
Neptune	_____	_____	74
Le Trident	_____	_____	64
Le Fougeux	_____	_____	64
Severne	_____	_____	50

Since writing the above I have received certain Intelligence that the Terrible, Neptune, Fougeux, and Severne, were destined for Martinico, to bring home a Fleet from thence.

Here follows a List of his Majesty's Ships, as also of the French Squadron.

A List of his Majesty's Ships of the Line of Battle, under the Command of Rear Admiral Hawke, in the above Action.

Rate.	Ships.	Commanders.	Men.	Guns.
3d	Devonshire,	Rear Adm. Hawke	550	66
	Kent,	Capt. Moore	480	64
	Edinburgh,	Capt. Fox	480	70
	Yarmouth,	Capt. Cotes	500	64
	Monmouth,	Capt. Saunders	480	70
4th	Princess Louisa,	Capt. Harrison	400	60
	Windsor,	Capt. Watson	400	60
	Lion,	Capt. Hanway	400	60
	Tilbury,	Capt. Scot	400	60
	Nottingham,	Capt. Harland	400	60
	Defiance,	Capt. Saumarez	400	60
	Eagle,	Capt. Bentley	400	60
	Gloucester,	Capt. Rodney	400	60
	Portland,	Capt. Durell	300	50
		Capt. Stevens	300	50

List of the French Squadron under the Command of M. de l'Eten- diere, Chef d'Escadre.

	Men.	Guns.
Le Tonnant	822	80
Le Intrepide	686	74
Le Terrible	686	74
Le Monarque	686	74
Le Neptune	686	74
Le Trident	650	64
Le Fougoux	650	64
Le Severne	550	50

A true Copy of a Letter from the late Duke of Shrewsbury, to the late Bishop of Oxford, afterwards Bishop of Salisbury, and lastly of Durham, and Father to the late Lord Chancellor Talbot.

My LORD, Rome, Sept. 27, 1704. S. N.

IT is some Time that I am indebted to your Lordship, for the Favour of a Letter; but having nothing to write but ill News of my Health, I was weary of the Subject. I am now (blessed be God) much better; and in two or three Months design for Venice, and so by little and little to get Home against the Spring, being willing, when I return into England, to have the Summer before me, hoping by that Means the better to accustom myself to the Change of Climate, than if I arrived before the Winter. I must desire you will give me the Trouble, once again, of distributing a little Charity for me, as formerly. By this Post I have directed Arden to pay 100 l. to your Lordship's Order.

In the Letters of some of my Friends I have observed it hinted, as if my long Residence in this Place had caused a Jealousy that I was better inclined to the Popish Religion than I formerly was. After what I had done for the Opinion I profess, and against that I left*, I hoped I had been less liable to that Suspicion than any Man alive: However, in my Conduct and Discourse, I have constantly endeavour'd here to convince every Body of my Steadiness. I never go to any of their Churches, unless it be sometimes, for a Moment, to look at a Picture. In case I have accidentally been present at the Elevation of the Host, I have never bent the Knee, (a Thing which many Strangers make no Scruple to do); the contrary being sometimes not without Danger from the Rudeness of the People. I have declined all Intimacy with Prelates and Cardinals, passing my Life much alone, either at Home or taking the Air Abroad. I have never been with the Pope, though solicited to it by the Offer of a Treatment equal to, if not more than, any of my Rank have ever had. In my Discourse among my Countrymen, I have never omitted to expose the Folly and Superstition of this Religi-

* His Grace had been a Roman Catholick, and turned Protestant.

on, infinitely more ridiculous here than it is either in England or France; and to the Italians themselves I have done the same, as much as good Breeding and the Inquisition allowed me to declare.

Whoever is so stupid as to consider no farther in Religion than outward Shew, will be in Danger to be charmed by this practised here. Their Churches, the Musick, Illuminations and Scenes, delight the Ear and the Eye, beyond our Operas. But whoever reflects, that Religion is intended for something more solid, will never be satisfied with this Bigotry and Superstition, calculated only for outward Appearance, and not, in the least, to correct human Passions, and make a Man better.

I hope such an Occasion will never again offer, to shew my Zeal for the Maintenance of the Protestant Religion, as that I did not decline in King James's Reign; but if ever it should, I assure you, I shall be as forward to expose my Fortune and Life in its Defence, as I was in the Year 1688.

It may be objected, why of all Places I have chosen Rome to stay so long in: My Answer is, (Venice excepted, where I fear the moist Air would not agree with me) that the Pope's Dominion is the least Popish of any Place in Italy. In most other Towns, I know by Experience or Enquiry, that knowing my particular Circumstances, they would make a Difficulty to converse with me. Here they are less scrupulous in that Point; though very many, I am sure, have declined it upon that Account. If Portugal, by Reason of the long Voyage by Sea, and France and Spain, had not been impracticable for the War, I had never come into Italy: And, in Letters and Discourse have often lamented, that there is no where in Europe a Protestant Country favoured with the warm Sun, (a Blessing the Circumstances of my Health too much want) I am not without Hope to have so better'd my Health, that I may, at my Return, be able to endure the Air of my own Country; and I would not spoil what I have taken so much Care and Pains to establish, by exposing myself to a cold Climate, in the rigorous Part of the Year; so that I resolve to see the Worst of the Winter over before I quit Italy.

I ask your Lordship's Pardon for so long a Trouble, which I should not have done, but that, transported by the Subject I write upon, I have said more than I designed. And if you find any Body that this malicious Insinuation has had any Influence upon, you will oblige me, either in shewing them what I here write, or answering for me, that I am incapable of so much Baseness. And be assured, that the whole Course of my Life shall shew me, if not a good Protestant to your Lordship's Degrees, at least, a true one; and, My LORD,

Your Lordship's most faithful, and obedient Servant,

SHREWSBURY.

Description of the Worms called GRUBS, in a Letter from a Gentleman in Norfolk to his Friend in London.

I forgot to tell you in my last, of the Grubs that are in many Parts of our Country. They attack the Corn Fields sometimes, and spoil all the Crops, but haunt chiefly the richest Meadows, where they work between the Turf and Soil, eating the Roots of the Grass to that Degree, that the Turf rises and rolls up, with almost as much Ease as if it was cut with a Turfing Spade; and underneath the Soil is turned to a soft Mould, like a Bed in a Garden, for about an Inch deep, in which lie the Grubs in a curved Posture, upon their Backs, all and every one of them with only the Tips of their two Ends in Sight, and the rest of their Bodies buried in the Mould. They are in general about an Inch and a half long, and as big as the Stem of a Tobacco Pipe near the Bowl: They have red Heads, white shining Bodies, a little hairy on the Back, and the Rump End is ready to burst with a dirty looking Stuff, easy seen thro' the transparent Skin: They have six hairy Legs, three on each Side, all near the Head, two Forceps, or Jaws, like a Hornet,

with which they cut afunder the Roots of the Grass, and destroy whole Meadows, without any Remedy yet found out to destroy them; they have no Eyes as can be seen. Whether they are in their ultimate State, or are to be Flies, I know not, for we could find no Aurelia. The first News we heard of them was about two Years ago, by a Gentleman who lives near Norwich, and then were supposed to be new Comers. This Summer they have been much in High Suffolk, to the Farmers and Graziers great Loss; and we now hear they are likewise in some Part of Essex. They are often discovered by Hogs, who, as I am informed, are greedy of them at first, but having once had their Bellies full, never care for them after.

To the AUTHOR of the GENERAL EVENING POST, Oct. 24.

S I R,

WHILE too many are beginning to carry Smiles and Sunshine in their Faces at the Rumours of an approaching Peace, I cannot as yet suffer myself to exult on this Occasion. Peace may be deemed the greatest Blessing human Nature can enjoy, as it is that which brings us nearest to the Happiness of the blessed Spirits, that dwell with the Prince of Peace; and, in the present Circumstances of this Nation, it is what we may be allowed to wish for ardently: But I will venture to give the Publick some tolerable Reasons why they ought not to wish for Peace in our present Circumstances.

Necessity may, indeed, be pleaded, for closing with such Terms as we may be able to get from the Enemy: Those who are for Peace will say, that we must give way to the untoward Situation of Affairs, patch up Matters as well as we can, and sit down in Expectation of a more favourable Conjunction: That by continuing the War we shall only fool away more Money, increase the Losses of our Allies, and so fight ourselves, and them too, into worse Terms every future Campaign. But I would ask those Seekers (I had like to say Beggars) of Peace, whether it is impossible to hit upon a new Plan of Operations, that would turn to better Account than that hitherto pursued; and whether we might not make a new Ally, that would prove more serviceable than any of our old ones. These Queries might be easily answered; but the Solution would look so like a Paradox at this Time of Day, that it is much better kept in petto. There was a Time when every Englishman had a System of Politicks of his own; but of late Years, if I mistake not, (especially since the late Rebellion) there are but two political Systems, which divide the whole Nation; those that steer between the Extremes being too few to encourage me to speak plain: Therefore I shall keep as clear of Politicks as possible, and chiefly attend to the moral Consequences of a Peace in our present Condition.

To the declining State of Religion and Morality we may justly ascribe, without descending to Particulars, all our Misfortunes in this War. For should we even grant, out of Complaisance to the Prophaneness of some, and the shameful Ignorance of others, that there is no invisible Supreme Ruler of the Universe, or that he does not concern himself with the Affairs of this World; it would yet be demonstrable, from our own Experience of Second Causes, that it is our Interest, without any Regard to a future State, to make Religion and Morality our Guides in this Life; and that Men of Rank and Fortune are more especially bound to do so, as Precepts, without Examples, have but very little Weight with the generality of Mankind.

Tho' Numbers of Subjects are the Strength of the Nation, yet the Nobility and Gentry, Magistrates, and Men of Fortune, are more particularly the Strength and Support of a State. When these adhere strictly to Virtue and Religion, the Commonwealth will always be found sober and pious, honest and industrious; such a Nation is invincible: But if the generality follow other Courses, if those who should be Examples to the rest of their Fellow Subjects, set nothing but Vice before them,

and betray a venal Spirit in all their Actions, the Consequence, with respect to the whole Community, is so obvious, that I need not dwell upon it.

Sometimes Nations will decline so low
From Virtue (which is Reason) that no Wrong,
But Justice, and some fatal Curse annex'd,
Deprives them of their outward Liberty;
Their inward Loss: ———
The Brazen Throat of War had ceas'd to roar;
All now was turn'd to Jollity, and Game,
To Luxury, and Riot, Feast, and Dance,
Marrying, or Prostituting (as befell)
Rape, or Adultery, where passing Fair
Allur'd them: Thence from Cups, to Civil Broils.

MILTON.

Which may God avert, by kindly denying us Peace, till the School of Adversity shall have rouzed up the old English Spirit, worn off our fashionable Vices, abolished the Errors in our modern Education, and given new Life to our Religion; that so we may be qualified for that temporal Peace and Prosperity which Reason alone (not to insist on Revelation) assures us, shall be the Portion of every Nation that adheres to Virtue.

Yours, &c.

Account of the RASP-HOUSE at Amsterdam; proposed as a Method to be set up in England, to suppress Vice and Idleness in the lower Rank of People.

THE Dutch being sensible that more Disorders in a State are owing to Crimes of a lesser, than of more heinous Nature, as the latter are but seldom perpetrated, the former every where suffered; and considering that it is by Means of small Crimes, that People harden themselves by Degrees to the Commission of greater, prudently determined that no Crime in their Country should be without an adequate Punishment. With this Intent they set up that famous Building, the Rasp-house at Amsterdam, in which are several Orders of Punishment, for the different Degrees of Vice. The Idle are made only to work; the Wicked as well as Idle are made to work, and are punished too; and there are other Apartments where softer Means are used for the reclaiming less harden'd Offenders, and where Confinement is the only Punishment; good Advice supplying, and that often very happily, the Place of the Rod or Whip: And the Effect of this, is not only, that we have there no Scenes of Beggary, &c. but we bring back many to Industry and Virtue, whom you leave to the Gallows.

The Entry to the Rasp house is thro' two Strong Gate-ways of Stone, which lead into a spacious Square. Over the outer Gate there is a Decoration adapted to the Place; it is a Carrier loaded with Rasps, Saws, and other Implements of Industry used in the House; his Waggon not drawn by Horses, but by Wolves, Bears, Lions and Tygers, which the Carrier drives along with a Whip. Over it are these words,

Virtutis est domare, quæ cuncti parent.

i. e. It is the Work of Virtue to tame those Creatures which all Men fear.

Over the other Gate-way are carv'd two strong, naked Fellows, with their Legs fetter'd, rasping of Logwood: For Logwood being a Commodity of great Trade with the Dutch, they make their Criminals rasp that, as we make ours beat Hemp. Round the Square on the Ground-floor, are the Prison Rooms, which have Iron Bars for Windows, and in the Middle of the Square stands a Pillar, on the Top of which is the Figure of Justice, with a Pair of Scales in one Hand and a Sword in the other. To this Pillar the unruly Criminals are ty'd to be whipt. These lower Wards receive all the Criminals, Thieves and Vagabonds, not guilty of capital Crimes; these, according to their Demerits, are whip'd oftener or seldomer at the Post, and are

are confined in these Apartments, and made to labour hard in the Rasping of Logwood. Over these are another set of Apartments, into which they put idle and vicious Boys, Vagrants, Strollers and Beggars, who are troublesome to People in the Streets. These are all made to work according to their several Abilities, and the Boys have a School where they are taught to read and write at the Publick Expence; and this often proves a Nursery of valuable and industrious Persons.

The Place where this Building stands was formerly a Convent, fam'd for miraculous Cures of Lameness and other Disorders; and it seems yet to possess the same Virtue, more Persons having been cured of pretended Lameness and other Disorders at the Post in the Middle of this Square, than by all the Doctors and Surgeons in many Centuries.

Behind these publick Wards there is a private one, in which are kept undutiful and wicked Youths, who are sent thither by their Parents or Guardians. Here they have no Punishment beside the Confinement, and are visited by sober Persons, who talk to them of the Nature of their Crimes, and try to instill into their Minds a Love of Virtue and a Hatred of Vice. Every one has here his private Cell, unknown to one another, and to all the World; and here they are kept till they give Hopes and Promises of Amendment. They are then returned to their Parents with all Secrecy, and the Absence is called a *Journey into the Country*. Nor is this part of the House kept for Children alone, for a Wife making the Grounds of her Complaint against her Husband appear, may send him thither in the same Manner. I need not ask, with all these Advantages both publick and private, whether it would not be a very Valuable Thing, to have a Rasphouse at London, as well as at Amsterdam. I am &c.

PHILO HOLLANDUS.

The DISTEMPER amongst the CATTLE accounted for, being the Substance of two Letters in the Gloucester Journal.

S I R,

Gloucester, Oct. 16.

I Have long been of Opinion, that the Plague is caused by the Air's being full of invisible Animalcula, to which it owes its Infection; from the following Considerations.

1. That it is very possible there may, and highly probable that there are various Species, and almost infinite Multitudes of Animals so small, as to be absolutely invisible to our Eyes, tho' assisted by the best Glasses; and that of these some may be more prolific and voracious than others. Smallness makes no Objection. It is said there are Animalcules to be seen in *Spermata Mascula humano*, 3,000,000,000 of which are not equal to one Grain of Sand, whose Diameter is but the 100th of an Inch. We can suppose Matter divisible *ad infinitum*. Out of the almost least Atom we may imagine, we still can further fancy that the whole Solar System, with all its Furniture, may be expressed. Thro' what numberless and infinitely fine Tubes the Fluids of an Animal circulate! What Multitudes of little living Creatures of different kinds, together with their Eggs, imperceptible to the naked Eye, are discovered by the Microscope! What an infinite Number more may there not still remain undiscover'd thro' the Difficulty of improving our Glass Assistants much further! Four of the Plagues of Egypt were occasion'd (at the divine Command) manifestly by prodigious Numbers of little Animals: Perhaps all the rest, except those of Hail and Darkeness, were also caused by those of the invisibly small Species: Nor can I see any Absurdity in all this, but that Things may be so; and sometimes thus order'd, for Ends, of Mercy or Judgment, wise, good, and just, by that Almighty Power, of whom the inspired Writer says, *Lo, these are Parts of his Ways, but how little a Portion is heard of him?*

2. That we are informed from Medical History, that most deadly Plagues have been usher'd in, and in a Manner foretold by incredible Numbers of Insects of all sorts. The Disposition of the Air, (*viz.* its Heat and Stagnation) being so friendly to

the Production of the latter and visible Species, Why may it not be equally conducive to the Production of the smaller and invisible?

3. Worms of various kinds are bred in animal Bodies, quadrupedal as well as human, which must grow from small and imperceptible Beginnings.

4. In many malignant and gangrenous Cases, the Blood (by the Help of Glasses) has been discovered to be full of small Worms.

5. It is the Opinion of several that the Itch is caused by Animalcules; who, as they cannot subsist in the Body, nestle and make their Burrows in the Skin, and generate as fast as Lice, and so spread the Contagion.

6. In some late Visitation it is said the Houses of Tobacco-nists were free, the Effluvia of the Tobacco, no doubt, being fatal to the little Vermin. As also that those who were troubled with the Itch, or *Lues Venerea*, were less susceptible of the Infection than others. And here I cannot help mentioning an Observation I made lately, how ridiculous soever it may appear. In the late hot Weather, Wasps swarmed every where; going one Day by a Butcher's Shop, and seeing Numbers of them about his Meat, I asked why he did not drive them away. He replied, By no Means; they saved it from being Fly-blown; for that no smaller Flies durst approach it while they were there. The Application is natural and easy.

7. Sweet Things are disapproved of in the Plague: How fond are all Insects of sweet Things!

8. Several Authors affirm the Fever attending the Plague not to be the Plague itself, but only a Symptom of it, accompanied with, or rather arising from a dissolved Texture of the Blood and Putrefaction; the first of which, according to the present Hypothesis, may be accounted for from the little Animals tearing and feeding upon the Globules, and the last from their excrementitious Filth mixed with the Fragments of the Blood so broken.

9. If it be urged that this Distemper is caused by some Miasmata, or pestilential Effluvia in the Air; I then ask to what Kingdom (Mineral, Animal, or Vegetable) do they belong? If to the Mineral, they must soon of course, by their natural Gravity, subside to the Earth; if to the Vegetable, one windy Day would clear the Country of them: It remains they must belong to the Animal Kingdom, that, by their being propagated by Generation, the Air becomes contagious, and then every Appearance is accounted for.

10. Hippocrates put a Stop to the Plague at Athens by ordering large sulphurous Fires to be made; the Fumes of which I cannot see what Effect or Influence they could have upon the pestilential Atoms, if they were of the Vegetable or Fossil kind.

For these Reasons I am inclined to think, that not only the Plague, in all its various sorts and Shapes, but the Distemper amongst the Horn'd Cattle, is caused by small live Creatures, which the Air, in infected Places, abounds with, and are taken in by Men and Beasts, by their Breath, and otherwise; the Blood and Humours of these last affording them a proper Nest and Nourishment, whereby they multiply prodigiously.—Now, Quicksilver, and the Smoke of Brimstone, are known to be certain Destroyers of all Insects and little Vermin: wherefore, in all infected Places, both within Doors and without, let Brimstone and Gun Powder be burnt plentifully: Let Quicksilver be boiled in all the Water the Beast drinks, (a Pound to four Gallons) in a Brass or Copper Vessel, a few Minutes; the same Quicksilver will serve many Times: and let the Mineral Ethiop (an Ounce at a Time, or once a Day) be mixed with its Food.—In case of Inflammation, or Heat, after the Creature is taken ill, let a double Quantity of Saltpetre, pounded, be mixed with it. This Method, I firmly believe, will answer, either by way of Prevention or Cure.

To these Considerations many more might be added; but not having Room, they must be reserved for a future Essay, in which an Explanation will be attempted, from the same Principles, why some among the human and other Species are, more

or less, disposed to receive the Infection than others; and all the Symptoms accounted for. In the mean time, if there is any Truth in the Hypothesis here laid down, the Reasoning upon it must be equally just, and the Cure founded upon both, effectual.

11. As Fire is the grand Purifier or Corrector of the Air, other Things, beside Sulphur or Gunpowder, may be used for that Purpose; as, Fires made with green Juniper-wood, or Ash; Amber, Frankincense, Pitch, &c. burnt; Vinegar pour'd upon red hot Bricks; as also the Smoke of Tobacco.

12. The Quicksilver-water may be dash'd with a little good Vinegar, and impregnated with the Fumes of Brimstone; the Cloaths also that are us'd upon the Horses may be smoak'd, or smeared with Brimstone itself.

13. To the Saltpetre, a Quarter of an Ounce of Camphire, with an Ounce of Venice Treacle, may be added, especially if the Distemper is tending to its Height; and if the Creature seems to be languid and weak, Cordials ought to be administered; (an Infusion of Wormwood and Rue in Sack is a very good one.)

As for Forms, I shall give none but the following Prophylactic or Preservative Balls. *Take of the Powder of Elecampane four Ounces; Turpentine Æthiops Mineral, and Saltpetre, of each two Ounces; Camphire and Assafœtida, each half an Ounce; Vinegar, with a little fine Flour, enough to make the whole of a proper Consistency, to be made into nine Balls; which must be given one every Morning, washing it down with some of the Quicksilver Water.*

14. I say nothing of Bleeding, as the Success is, at the best, doubtful; but at this Time, must postpone my Reasons, for one very obvious.

15. Cauteries, Issues or Rowels, must be beneficial, as they anticipate and facilitate the Designs of Nature in expelling the Enemy at such Passes, which she seldom executes herself without Labour and Difficulty. But all these, (Purging, &c. in the Declination of the Distemper) must be left to the Management of the prudent and sagacious who are upon the Spot; for (God be praised!) the fatal wide spreading Pest has not yet reach'd our Parts.

A new ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION.

By a Young Gentleman of NEWCASTLE.

IN the Spring Quarter 1744, at Ten o'Clock in the Morning, I made an Observation of the Sun, and found his Altitude equal to his Azimuth from the South; and at Six that Morning his Altitude was $8^{\circ} 04'$: From hence, the Latitude of the Place, Month, and Day, may be found, and are here required.

R. R. H.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

FIG. 1. represents an artificial Machine for constant Motion, the Inventer is Col. *Kranach*; who, in a Book printed at *Hamburg*, asserts, that when once put in Motion for any of the following Works, it will continue its Operation both Night and Day without any other Help or Assistance, except that of a small Quantity of standing Water; that by it large and heavy Weights may be drawn up, to 2000 Weight; that in twenty-four Hours it will sling out 2400 Barrels of Water, and is therefore highly necessary for the draining of Land overflown by Inundations; that it will be of great Use in Mines to draw up the Water and Ore 24 Fathom deep; that it may be employed instead of Wind or Water Mills, for all Manner of Uses; and that this Machine may be put either in a quick or slow Motion.

The Author protests that he had labour'd for 30 Years together before he brought this Machine to Perfection, and declares his readiness to oblige any Gentleman with a small or large Model thereof, and to inspect the Building of it for Use, at a reasonable Gratification.

FIG. 2. is a Representation of an Engine for raising Water,

like that erected by Mr *Gervas*, at Sir *John Chester's* near *Newport Pagnel*.

A and B are two Copper Buckets of an unequal Weight and Size, suspended by Chains, which alternately wind off and on the multiplying Wheel Y Z; the part Y being smaller in Diameter, and Z larger, in proportion to the different Lift for which each is designed. — The Buckets being both filled with Water from the Spring, which affords a Fall of ten Foot, the larger Bucket A being heavier when full, though the lighter empty, descends the ten Foot from C to D, and weighs up the lesser Bucket, from E to F, perhaps 30 Foot, where touching a Trigger it discharges its Water into a Cistern W, whence it is convey'd for Service by the Pipe T; at the same time the Water by the like Means is discharged (and runs away) from the larger Bucket, which then being lighter is drawn up by the smaller (but at that time becomes the heavier) Bucket, in order to be filled again at the Spring. This Work is continued Day and Night, without any other Force, and has not been out of Order since it was set up in 1725. The Buckets are guided by two Iron Rods on each side, which run in Grooves of the Buckets, and the whole Motion is kept steady by a Jack fly L, which is turned by a spiral Wheel at one End of the great Axis M; and the other Part of the Regulator, being a Quadrant with a moveable Weight at I, is by a proper Number of Teeth on a communicating Wheel suffered to go only in a fourth of a Circle, from G to K, and serves as a Balance, while the Chains of the Buckets are winding off or on the Wheels.

This Engine carries up one Bucket containing 5 Gallons of Water in 5 Minutes, but then there is a Waste of Water 10 Gallons, which are the Contents of the larger Bucket; but Dr *sagulier* observes, that it is not the hundredth Part of what is spent by a Water Wheel to raise an equal Quantity of Water to the same Height. The desirable Improvement of this Engine is to prevent the great Waste of Water, — and we are informed that can be effected in some Degree by *Thomas Yeoman* of *Ninthampton*.

But the Reason of exhibiting this Engine, together with that of the *German Engine*, *Fig. 1.* is from a Suggestion, that a round Weight might by some Means be made to run in out of a Seal or Bucket, and so raise up Water with very little or no Waste.

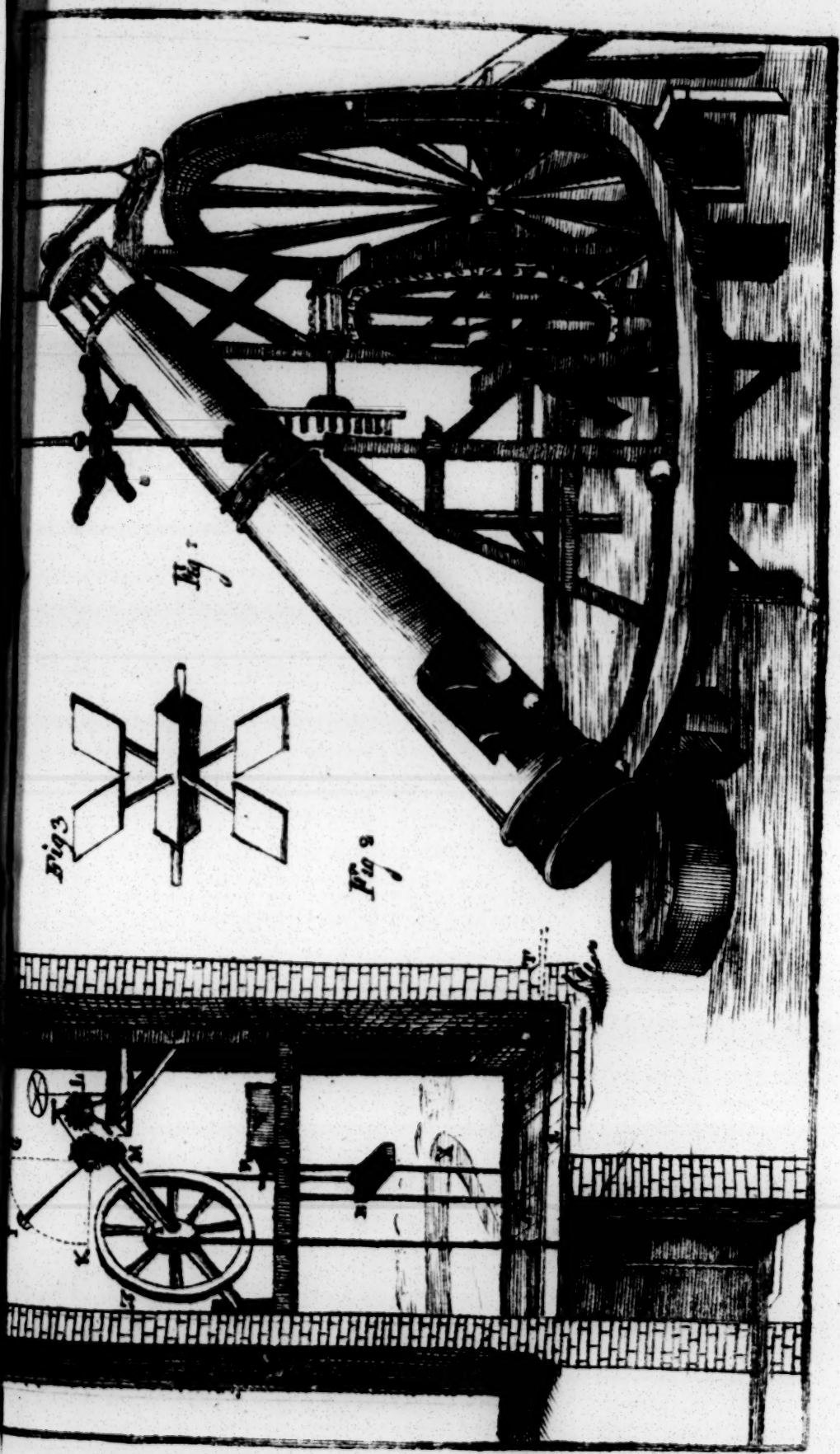
This, it is apprehended, will be much easier performed than the great Operations mentioned by Col. *Kranach*. However the Person who can come at such a Secret will not want a large Reward. [FIG. 3. to be explained in our next.]

Dr WILKES's Directions concerning the Mortality among the CATTLE.

IN the first Stage, trust no Receipt or Medicine; but first keep them in a House moderately warm and clean: Secondly, make due Evacuation by Bleeding; you may take more than two Quarts at a Time each of the three first Days, and give the Beast one Quart of it mixed with Salt. As small diluting Liquors are absolutely necessary at the Beginning of all Fevers, let your Cattle drink freely, after the Bleeding, of warm Water alone, or with a little Bran, Oat-meal, or Malt ground and boiled in it, every three or four Hours about a Gallon.

In the second Stage, which consists of a Scouring or Loosening, take Brandy, Rum, Gin, or any other compound Water. If you think it too strong, lower it with a third or fourth Part of *Jamaica* Pepper Water, or Spring Water. With this make into a Paste two Quarts of Wheat Flour, well dried; *Jamaica* Pepper finely powder'd, four Ounces; make it into Balls the Size of a large Hen's Egg: Give each Beast, after one Day Scouring; one of these, three Times the first Day, and twice the second; which commonly stops the Disorder.

If to these Ingredients you chuse to add Saffron, powder'd, one Ounce or more should be added to this Quantity of Flour and Pepper.



T.
No
Th
C
T
N

-Wit
W
With
Sh
Whe
Th
Then
Lav

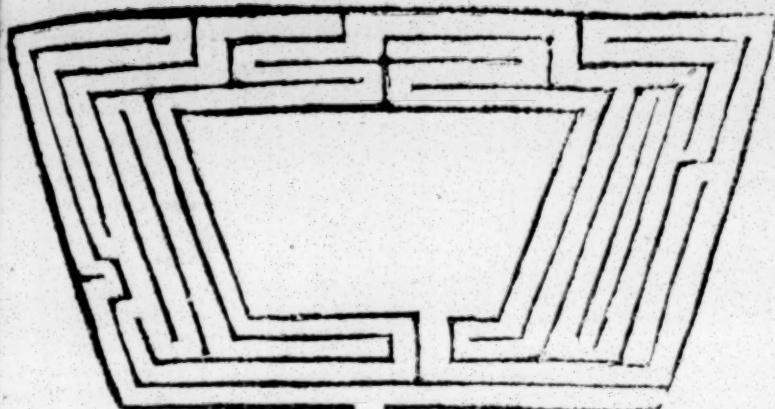
Th
Th
T

O

Y

On

Th



REFLECTIONS on walking in the MAZE, in Hampton Court GARDENS.

Let us, (since Life can little more supply
Than just to look about us, and to die)
Expatiate free o'er all this Scene of Man,
A mighty Maze! but not without a Plan.

POPE.

What is this mighty Labyrinth the Earth,
But a wild Maze the Moment of our Birth?

ODE for His Majesty's BIRTH-DAY.

Written by COLLEY CIBBER, Esq;

RECIT. By Mr Beard.

WHEN Man from Paradise remov'd,
To seek a Resting-place was driven,
Through all the Southern World he rovd,
But to his Race no Rest was given.

RECIT. By Mr Mence.

At length a Northern Isle was found,
Where Nature Nature's Wants supply'd:
There while with Grace and Virtue crown'd,
Redeem'd and bless'd he might reside.

AIR. By Mr Mence.

T. rel righteous Kings, far fam'd in Arms,
To guard him and command were given;
No Land, in all his Pride of Charms,
Had such a gracious Gift from Heaven:
Thus Britain seems, since GEORGE has reign'd,
Our Parents Paradise regain'd.

RECIT. By Mr Beard.

There (still surpassing all
The warmer World enjoys)
No Lordly Tyrant, Thrall,
Sweet Liberty annoys.

AIR. By Mr Beard.

With This, are Kings secure;
With This, their People blest;
With This, their Glory sure,
Shall stand in Fame confest.
When Native Right, or Regal Power,
The Fear of new Inroad springs,
Then more, to make Obedience sure,
Laws have been made to mend their Kings.

RECIT. By Mr Savage.

Thus Prince and Property,
Harmoniously accord;
The Subjects Liberty,
The Sovereign's Shield and Sword.

AIR. By Mr Savage.

Like Day and Night,
Alternate Right,
Observe the Laws in Force;
When this resigns,
The other shines,
Yet each maintain their Course.

AIR. By Mr Wals.

When Foreign Crowns,
The plunder'd Towns
Of Power Allied invade;
To turn the Scale,
Where Britons fall,
Those Wrongs are thrice repaid.

DUET. By Mr Savage and Mr Wals.
What their Numbers from Barriers have pilfer'd on
Shore,
To our Forts on the Flood, shall their Indies restore.
Behold how their Pride to our Thunder lies low!
Their Invincible strikes, and their Glory's in Tow.

CHORUS.

To GEORGE the Just, our glorious Guard,
Be joyous Vows of Faith prefer'd;
And in thy sacred Temple, Fame,
Let deathless Deeds record his Name.

CONTENTMENT.

NO Glory I covet, no Riches I want,
Ambition is nothing to me;
The one Thing I beg of kind Heav'n to grant,
Is a Mind independant and free.
With Passion untrass'd, untainted with Pride,
By Reason my Life let me square;
The Wants of my Nature are cheaply supply'd,
And the rest is but Folly and Care.
The Blessings which Providence freely has lent,
I'll justly and gratefully prize;
While sweet Meditation and cheerful Content,
Shall make me both healthy and wise.
In the Pleasures the great Man's Possessions display,
Unenvy'd I'll challenge my Part,
For ev'ry fair Object my Eyes can survey
Contributes to gladden my Heart.
How vainly, thro' infinite Trouble and Strife,
The many their Labours employ!
Since all that is truly delightful in Life,
Is what all, if they will, may enjoy.

On the Birth of a Daughter of Cromartie.

DOOM'd to a Prison ere I shew'd my Head,
My Father living, yet my Father dead;
Dead to his Titles, Fortune, Freedom, Fame,
And no Remains of Life but Grief and Shame:
Then what is my sad Fate, in Slav'ry born,
But to inherit Infamy and Scorn?

The FEMALE COMPLAINT.

CUSTOM, alas; does partial prove,
Nor gives us even Measure;
A Pain it is for Maids to love,
But 'tis to Men a Pleasure.
They freely can their Thoughts disclose,
But ours must burn within;
Tho' Nature Eyes and Tongues bestows,
Yet Truth from us is Sin.
Men to new Joys and Conquests fly,
And yet no Hazards run;
Poor we are left, if we deny;
And, if we yield, undone.

Still as we Life pursue the Maze extends,
Nor find we where each winding Purlieu ends;
Crooked and vague each Step of Life we tread,
Unseen the Danger, we escape the Dread;
But with Delight we thro' the Labyrinth range,
Confus'd we turn, and view each artful Change,
Bewilder'd thro' each wild Meander bend
Our wandering Steps, anxious to gain the End;
Unknown and intricate, we still pursue
A certain Path, uncertain of the Clew.
Like hoodwink'd Fools, perplex'd we grope our Way,
And during Life's short Course we blindly stray,
Puzzled in Mazes, and perplex'd with Fears,
Unknown alike both Heav'n and Earth appears;
'Till at the last, to banish our Surprise,
Grim Death unbinds the Napkin from our Eyes.
Then shall GAY's Truth and Wisdom stand confest,
And Death will shew us, Life was but a Jest.

R. F.

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.
AN EPIGRAM.

Nemo mortalium omnibus bonis sapit.

A Strologus prudens spectat dum sidera Caeli,
Heu! nimis attente, flumina in alta cadit:
Proh! demens! iterum cum spectes sidera, flumen
Aspice; tum spectes flumen et astra simul.

O.

Then equal Laws let Custom find,
Nor thus the Sex oppress;
More Freedom grant to Woman-kind,
Or give to Mankind less.

The BREED Changed.

BY ev'ry Bird and Beast of Prey
Our Chickens were convey'd away:
For Britain's huge high-crested Cocks,
That trembled at a Kite or Fox*,
Fat, heavy, lame-fed, ben-peck'd, tame,
Would not engage the Gallick Game;
Yet strutted if they up could pick,
By Chance, a strutting Neighbour's Chick.
How now! quoth BRUNSWICK great and good,
I like not much this Bara-door Brood:
For Safety of our Yard of Fowls,
We might as well depend on Owls.
How can the Dastards be so base?
I'll have the HAWK to mend the Race.
He said, and straight the HAWK he chose,
No Bird of Prey to aught but Fees:
On These he soon comes swooping down,
And wins the BRITISH Yard Renown;
Thence hopes to chase the Dungbill Breed,
That the OLD RACE of GAME may feed.

A RIDDLE.

NOR Wings, nor Feet, unto my Share have fell,
Yet I in Swiftnefs do the best excel.
Arms I have none, nor Weapons do I wear,
And yet I daily wound the Brave and Fair.
My Name is odious both to Friends and Foes,
Yet I'm admir'd by all the Belles and Beaux.
And when my Name's conceal'd I've many Friends,
The best Man fears me, and his Fault attends.
All wise Men hate me, as their common Foe,
Take C from me I keep you from the Snow.
Old Maids carafe me, for this World I hate,
As it hates them, so we receive our Fate.
From these short Hints, to tell my Name's your Task,
That well perform'd, I've nothing more to ask.

The BEAU: An EPIGRAM.

Miratur non sua.

AS Ovid sings, † a Beau of old admir'd
A Shade, and for the empty Form expir'd;
Love's God, relenting of his killing Pow'r,
Gave him the Life that animates a Flow'r.
Hence future Beaux, (so Love ordain'd) are made
Gay as a Flow'r, but empty as a Shade.

PRO-

* Not Capt. Fox.

† Narcissus.

PROLOGUE to TAMERLANE.

By a young Gentleman.

Behold once more our Eastern Heroe rise,
The brave, the just, the gen'rous, and the wise;
Unmatch'd in Arms th' imperial Leader stands,
And shakes th' avenging Steel o'er guilty Lands;
Where'er his Banners wave, no Equal's found,
With Conquest, Wealth, and matchless Glory crown'd:

For this the conscious Muse assum'd his Name,
To sing the great Nassau's immortal Fame;
Whose Patriot Soul no meaner Passion Ar'd,
Than what Britannia's Liberties inspir'd:
And now resumes the Muse her cheerful Song,
While all around the Sons of Freedom throng.
Indulgent Heav'n our ev'ry Want supplies;
See, Phoenix-like, a new Nassau arise;
A new Nassau whose future Deeds shall claim
An equal Place amidst the Sons of Fame,
While with each Blessing blooming Peace can bring,
Protecting Heav'n long guards great George our King,
Whose ev'ry Aim with great Nassau's shall tend
To one Pursuit, and Liberty its End:
Then 'midst the Realms whom slavish Chains confine,
Like ancient Greece, Britannia still shall shine,
With Freedom's Blessings, Peace and Plenty, crown'd,
While slavish Bonds involve the Nations round.

A brisk Country Parson's Answer to a beautiful young Lady, who sent him her Compliments on the Ten of Hearts.

Your Compliments, Lady, I pray you forbear,
Old English Service is much more sincere;
You sent me ten Hearts, the Tithe's only mine,
So give me one Heart, and burn t'other nine.

The LADIES ADVOCATE.

Lads may boast a handsome Feature,
A lively Wit, or sprightly Nature,
A blooming Cheek, or snowy Breast,
A ruby Lip, or slender Waist,
A sparkling Eye, or tempting Mein;
And something tempting tho' unseen:
These and a thousand Charms beside,
May yield the Sex a Fund for Pride;
But let them still their Glory place
In Nature's Bounty to their Face,
And never pierce beyond the Skin,
Nor seek Excuse for Pride within:
For Pride itself so loads their Brain,
That it can nought besides contain;
While Folly, Envy, Rage, and Lust
Hold Anarchy within their Breast.
The first and fairest that was made,
Soon exercised the Female Trade,
And Adam soon had cause to grieve
Both Envy, Rage, and Lust in Eve.
Her Love at first, how fierce it burn'd!
How soon her Love to Lust was turn'd!
By what? by Envy—Truth replies,
To see the Serpent grown so wise:
And then with Rage her Bosom heav'd,
To find herself so soon deceiv'd.

'Twas thus the Sex their Days began,
Their first Exploit—to ruin Man,
And teach them by that fatal Ruin
That Beauty makes them most undoing.
Their Charms a Bait, a Hook their Mind,
By Fate ordain'd to vex Mankind;
A gilded Pill whose glitt'ring Skin,
Conceals all Bitterness within.
Form'd in a Mold, so soft, so fine,
That Comet-like on Earth they shine;
Portending Evils where they move,
Like those who shew their Tails above.
Happy the Man whose Soul disdains,
To bend to Love's imperious Chains:
Blest with an adamant Heart,
To foil that too successful Dart:
Who can survey their poignant Charms,
Unhurt by Tyrant Love's Alarms;
Like the bold Eagle, he alone,
Can unmolested gaze the Sun.

Sometimes indulgent Heaven is kind,
And gives them Faces like their Mind;
Their Function then's to inspire with loathing,
The Wolf appears in proper Cloathing.
Thus tho', we're told in rhyming Tales,
The Devil full oft his Form conceals,
Yet oft, and happy for Mankind,
The cloven Foot betrays the Fiend.

Thus far Sir John in angry Mood,
Uncheck'd his spiteful Song pursu'd;
When thus expressing small Contentment,
A list'ning Youth 'gan shew's Resentment.

Sir John, I'll damn your lying Thesis,
Nor hear the Ladies torn to Pieces.
The Sex to gilded Pills compare!
You stumbled on the Truth I swear;
For while their outward Charms are seen,
Their Virtues lie conceal'd within.
You've been, I trow, but poorly us'd,
Been jilted twice, or twice refus'd;
From which, or some such doleful Tale,
You take occasion thus to rail;
Concluding from one faithless Dame,
That all the Female World's the same.

Some Wretches thus in evil Hour,
Can murmur 'gainst Almighty Pow'r,
Because, 't may be, their Crop sustains
Some Damage from untimely Rains;
And all Respect to Heav'n is lost,
If once, perhaps, the binding Frost
Retards the teeming Earth's Produce,
Or robs the purple Grape of Juice.

Woman by Heav'n created fair,
To sweeten Man and soothe his Care!
When e'er she fails t'afford him Bliss,
The Fault, be sure, is wholly his:
Abus'd, like other Blessings sent,
To give ungen'rous Man Content;
So one surpassing Strength obtains,
By which a shameful Death he gains:
While others, blest with lively Wit,
Bestow't to buckle sacred Writ.

But who untouch'd by gentle Love,
Can see the graceful Charmers move:
Can see them dress'd in all their Charms,
And see them free from Love's Alarms.
Some savage Breast by Truth unwarm'd,
For deep Deceits, and Murders form'd:
The Atheist so, the God denies,
Tho' seen in Earth, in Air, in Skies.

'Tis true our Parent Eve first err'd,
Yet be't in her Behalf averr'd,
A Miracle first made her fail,
But simple Love o'ercame the Male.

Behold, with sparkling Beauty crown'd!
Ten thousand sportive Loves around!
The dazzling Fair one sweep the Plain,
And graceful lead her festive Train:
Her Smiles ten thousand Joys diffuse,
Her Smiles the raptur'd Poets Muse!
Thus beaming Radiance half divine,
O'er Greenland Hills does Phæbus shine,
And each rejoicing Bosom cheer,
When absent half the tardy Year.
Yet—be the candid Truth confess'd;
Some Foibles mar that snowy Breast;
That Heav'n where Love should only dwell,
Too oft I've seen with Anger swell.
In them Love darting Eyes have lain,
Forbidding Scorn and cool Disdain.

Yet let not Man the Fair accuse,
In such Contention Man wou'd lose:
She pleads aloud, and sure she can—
How full of Faults—exalted Man!
What Place so pure but Vice gets in,
Heaven itself once harbour'd Sin.

A BALLAD on the taking of
BERGEN-OP-ZOOM

I.

Han't you heard of a Fortress, renown'd in Fame,
Possess'd by a Lady, Batavia by Name,

Who's the Pride of all Flanders for Beauty and Bloom,
What Place can compare with sweet Bergen-op-Zoom?

II.

When the Count first drew near, and with Pleasure
beheld
Her lovely fine Towers surveying the Scheld,
'Twas diverting to see how himself he did plume,
With the Thoughts of subduing sweet Bergen-op-
Zoom.

III.

Tho' strong by its Site, as by Nature befriended,
With Rav'lines, and Bastions, and Curtains defended,
He began his Approaches, yet stinted for Room,
In Hopes to be Master of Bergen-op-Zoom.

IV.

In vain her fair Out-works he oft did assail,
Tho' always repuls'd yet he scorn'd to turn Tail:
But his Onsets renewing, he still did presume
By Degrees to prevail o'er sweet Bergen-op-Zoom.

V.

If to me, fair Batavia, said he, you'll resign,
All Acts of Hostility I shall decline;
Tho' with Cannon and Mortar prepar'd I am come
To batter in Breach your lov'd Bergen-op-Zoom.

VI.

To this she replied, Brisk Soldier, forbear,
I never will buy a Cession so dear:
Her Maiden-head * she shall convey to her Tomb;
No Favour expect then from Bergen-op-Zoom.

VII.

Tho' so much renown'd for your Progress in War,
And taking Forts larger than mine is by far,
Do the worst that you may with your Cannon and Bomb,
You shall ne'er have the Keys of my Bergen-op-Zoom.

VIII.

When he found that Persuasions were used in vain,
He try'd if by Art he the Fortress could gain:
He said he'd retire, and shortly march home,
Nor think more of storming her Bergen-op-Zoom.

IX.

The Lady believ'd him, yet still kept her Eyes
Upon all his Motions, for Fear of Surprize:
Thus unactive, a while did his Vitals consume,
Impatient to enter her Bergen-op-Zoom.

X.

At length as one Morning the Walls he did scour,
He spy'd a small Sally-port open before,
When freight rushing forward, he quickly made
Room,
And thus got Possession of Bergen-op-Zoom.

XI.

The Lady surpriz'd, to call out did begin:
But, alas! 'twas too late when the Hero was in;
Who, ravish'd with Joy, cry'd, in rapturous Fame,
O! the lovely!—the charming!—sweet Ber-
gen-op-Zoom.

XII.

He erected his Standard the Rampart upon,
Yet she had the Courage to pull it thrice down;
And had she persisted, without Beat of Drum,
She might have recover'd her Bergen-op-Zoom.

XIII.

But such was her Fluster in that fatal Hour,
To make more Resistance she had not the Power:
While the Count of a Courtier the Air did assume,
And thus he address'd her in Bergen-op-Zoom.

XIV.

Fair Lady, said he, tho' by Art I have gain'd,
What perhaps from your Coyness I ne'er had obtain'd,
I shall always regard my Success as your Boon,
And be kind, for your Sake, to your Bergen-op-Zoom.

XV.

If you keep but your Word, Lady Batty reply'd,
To obey your good Pleasure shall still be my Pride:
Nor shall I henceforward repent of my Doom,
But freely surrender my Bergen-op-Zoom.

* This is a Term apply'd to Bergen by the Dutch,
on Account of her never having been taken before.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen, Sunderland, Oct. 16.

By inserting the following Song in your General Magazine, you'll oblige, Yours, &c.

J. S.

A S O N G.

Tune, Sweet are the Charms of her I love.

THE Face fair-featur'd, shines Delight,
The blooming Cheek, and sparkling Eye;
Beauty's full Orb affects our Sight,
As if some heav'nly Guest was nigh.
Pleas'd and surpris'd we gazing stand,
Nor can our eager Eyes command.

With silent Raptures struck we view
The finish'd Shape and graceful Mein;
The Voice melodious claims its Due,
And ravishes the like Esteem.
The Tongue mellifluous, Form divine,
To captivate Mankind combine.

But when Good-nature's winning Charms,
And white-rob'd Innocence appear,
My Breast no fading Beauty warms,
Secure my Heart is fix'd here.
Time soon the fairest Face consumes,
Whilst Virtue still immortal blooms.

But if the Splendours of the Face,
And all the Virtues of the Mind,
You would in one fair Female trace,
See! see! them all in MIRA join'd.
How blest were I, ye Powers divine,
Were but the lovely Charmes mine.

Wrote on a young Lady's Common Prayer Book, upon her resolving to die a Maid.

FLING this uselefs Book away,
And presume no more to pray;
Heav'n is just, and can bestow
Mercy on none, but such as Mercy show.
With a proud Heart, maliciously inclin'd
Not to increase, but to decrease Mankind;
In vain you vex the Gods with your Petition:
Without Repentance and sincere Contrition,
You're in a very reprobate Condition.

To ***** on his MARRIAGE.

HAIL wedded Friend! if thou canst hear,
Amid the deaf'ning Peals of Joy,
The Wish that's artless, but sincere,
Express'd in Terms that will not cloy.

May Providence thy Nuptials bless,
The most benignant Planet shine,
Crown all Endeavours with Success,
And make each Bosom-comfort thine.

May Health, and Peace, and Mirth, and Love,
Attend thy Steps thro' every Stage!
Affection heighten and improve,
And more confirmed grow by Age.

May Love produce its genuine Fruit,
Fair smiling Girls, and prattling Boys;
Such as yield Honour to the Root,
And quite compleat the Parent's Joys.

If there be Blessings unnam'd yet,
That to a happy Life belong;
May Heav'n supply what I forget,
And with this Wish I close my Song.

Witney, Oct. 10.

RITO.

VIRTUE; Or, WOMAN travestied.

Fancy'd Raptures may arise
From Woman's Wit, Woman's Eyes;
But to baffle human Woes,
Virtue, Virtue only knows.

You may have just Cause to smile,
And, like me, Life's Cares beguile;
All the Pangs the Heart endures,
Virtue, Virtue, Virtue cures.

Tell me not of empty Toys,
Feats of Love, or drunken Joys;
I have Pleasures more divine,
Virtue, Virtue, Virtue's mine.

Raptures more than Folly know,
More than Woman e'er bestows,
Flowing Bowls, and conquer'd Fields,
Virtue, Virtue, Virtue yields.

What to me are Female Arts,
Broken Vows, and faithless Hearts?
At these he ne'er pines or grieves
In whom Virtue, Virtue lives.

All Delights the Heart can know,
Joys that Vice can ne'er bestow,
Wealth of Worlds, and Crowns of Kings,
Virtue, Virtue, Virtue brings.

On reading Capt. FRANKLAND's Success in the Dragon.

LET Vassal Frenchmen with their Gascoon Airs,
Exalt each petty Captain to the Stars;
Their Tyrant idolize, because he's seen
A Town they've stole, or where their Camps have been:

Let *Voltaire* sing his Hero to the Skies,
All know his Note must to his Wages rise.
Let *France*, who can no real Heroes praise,
Create them, such as these, with hired Lays.
The gen'rous Muse disdainful golden Pow'r,
With Freedom's Wings uncircumscrib'd doth soar;
Ever in Freedom's Soil delights to reign,
Then may *Apollo's* Priest despise the Chain!

Shall *Gallick* Arms and Fraud my Praises have,

Whose View in conquer'ing is but to enslave?

Can I their Virtue and their Faith commend,

Who stab the Breast of their believing Friend?

Who fight in War unjust, great Heroes call,

Tho' they were *Marshall Saxe* and *Loewendahl*?

Or they, committing Crimes till now untold,

Who Subjects sell, and barter Blood for Gold?

Are these th' Effects of Heav'n-born Freedom? then

Are all those Princes, Heroes, virtuous Men.

Or shall I praise them for their Battles won,

When all their Force against one single Town,

Could not determine hapless *Bergen's* Fate,

Till golden Keys unlock'd th'unguarded Gate.

That, as the rest, did by Confusion fall,

Almighty Money batter'd ev'ry Wall.

If Heroes then must be both brave and free,

Regard the Heroes of the *British* Sea;

Where Worth with Honour, Freedom, Justice, join

To make the Hero in the *Briton* shine;

Britain's Imperial Flag without Controul,

Strikes Terror and Dismay from Pole to Pole.

Heroes the numbers on the Ocean more,

Than *France* can reckon on her Slave-born Shore:

Vernon, Boscawen, Anson, Warren, Brett,

Brown, Barnett, Denis, all Commanders great.

Grenville! thou'rt gone to lie in Fame's fair Breast,

Gay grows thy Glory, whilst thy Form's at Rest:

No costly Monument inhumes thy Bones,

One thou hast rais'd more lasting than of Stones.

What tho' thy Body's laid in Ocean's Womb,

The Ball, which took thy Life, built thee a Tomb.

Bless'd by th' immortal Gods is that brave Hand,

That fought and fell to save its native Land;

Thy Name shall all, both Friends and Foes revere,

Think *Grenville* is no more—and drop a Tear.

But *Frankland* lives! the Scourge of *France* and

Spain,

Their flaring Castles they defend in vain

Against his wide-mouth'd Cannon, which compels

Both *France* and *Spain* alike to swell their Sails:

He with his *Rose* the richest Prizes bore

(Destin'd for foreign Climes) to his own Shore:

Enrich'd the *British* Settlements with Gold,

Till the New World in Wealth surpass'd the Old:

Distressing in their Naval Trade our Foe,

Was striking at the Root, the deadliest Blow.

Could *France* say equal of her faithless King,
Lewis the blessed Saint, at least she'd sing.

The Hero's now in Arms, Oh *Gallia* fear!
None can redeem you when brave *Frankland's* near:
Gently he courted with his *Rose* to yield,
But, like a *Dragon*, now he'll force the Field,
Already hark! his fatal Cannons roar,
And shake the Basis of each hostile Shore.
See where the Lordly leads the abject Foe,
Four lofty Ships of War arrive in Tow;
Their Flags to every Breeze of Wind a Prey,
Themselves unwilling yield to *British* Sway.
View well their Strength, their Guns, their Iron

Side,
And doubly mann'd, their Country's vainer Pride;
With *Gallick* Gore their Decks, see Purple dy'd,
With *British* Balls yet sticking in their Side.
Behold three Merchant Ships in solemn State,
Fraught with *French* Wealth, unwilling share their Fate.

Go on, great Chief! protect thy native Land,
Thy wooden World, to this shall give Command;
With Justice wing'd, let *British* Cannon roar,
Forcing Obedience from each adverse Shore,
Thunder and Death at *Britain's* Foes be hurl'd,
And strike a Terror thro' the new-found World.

R A R A A V I S.

THE Great Good Man, whom Fortune does dis-
place,
May fall into *Distress*, but not *Disgrace*:
His sacred Honour no one dares profane;
He may be poor, but never can be mean;
Retains his Value with the *Wife* and *Good*,
And prostrate, is as Great as when he stood.
Thus ruin'd Temples do an *Awe* dispense;
They lose their Height, but keep their Reverence:
The pious Crowd the fallen Pile deplore,
And what they cannot raise they still adore.

On FRENCH FAITH.

ATTEND my Song, which I shall sing,
Twill fill you full of Wonder;
It is as like a whimsical Thing,
As stolen Goods like Plunder.

Here you behold much Complaisance,
And Protestations pretty;
And Speeches, a-la-mode de *France*,
That are less sound than witty.

Religion is much talk'd of here,
And *Bona Fide's* Glory;
Tho', in Effect, all is a Sneer,
A very idle Story.

A K—g is here, who thinks it Scorn
To act such Things as *Nero*;
And s—xe of honest Parents born,
A virtuous Christian Hero.

Here's L—nd—l, his second Self,
His very Like by Nature;
He follows Fame, as some do Pelf—
A sweet good-natur'd Creature!

His Meekness is of such a Vein,
It dwells on every Tongue, Sir;
The *Dutch* themselves cannot complain
That he has done them Wrong, Sir.

On the Modern PLAID-WEARERS.

FLY hence! be gone! to other Climes repair,
Scotia's bleak Mountains, and her frozen Air;
There act, ye motley Tribe, consistent Parts;
Join daring Arms to your rebellious Hearts.

Our Southern Traitors *Treason's* Self disgrace!
A strutting, blust'ring, abject, coward Race!
Nor *Jacs*, nor *Georgians*, *Scots* nor *English* true!
But Foam, and Froth,—a Ribband, Plaid or blue;
Such *Somethings*, *Notthings*, as the World ne'er

knew!

3 D

76

The Character of NADIR SHAH, THAMAS KULI-KAN.

THAMAS KULI-KAN, otherwise NADIR SHAH, Emperor of *Persia*, was a Native of that Country, and born in the Year 1688. His Birth was not so obscure as common Fame usually reported; for when the Fame of his great Achievements began to spread about the World, he was by Turns a Native of all Nations; and there did not so many Cities lay Claim to the Honour of *Homer's* Birth, as there were Nations contended for that of his. While he was in his Infancy his Father died, and left him under the Care of an Uncle, who by his Injustice, in violently defrauding his Nephew of his Birth-right, instilled into his Mind, perhaps, the first Principles of Usurpation.—His Guardian's Unkindness obliged him to try his Fortune in the Army, in which he at first entered in a Station that did not afford an Opportunity of displaying his Genius for Arms to Advantage: However, his great Abilities, tho' obscured by the Clouds which always overcast Men in a low Station, shot forth a glimmering Brightness enough to make him remarked by his chief Commander, who sent him upon several difficult Expeditions, that were the Means of his acquiring great Reputation; so that before he exceeded Thirty, the Soldiers esteemed him a consummate General. This swift Progress to Fame and Esteem were Obstacles in his Way to greater Preferment; for tho' they occasioned Admiration in those who were the proper Rewarders of Merit, they raised him up Enemies in those who were his Competitors for Glory. These Enemies prevailed, and he was obliged to give up his Commission, which was a General of a Brigade, or the Command of 1000 Men.

In this Condition, without Friends, without Money, displaced by the Force of Faction, and cheated by one who should have been the Instrument of producing him to the World with Advantage; What should he do!—His Mind would not let him submit to implore his Uncle's Assistance; he disdained to ask an Alms of him who subsisted on his own hereditary Possession. He therefore betook himself to the Mountains; and in the Character of Captain of about ten Banditti, which continually increased in Number and Boldness, he levied Contributions on all the Passengers and Travellers which came in his Way. At length becoming so formidable and dangerous that the Country was under a continual Alarm from his Oppressions, and the King's Affairs desperate, by being surrounded by his Enemies on all Sides, his Majesty promised him a Pardon if he would return from that Method of Life, and be reconciled with his Uncle.—He accepted the Pardon, and went to his Uncle in seeming Friendship: But before he had returned long, with the Contrivance and Assistance of his Troops, he put an End to his Uncle's Life, seized on his own Patrimony, and subdued those who were in Subjection to his Uncle; that is, those who were properly his own Subjects, for he was hereditary Governor of a certain District. The King, when he heard that *Thamas Kuli-Kan* had murder'd his Uncle, and violently taken all into his Possession, was very much displeased; but from the Necessity of his Affairs, and the Want of an able Commander, he was constrained to send for him, with a Design to make him a General. When *Thamas Kuli-Kan* came to the King, his Majesty reprimanded him for killing his Uncle, for which *Thamas* excused himself, by relating the cruel Usage and Injustice he had been treated with. The King knowing his own Exigency, and the other's Capacity as a General, and the Service he was capable of doing, forgave him, and put him in the second Command of his Army; from which *Thamas*, by a masterly Dissimulation, and a Desire of being at the Head of the Army, mounted, by undermining the Head Commander, to be Generalissimo in the Year 1728. From this Time he repelled the Enemies of *Persia*, and carried on his Conquests with surprizing Rapidity; till at last, finding his Ambition still growing with his Success, and incapable of Controul, he deposed

that Prince who had actually promoted him, and set the Crown of *Persia* upon the Head of a Prince, who was but an Infant, and the Son of the deposed King. This was only his first Step to take the Crown upon his own Head; for he never intended the young King for any thing else than a Piece of Mock Majesty, while he governed the Empire, and transacted every thing with as much Arbitrariness as if he was in immediate Possession of the Throne. The old King was kept all this while imprisoned in a remote Part of the Empire, and so finished his Life. After *Thamas* had contented himself by ruling without the kingly Title for some Time, he began to think the full Measure of his Ambition was incomplete, and having the same Means in his Hands that all Usurpers have employ'd, the Army on his Side, which he knew was a Power not to be controuled by the whole *Persian* State, he was proclaimed Emperor, and had the Crown solemnly settled upon him and his Heirs for ever.

Thus this Man rose to the Sovereign Dignity of *Persia*; and tho' it was by indirect Methods, perhaps it was with as great Abilities as ever any Mortal was possessed of.—He had a Readiness, and even Quickness of Thought, beyond what is to be conceived; a Memory that never forgot what was his Interest to remember; whether it was a Maxim or Rule that could be put in Practice for his Profit or Honour in any Time of Necessity, or the gratifying those who had been of eminent Services to him on any Occasion, or the punishing an open Enemy to his Government, which he always reckoned as an Advantage. No Man ever supported a Crown with more Affability, without diminishing his Regal Pomp and Dignity; yet no Prince was ever more severe to those who had offended him, and would never forgive any Man for a Crime that he had once determin'd to punish, and even had a Dislike to whoever interceded for such a Person. In the Field, he was wise, cautious, bold, and intrepid; but his Caution was never too slow, his Boldness never carried him too far, nor his Intrepidity into irreparable Danger; for he had such a Share of open-eyed Vigilance as served him to extricate himself upon all Occasions. These Qualities made him contrive justly, prosecute vigorously, and encounter Danger with a Courage, tempered with Wariness, that could hardly be distinguished from Fierceness; and as he was always a Rewarder, as well as Distinguisher of Merit, so his Officers always obeyed, and his Soldiers loved and adored him. He was as much as any Man could be a Detester of Idleness or Inactivity, and could not even endure it in a Son.

Religion was not much regarded by him, otherwise than as it served the Purpose of Government, which, in his Opinion, was not much; because, as he had the Rod in his own Hand, he was resolved to drive the People which Way he would; and not being dependant on any but himself for the Crown, he was resolved to manage it by his own Will, without any external Helps.

He loved Wine, in the Use of which he was moderate; but he loved Women immoderately: tho' neither engrossed more of his Time than Business would permit, and that was always suited to the Occasion.

As to his Person, it was of the largest Size, of a robust Make, but well proportioned; his Countenance comely, and improved into a greater Manliness by the Sun and Wind; his Eyes black and piercing; and his Voice so loud as to be heard at the Distance of 100 Yards, if he exalted it a little higher than in ordinary Conversation. What is very remarkable in this surprizing Person is, that whoever he admitted, of his Favourites, to drink a familiar Glass, as he often did, none durst ever shew the least Freedom, or discover the least Mark of having received such a Favour in publick; and he observed the same Exactness to them, which was a Part seemingly difficult for both Sides to perform with Nicety.

Some Years ago he put out the Eyes of his eldest * Son for

* Some say his Nephew, which is a Mistake.

attempting to destroy his Father to get Possession of the Crown; and it is thought that this has been the Cause of exasperating the second to the cruel Murder of his Father, in order to revenge his Brother's Loss of Sight: Or it may be, his not insisting a severer Punishment has proved fatal to him; for by not taking his Life he left him at Liberty to meditate Revenge, which it is likely he has effected by bringing his Brother to take Part in the Quarrel, and stirring him up to kill his Father.

This Man, who has reigned the Tyrant of one of the most powerful Empires on the Globe for twenty Years and upwards, was deprived of his Life by one, who was indebted to him for his Being. He was, when murdered, hardly sixty Years of Age; and of such a Constitution, that most People thought he might arrive at eighty, with less Decay of bodily Constitution than is commonly perceived at sixty in other Men.

S I R, To the A U T H O R, &c.

The following complicated Scene of Art and Treachery ought to be exposed to open View, to serve as a *Memento* for your Fair Readers, and teach them Caution in the Choice of the two most endearing Blessings in Life, a Friend in whom to confide, and a Partner in their Bed and Affections.—However romantick the Story may appear, it is Fact in all its Circumstances; and tho' an Occurrence in private Life, I doubt not but it will be thought interesting enough to move the Concern, and engage the Attention of the Publick.

MR —, a young Gentleman of some Fortune in the West of this Kingdom, having settled his Affections on a young Lady, (whose Name is —) and meeting with a mutual Return, could not be easy till Hymen had tied the endearing Knot, and the Church had made them each other's. But for fear of disobliging a rich Relation, on whom he had great Dependence, the Affair was managed with all the Privacy imaginable, and so remained a Secret to every Body but the Parties concerned. After a considerable Time spent in the Enjoyment of the Sweets of a gratified Passion, endeared by stolen Joys, a Lady of a large Fortune unluckily falling into their Company, and thinking Mr — single and disengaged, seem'd to give him some Encouragement to believe, she would not be averse to unite her Destiny to his. —, flatter'd with the Hopes of so advantageous a Match, mention'd the Affair to his Wife; and representing the Affluence in which they might live by the Help of his second Marriage, she came readily into his base Design, and consented to his betraying the innocent Virgin into an Engagement which they knew must be invalid both before God and Man. To compleat the Treachery, Miss — (for so I shall still call her) having insinuated herself into the new Mrs —'s Friendship, was invited to live with her as a Friend and Companion, and had thereby an Opportunity of sharing in her Husband, and all the other Advantages he had flatter'd her with from a Compliance and Accession to his Bigamy. Thus they lived undiscovered long enough to suffer two harmless Babes, which — had by his second Wife, to be one Day Sharers of the undeserved Shame and Disgrace, which Time and the Discovery would inevitably cast on the innocent Adultress their Mother. This Event was near at hand. Mr —, a Gentleman of a considerable Estate, as much deceived in Miss —'s Situation as the second Lady had been in Mr —'s, and believing her at her own Disposal, made his Addresses, and expressed the most honourable Intentions towards her; which she countenancing, the Match was so far advanced as to come to a Contract and Settlement and other previous Dispositions, when the jealous —, fired with the Thoughts of losing one of his Wives, resolved to go any Lengths rather than suffer them to proceed on that Footing. Accordingly he insinuated in Mr —'s Suspensions injurious to the Honour of his intended Spouse; and upon his attempting to vindicate her Character, and challenging —, Sword in Hand, to make

good his scandalous Reflections, he had the Impudence to boast to him of the Favours he himself had received from the Lady, but without mentioning a Word of his Marriage. —, big with the stinging Secret, could not help upbraiding Miss — with what he had heard; upon which, losing all Patience at —'s unparallel'd Audaciousness, she published their near Relation to one another, and the whole Secret of their prior Engagement. The Surprise and Astonishment of the deluded Mrs — at the News, can be sooner imagined than expressed. The Shame attending her melancholly Circumstances, the most violent conjugal Love she bore to a Betrayer, whom she can no longer call Husband, and the cruel Reflections of having cherished in her Bosom, one that was not only her Rival, but an Accessary to her Undoing, together with the Mother's Tenderness for the dear Fruits of so unhappy a Match, which, tho' born in Wedlock, are exposed to the undeserved Infamy of a spurious Issue, almost distract her. How far the Laws, or the highest Authority in the Land, can redress her, or provide for innocent Babes (who are not intitled to the Reversion of her Estate) I cannot tell; but sure so much Distress and uncommon Affliction deserves the Pity and Concern of all that have the least Share of Humanity,

An EFFECTUAL CURE for the present DISTEMPER among the CATTLE, and a PRESERVATIVE from their being INFECTED; with Directions how to manage them while under Cure: Taken from a Philosophical and Chymical Analysis of ANTIMONY, just published by an eminent Physician. Price 1 s.

THE *Crocus Metallorum*, or which is still better, the Liver of Antimony, is an invaluable Secret in the Murrain or Mortality of Cattle, being both a Preservative and curative Means: As a Preservative, it is given to an Ox in the Quantity of five Drachms; a Cow, three Drachms; a Calve or Sheep, one Drachm, amongst their Food; every ten Days a Dose, repeated eight Times successively: As a curative Means, the Dose is exhibited every 14 Days, also repeated eight Times. It far exceeds all other common Medicines for Cattle, prepared from Antimony, Sulphur, Salt petre, Roots, and Herbs.

This Medicine may perhaps seem a very unlikely one, to cure the Distemper it is recommended for, which seems to be the one that has proved so fatal to our Cattle; and those who look upon the *Crocus Metallorum* as a harsh Emetick, which it is well known to be to Mankind, may likely condemn its Use in all malignant and pestilential Diseases, such as this is among the Cattle. But, besides others, we are assured by Mr *Geoffroy*, one of the best Judges perhaps of these Matters, in two several Places of his *Materia Medica*, viz. p. 39 and 222, that this Medicine, as well as the still harsher *Liver of Antimony*, proves sudorifick and diaphoretick, instead of emetick, to Horses and Quadrupeds. If so, it is very likely they may be proper for the Disease our Author recommends them for; and will, 'tis hoped, effectually cure a Distemper that has hitherto baffled the Effects of all other Medicines. For it is well known that Sudorificks are of great Service in all contagious and malignant Fevers, like this; and where Antimony proves sudorifick, it promises to be both effectual and proper in such Cases, as it is not attended with the inflaming Qualities, the fatal Effects of common Sudorificks. In these brute Creatures these Preparations of Antimony may operate perhaps in the same Manner, as the diaphoretick Antimony and Stibium Nitratum do in Men, (but more powerfully without doubt) for whom they are daily used in such Cases. Besides, it is well known, how effectual Antimony, and its several Preparations, are in the Diseases of most Brute Creatures. It is esteemed, and daily used, by the Farriers, as a kind of Panacea for Horses: It cures those Obstructions of the Lungs that make them short-winded, heals their Scab and cutaneous Diseases, and helps very much to bring an emaciated Jade to good Plight again; which it seems to do by promoting the

the Discharges of the Skin, the Thing chiefly indicated in curing and preventing pestilential Diseases. Mr Geoffroy tells us, the Liver of Antimony may be given to Horses, for these Purposes, to the Quantity of two Ounces at a Time, for several Weeks together. But a smaller Dose, as an Ounce, or half an Ounce, repeated twice or thrice a Day, or oftner, as Occasion requires, seems to be sufficient for Cows, in their present Distemper; in which its Operation should be forwarded by Plenty of tepid Diluents, and warm Covering.

The SPEECH of his Excellency William Earl of Harrington to both Houses of Parliament at Dublin, Oct. 6, 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Am come from the King's Presence, by his Royal Command, to meet you here in Parliament: And I do it with so much the greater Satisfaction to myself, as I am honoured with the Commission of declaring the Continuance of his paternal Regard and Affection, to a dutiful and loyal People.

You, with the rest of the King's Subjects, have had long and abundant Proof, that the favourite and unvaried Maxim of his Majesty's Government, is to procure the Happiness of his Kingdoms. You cannot therefore doubt of his Majesty's Readiness to give the Royal Assent to such Laws, as shall tend to promote your real Interest, and to increase your present Prosperity.

Tho' so many Months have passed since the total Suppression of the late horrid Rebellion, I cannot yet think it too late to congratulate you upon it. The King saw with Pleasure the Zeal which you then showed for the Support of our happy Constitution, and your Indignation against that execrable Attempt to subvert it: And his Majesty depends upon your continuing constantly to exert the same good Conduct and Vigilance, which, under God, prevented the Communication of so dangerous an Infection to this Kingdom.

The Education of your poor Youth in the Protestant Charter Schools, will be, with the Blessing of God, a happy Expedient towards eradicating, without Violence, those destructive Principles to our Religion and civil Liberties, on which alone the Hopes of a Pretender, bred up in the Maxims of Slavery, as well as Popery, are or can be founded.

You may depend on my Zeal to protect and promote so useful an Institution; and to concur in every other proper Measure for the Preservation of your Domestic Tranquility, and for the Advancement of true Religion, Industry, Knowledge, and Virtue.

I need not exhort you to particular Attention to your Linnen Manufacture: You know the great Importance of it to this Nation: I only desire, that you will consider me as equally sensible of its Value, and equally inclined to promote its Progress and Success. And I hope you will soon find the beneficial Effects of the Act passed in the last Session of Parliament, in Great Britain, continuing the Bounties on the Exportation of British and Irish coarse Linnens.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

I have nothing in Command from his Majesty to ask, but the usual and necessary Supplies for the Support of the Establishment; and I have ordered the proper Officers to prepare the several Accounts and Estimates to be laid before you.

I have likewise given Directions, that an Account of the Sums, which have been taken up, and expended, upon the Purchase of Arms for the Use of the Militia of this Kingdom, and of Cannon towards the Defence and Security of the Harbour of Cork, be laid before you: And I believe you will be satisfied, that those Services have been performed with all possible Oeconomy.

With respect to the Harbour of Cork, some Difficulties having occurred as to the Ground fit for erecting of Batteries, the Execution of that useful Design has been hitherto retarded. But you may be assured, that I shall not fail to do every Thing in my Power towards the Completion of it.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I am persuaded we are met together with the same View and Intention of promoting his Majesty's Service, and the Happiness of his People. I do not press you to Unanimity, Temper and Dispatch in your Deliberations, because your former Behaviour shews, that you need no Exhortations of that Kind.

For myself, I cannot but desire, that you will repose some Confidence in me; but no farther, however, than you shall yourselves judge from my Conduct, that it is for your own Sakes, and for the Publick Good that I desire it.

S I R, To the A U T H O R, &c.

If the Under-written finds Room in your Work, I hope 'twill be of Service to the Publick, and therein answer the Intention of

Taunton,

Yours, &c.

Sept. 23. 1747.

R. H.

— Et doctrina benignitatis insidet lingue ejus.

Prov. capt. ult.

AS I have frequently made my Observations on the Behaviour of many married Women, how much they have acted the Termagant when their Husbands have gone astray, I cannot but censure their ill Conduct, bad Consequences being often the Result of it; and do therefore advise them to a quite different Temper; to be affable, kind, courteous, and condescending to their Husbands, that being the likeliest Means to mend the Matter when they do amiss, and at length to prove an effectual Cure. An Instance of this Sort in a Story (related to me, as Fact, by a Person of Credit) the concluding Part of which I here recommend as a shining Example, worthy of Imitation by both Sexes, is as follows:

One Farmer Potter, of the Parish of Bow, in Devonshire, (a Man much inclined to Sottishness) having occasion to sell a Yoke of Oxen, drove them to Crediton Fair, about six or seven Miles Distance; and meeting with a good Fair, agreeable Entertainment, and jovial Companions, he was mightily in his Element, and did not cry to go home; but tarried there some Weeks, singing the Songs of the Drunkard, until at last he was disposed to set out for Bow; and taking his Landlord with him, they soon arrived at the Farmer's House, where he expected to meet with a warm Reception from his Wife: But the good Woman (as you'll find in the Sequel) had formed a better Resolution. — Upon the Sight of his Wife, who came to the Door, he accosted her with a, So, Grace, I am returned; to whom she answered, I see you are, my Dear, you are very welcome: but, said he, I have brought another Man with me; quoth she, he is welcome too, for your Sake: But, my Love, said he, I have sold the Oxen; my Dear, reply'd she, you went to the Fair for that Purpose: but, said he, I've spent the Money; if you have, quoth she, 'twas no more than your own: But farther than that, said he, I have gone a Score to the Amount of near Forty Shillings, and here is my Landlord come for it; if so, said she, I'll go up Stairs and fetch it for him, which she immediately did; and after treating the Landlord with a Pitcher of Cyder, and a Pipe of Tobacco, in an amicable Manner, he took his Leave. — The Farmer being so charmed with the good Oeconomy of his Wife Grace, told her, with Tears in his Eyes, he would do so no more; and declared her his Darling, and the best of Women: And from thence lived temperate and happy with Dame Grace to the Day of his Death. But had she storm'd him in the Manner too many Women are wont to do on such Occasions, there is the greatest Probability in the World, he would have pursued his old vicious Course of Life, and brought down poor Dame Grace's grey Hairs with Sorrow to the Grave.

Some

Some Husbands, who, thro' want of Wit,
Spur on their own Declension,
Think it a Scandal to submit
To Female Reprehension.

But he that leads a shameful Life,
And still pursues his Error,
If happy in a prudent Wife,
With Patience ought to hear her :

For, tho' 'tis Woman's Sphere to mind
Their Children and their Houses ;
Yet spend-thrift Sots should think it kind
When counsel'd by their Spouses.

Not, that if a Man should run astray,
A Woman must be railing ;
For Scolding is an odious Way,
That seldom is prevailing.

Ill Words provoke and not reclaim ;
'Tis good Advice in Season,
That wins the Spend-thrift to his Dame,
And brings him to his Reason.

Men have their Failings, tho' they're wise,
It is, alas, too common ;
No Husband therefore should despise
Good Council from a Woman.

WARD'S Nup. D. Vol. 1.

A Method for preserving the Health of the SEAMEN in long Cruizes and Voyages.

AS the Strength and Defence of this Kingdom consists chiefly in a strong Fleet, well appointed and mann'd, our Sailors are as useful and necessary a Part of the Nation as any one Set of Men in it ; and consequently all due Methods should be taken to preserve their Health.

We have lost vast Numbers of them within these few Years, by terrible scorbutick Disorders ; owing to bad Provisions, bad Water, bad Beer, &c. the unavoidable Consequences of long Cruizes and Voyages. The Provisions naturally decay, tho' truly good when first served in ; the best Beef and Pork corrupts, the Water spoils, and the Beer (such as the Navy is supplied with) will not keep good very long : of course, the long and constant Use of such Provisions by Degrees taint the Juices of the Body, produce great Acrimony in the Blood, and dispose it daily more and more to a State of Putrefaction. These Effects will be considerably augmented by continually living in a moist salt Atmosphere, and breathing, for a great Part of the Time, the foul polluted Air between Decks. Constant Experience shews this to be the Case. A Ship's Company set out in high Health and Spirits ; in five or six Weeks, or sooner, some begin to drop down, more are daily added to the Number, till at last they fall sick by Dozens. I have known more than 1000 Men put ashore sick out of one single Squadron, after a three Months Cruise, the greater Part of them highly scorbutick ; besides no small Number that died in the Voyage. The Ship returns to its Port ; fresh Air, wholesome Liquor, fresh Provisions, especially proper Fruits and Herbage, soon purify the Blood and Juices of the Sick, and speedily restore their Health. The fresh Air, Provisions, Fruits, and Garden Stuff, the *English* and *Dutch* meet with at *St Helena*, and the Cape of *Good Hope*, are of the highest Advantage to them in their *East India* Voyages ; without which they always become extreme sickly.

Physicians well know that the most effectual Method of correcting an alcalescent Acrimony of the Blood, and of preventing the further Advances of Putrefaction in the Humours, is by vegetable and mineral Acids ; the former of which are much the safest, and may be given in Draughts, the others only by Drops.

That the State of the Blood in the common Sea Scurvy, is of this Nature, appears from the stinking Breath of the Sick, their rotten corroded Gums, high coloured foetid Urine, sordid Ulcers, black, blue, and brown Spots, and Eruptions, on the Skin, frequent feverish Heats, foul Tongues, bilious and bloody Dysenteries, which more or less always attend it. Now it is also well known, that a vegetable acescent Diet and Regimen, fresh Air, fresh Provisions, subacid and vinous Drinks, are its certain and speedy Cure, when not very far advanced. Apples, Oranges, and Lemons, alone, have been often known to do surprizing Things in the Cure of very deplorable scorbutick Cases, that arose from bad Provision, bad Water, &c. in long Voyages.

But what will cure, will prevent. If, therefore, such a Diet and Regimen can be used at Sea, it will prove a Kind of a continual Antidote to the Rank putrescent Qualities of the common Ship's Provisions, and correct, at least very much lessen, the ill Effects. And it is eventually found, that the Officers, who carry Wine, Cyder, Lemons, fresh Provisions, &c. are infinitely less affected with the Scurvy than the poor common Sailors, who are not so provided.

Is it practicable then to introduce such a general Regimen into the Navy ? I think it is, and from Reason and Experience, I recommend the following Methods :

Let all Ships that are to proceed on a long Cruise or Voyage, be supplied with a sufficient Quantity of sound generous Cyder ; the rougher, provided it is perfectly sound, the better. If Apples are found of such vast Service in this Scurvy, surely the Juice of them, when become a vinous Liquor, cannot but be very salutary ; and seems exceedingly well adapted as a common Drink, to correct, by its Acidity, the alcalescent putrefying Quality of bad, corrupt Provision. This Cyder should be at least three Months old before it is served in, and quite fine. If it be too new, and foul, it is apt to give severe Cholicks : It should be rack'd off once at least from its gross Lee, which will contribute to its becoming fine, and prevent it from growing roapy, in which State it is good for nothing. But if some of it should turn to Vinegar, which may frequently happen indeed, it will nevertheless be very serviceable in that State ; but it is found, when well managed, to keep good and sound even to the *Indies*. It should be always rack'd off into good sweet Butts, or Hogheads, when shipp'd, and it should be drawn off very fine. Cyder may be generally bought very cheap in this Country, seldom exceeding 20 or 30 s. per Hoghead, for what is really good, and sometimes much cheaper.

Every Sailor should have at least a Pint of Cyder a Day, besides Beer and Water. And I would also advise a frequent and free Use of Vinegar in the Seamen's Diet ; especially when the Provisions begin to grow rancid. Besides this, the Decks, &c. should be frequently washed, or sprinkled, with Vinegar, after having drawn the gross and foul Air out of the Ship by Dr *Hales's* Ventilators, or Mr *Sutton's* Contrivance, which should be done once at least every Day.

In autumnal Cruizes a Quantity of Apples might be also carried, which, when well chosen, and well put up in dry tight Casks, will keep very good for two or three Months. Even Lemons and Oranges wrap'd in Flannel (or something that will imbibe their exhaling Moisture) kept in close dry Vessels, and pretty cool, may be preserved a long while also ; they are sometimes vastly cheap, and would make a very useful Part of the Stores. If this is not so feasible, a Mixture of Lemon Juice and Rum (Shrub, as they call it) may be carried in any Quantity, as it will keep a long Time, and would prove infinitely more wholesome than the nasty fiery poisonous Spirits, which are dealt about so largely in the Navy and elsewhere. By the bye, nothing would more effectually correct the pernicious Qualities of these Spirits than Lemon Juice.

In the Case of stinking Water, Juice of Lemon, Elixir of Vitriol, or Vinegar, should be always mix'd with it ; which will

will render it much less unwholesome. The *Roman* Soldiers drank *Pofca* (*viz.* Water and Vinegar) for their common Drink, and found it very healthy and useful.

Elixir of Vitriol and Vinegar are already allowed to the Navy in large Quantities, and have been found greatly serviceable. And there was lately an Order issued for supplying the Ships of War with Cyder also, which I am morally certain will be of the highest Advantage, if properly and honestly managed. Indeed it hath already been actually found so in some few Men of War, and other Ships, where it hath been tried, even tho' in small Quantities. Let me add, that the Prize Wines, which are commonly low and thin, and very frequently spoil by keeping, might be distributed amongst the Sailors (especially in Want of Cyder) to a very good Purpose.

This indeed may be deemed a very expensive Project; but, where the Lives of so many brave and useful People are in the Case, I think the Cost should by no Means come into Competition with the Advantage that may be received from it. The *Romans* constantly carried with them Vinegar and Wine in their Fleets and Armies, and the common Soldier and common Sailor daily partook of both: Nay, they were at many other considerable Expences to preserve the Health of their Armies, &c. Now, if that glorious prudent People thought the Life of a *Roman* Soldier so valuable, and were at such Expence to preserve it, why should not we have as much Regard to that of a *British* Sailor, who is altogether as brave and as useful to the Commonwealth?

I cannot conclude without taking Notice, that the usual Method of impressing Seamen on their Return from long and tedious Voyages, void of Necessaries, chagrined at not seeing their Friends and Families, and most commonly in a bad State of Health, and not allowed Time and Opportunity to recover it, hath been the Bane of Thousands: And I could wish, for the Honour of the Nation, a Method of manning our Fleet could be found out more consistent with common Humanity and *British* Liberty.

Plymouth, Sept. 30. 1747.

A short Account of the Victory off La Hogue in 1692, being the Action that, in a great Measure, broke the Naval Power of France; with an Idea of the Rise and Growth of that Power in the Reign of Lewis XIV.

THE *French* King, whilst the King of *England* was war- ring abroad, took Measures to invade *England*; and to facilitate, as he supposed, the landing an Army from *Normandy* and *Britany*, set to Sea his whole Naval Force as early as possible, hoping to find us unprepared. He egregiously failed, however, in his Expectation: For *Adm. Ruffel* having got the greatest Part of our Royal Navy out of the Ports, stood Westward in Search of the Enemy: So that on the 19th of *May*, 1692, he got Sight of them, about six Leagues from *Barfleur*. The Enemy not concluding, by Advices they had to the contrary, that he was so strong, bore briskly down upon him, having the Weather Gage at *S. W. Tourville* being their Admiral, and engaged the Red Squadron about Eleven in the Morning: And the two Fleets, in all parts by Degrees, bearing in and engaging, the Fight continued with great Fury and Slaughter till about Three in the Afternoon, when the *French* being extremely batter'd and torn, and having so many Men slain that the Blood running out of their Scuppers discolour'd the Ocean, they faint-ed and began to fly. In a little Time, being much disorder'd, they towed and made all the Sail they could to their own Coast: But the Blue Squadron, pressing close after them, obliged them to another Engagement, which continued till about Ten that Evening, the *French* making almost all this while a running Fight: So that an entire Victory was gain'd, wherein some of the Enemy's Ships blew up, and others sunk.

Vice Admiral *Delaval*, getting under *Cape Derwick* with the

lesser Men of War and Fireships, run several of the *French* a-ground, and sent his armed Boats and Fireships to lay them a-board; which they did, notwithstanding the continual Fire, and other Resistance they made: And *Capt. Heath* laid aboard the *Rising Sun* of *France*, the most magnificent Ship the *French* King ever had in his Dominions. Whereupon, when the Sailors had taken out what they thought fit, it was set on Fire. This Ship carried 104 Brass Guns; and in it, as some have reported, the *French* King's Vanity wonderfully appeared; for in the great Cabin, gilded very finely, was carved the Effigies of that ambitious Prince, sitting on his Throne, and the Figures of many Kings and Princes in Chains at his Feet.

Capt. Green laid the *Conquerant* of 102 Guns on board, and burnt her, and another Ship of 80 Guns was laid aboard, and burnt by the armed Boats. *Adm. Ruffel* then sending *Sir George Rooke* into *La Hogue* Bay with light Frigates and armed Boats and Fireships, he burnt that Night six Men of War, and as many the next Morning; three of them being three decked Ships, mounting from 60 to 70 Guns, and one of 56 Guns was overfet and cast away. In other Places, several were destroyed; so that about 12 of their capital Men of War were burnt or sunk, with about 30 small Craft, Frigates and Transports; whilst Part of their Land Army, drawn to the Sea shore, in order to their Embarkment, had the *French* Fleet succeeded, were Lookers-on. *King James* was to have come over with this Army, in case the Fleet had prevailed; and, to pave his Way, he had just caused a Declaration to be dispersed among the Nobility here.

In this Engagement *Rear Admiral Carter*, who the *French* vainly supposed would revolt and join them with his Squadron, was killed by a Shot that took off his Leg. *Col. Hastings*, of the Marine Regiment, also fell; but not any other Officer of Distinction.

On this Occasion it is proper to take Notice, that in the Reign of *Henry IV.* there was not one Galley or Man of War in all the Ports of *France*. In the Reign of *Lewis XIII.* Cardinal *Richelieu* was the first who began to settle the Maritime Affairs, which yet he left but in a very indifferent Condition. *Lewis XIV.* especially after *Colbert* came into the Administration, spared no Costs to gather from the Neighbouring Countries as many able Seamen and good Officers as they could: Notwithstanding which his Naval Strength was for a considerable Time much inferior to the *English* and *Dutch*, till in the Year 1681 he gave such effectual Encouragement to the Seamen, that in the same Year 60,000 of them were register'd, of whom 20,000 were afterwards employed in his Majesty's Service, and the other 40,000 in Merchantmen. His next Care was to encourage the building of Men of War, for which Purpose *King Charles II.* weakly suffered him to be supplied with *English* Timber; to keep his Ports in such Condition, as to be able to contain a good Number of stout Ships; and to erect Magazines in convenient Places, with all Sorts of Naval Stores. In all these Particulars he succeeded so well, that, without reckoning 30 Gallies, which he always maintained in the *Mediterranean*, he had 100 Men of War of the Line of Battle, in the Year 1690, well equipp'd, and provided with every Thing.

But after the Sea-Fight above related, he was no longer so formidable on that Element; and the Ministers of *France* have ever since found, that the Revenues of their Kingdom, vast as they are, will not suffice to keep up a great Naval Power, at the same Time that they pursue their ambitious Views on the Continent.

Methods of restoring DROWN'D PERSONS to LIFE.

DETHARDINGIUS's Method of affording Relief to drown'd Persons, is highly rational, and promises fair for restoring them to Life, *viz.* 1. To place the Body drawn from the Water in a proper Posture and Situation. 2. To compress the Abdomen, at the same Time that Frictions are making on the

the Back. 3. To excite an Irritation in the Throat. And, 4. To make an Incision in the *Arteria Trachea*.

He orders drown'd People to be laid on their Backs, with their Bodies so declining, as that the Head may be lowest, and a strong Compression of the Abdomen to be made, from the Region of the Pubes, as far up as the Stomach. He adds, that it is expedient, both for the sake of the Frictions and the Compression, to rub the Hands with some Oil, proper to restore to the Fibres (rendered rigid by the Cold and Spasms) that Suppleness and pliant State, which is necessary to them, in order to perform the Motions of Respiration.

Pechlinus observes, that in *Sweden* it is customary to use Frictions on Persons taken out of the Water, and externally to apply hot and spirituous Remedies, in order to reanimate the internal Heat, and more effectually excite the Effervescence of the Blood. *Borelli*, in *Hist. Cent. 2 Obs. 11*. orders the Skin to be rendered red by Means of Frictions in a warm Bed. Mr *Joly*, a Physician of *Britany*, in the Observations inserted in the *Historical Journal* for November, 1743, advises Frictions before a large Fire with hot Cloths, with a View to restore the Person to Heat as soon as possible. *Detbardingius* orders these Frictions to be made from the Nape of the Neck down to the Buttocks, because the Heads of the Muscles subservient to Expiration, are attached to the Spine of the Back, and their Tendons to the Ribs; and because, in his Opinion, Friction facilitates the Action of these Muscles, especially when made with Oils, which contribute to restore the Pliancy of the Fibres.

Besides Frictions before a Fire, with hot Cloths soak'd in Oils or spirituous Liquors, are beneficial in another Respect, because the Spine of the Back is the Origin of a great Number of Nerves, and consequently of the various Motions perform'd in the Body. This cannot fail to put all the vital Springs in Action, by restoring Suppleness to the nervous and muscular Fibres, and Motion to the slow circulating, or even totally coagulated Juices.

The first Step taken by the *Swedens* is, according to *Pechlinus*, to wrap such Bodies up in warm Cloths. *Langoletti* also, in *Miscel. Nat. Curios. An. 6. Obs. 20*. informs us, that this Method is among them universally put in Practice, because they have learn'd from long Experience, that no drown'd Person recovers if he is left long expos'd to the free Air. Mr *Joly* is also of Opinion, that drown'd Persons should be left upon the Shore no longer than is necessary to pull off their Cloaths, which may be cut off for the Sake of Expedition; for, says he, a single Moment often determines between a State of Death or Life. In consequence of this Principle, he adopts the *Swedish* Practice; for, says he, when the drown'd Person's Cloaths are taken off, he is to be wrapt up in the warmest Coverings or Cloths which can be then had. Then he is to be conveyed to the nearest House, where, after Frictions before a warm Fire with hot Cloths, he is to be laid in a very warm Bed. Great Care is to be taken to apply to his Feet, the Inner-sides of his Thighs, his Houghs, and his Arm-pits, Flaggons full of boiling Water, wrapt up in Linen Cloths. For the same Purpose we may make Use of Bricks.

As the olfactory Nerves are of all others the most expos'd to the Action of Bodies, and have an intimate Connection with those subservient to the Motion of the Muscles destin'd for Respiration, it must of course be beneficial to irritate the Nerves of the Nose; so that what we call Sternutatories, or such Substances as excite Sneezing, produce happy Effects in restoring drown'd Persons to Life: Indian Marum or Euphorbium introduced into the Nose, or reduced into a Powder and blown up the Nostrils, will in all Probability produce salutary Effects, since, if they operate, they will excite a violent Expiration, sufficient to remove all those Obstacles which the Air finds to its free Discharge. Mr *Joly* warmly recommends this Practice, as also Injections of spirituous Liquors. Thus the Injection of Spirit of Sal Ammoniac into the Nostrils, operates more powerfully than holding volatile Sal Ammoniac to them. Perhaps Vinegar will stimulate yet more strongly, and with better Effect.

All those Authors who treat of the Measures proper for restoring drown'd Persons to Life, order a Vomiting to be excited, in order to procure a Discharge of the Water contain'd in the Stomach, after they are returned to Life.

According to *Pechlinus*, the *Swedens* attempt to restore the Lives of drown'd Persons by Means of Fomentations with anti-apoplectick Medicines; that is, such as are of an hot and spirituous Nature. *Borelli* in *Obs. 11. Cent. 2*. informs us, that he successfully used toasted Bread soak'd in warm Brandy, applied to the Region of the Heart, and frequently renewed. *Nymman* in *Tr. de Apoplexia, Cap. 44*. orders us to apply to the Nostrils of drown'd Persons, odoriferous Substances, and such as are capable of putting the Spirits in Motion, and restoring the Action of the Heart, and the Functions of the Brain. Of this kind are Penny-royal, Rue, and Lilly of the Valley soak'd in Vinegar.

As the genital Parts of both Sexes have a near and intimate Correspondence with the Heart, as is obvious from the Effects of Cordials applied to those Parts, in Syncope, Faintings, and other Affections of the Heart, to *Nymman*, in order to restore drown'd Persons to Life, orders these Parts to be fomented with warm Wine, in which Cinnamon, Cloves, Musk, and Baum have been boiled.

But if any Success is to be expected from these Remedies, it is principally when, by the Assistance of Frictions, the most volatile Parts of Spirituous Liquors are made to penetrate into the Mass of Fluids.

It is also certain from Experience, that one of the most efficacious Expedients for restoring drown'd Persons to Life, is speedy Venesection, especially in those Parts most proper for relieving the Head, as the Ankles, and Jugular Veins; for drown'd Persons, as well as those who are hanged, die of an Apoplexy of the sanguineous kind, and not for want of Respiration, or, as is commonly imagined, on account of a choking up of the Breast by Blood; for when such Persons are laid open, the Breast is found almost entirely void of Blood, and the Brain extremely enflamed; both which Phenomena are highly agreeable to the Laws of the Circulation.

These are the most common and approved Methods of restoring drown'd Persons to Life; but if they should happen to prove ineffectual, the last Resource is, what we commonly call *Bronchotomy*, or *Tracheotomy*; which consists in opening the *Trachea*, in order to procure a free Access of the Air to the Lungs.

If Persons drown'd, says *Heister*, are but just dead, their *Aspera Arteria* is to be open'd with all Expedition, either with an Incision-knife, or any other Instrument the Surgeon shall judge proper. Then it is expedient strongly to blow into the Orifice, either with the naked Mouth, or by Means of a common Pipe, the Shank of which is to be introduced into the Wound, while the Assistant blows into the Bole. The learned *Detbardingius* informs us, that by this Method, if speedily put in execution, Life returns to the suffocated Patient, with the injected Air, and that he is in a manner miraculously raised from the Dead. For this Reason the Operation should be perform'd with the greatest Haste and Expedition imaginable.

Mr *Sharp*, our Countryman, in his Surgery, assures us that this Operation is absolutely void of all Danger, and describes it in the following Manner.

Bronchotomy is performed, by making a longitudinal Incision thro' the Skin, three Quarters of an Inch long, between the third and fourth Ringlets of the *Trachea*, when the Operator has his own Choice of the Place; it is always advis'd to pinch up the Skin in this Operation, which however may be left to the Discretion of the Surgeon, who, when the Skin is cut thro', must make a small transverse Incision into the Wind-pipe, and immediately introduce a crooked *Canula*, near half an Inch long, of Silver or Lead, with a Couple of little Rings at the Top of it, thro' which a Ribband may be pass'd round the Neck, to keep it fixed in the Wound.

Upon

Upon the whole it appears beyond all Contradiction, that *Bronchotomy* is a safe Operation, and has been so often performed with Success, that no Surgeon has any Reason to hesitate in performing it, in Cases where particular Circumstances indicate its Propriety. For this Reason 'tis sufficiently obvious, that this Operation ought with all Expedition to be perform'd on drown'd Persons, many of whom have been happily restor'd to Life by this very Means. It is carefully to be observ'd, that this Expedient is far more efficacious than blowing into a Person's Mouth, as is confirm'd by the following Experiment made by *Becker*. This Physician hang'd a Dog, 'till no more Motion of his Heart was perceived, and having left him dead on the Ground for half a Quarter of an Hour, he, to no Purpose, blow'd Air into his Throat. Then he performed the Operation of *Bronchotomy*, and having thrice blown the Air into his Lungs, the Breast of the Dog began to elevate itself, and at the fifth Blast he moved his Feet. After this he was blooded in the Throat to give Vent to the Blood, and at last gave some howling Barks, but surviv'd the Accident for several Years. Now, as the Cause of Death is the same in drown'd as in hang'd Animals, why should not the same Means restore them both to Life.

A LETTER from the Bishop of CLOYNE to THOMAS PRIOR, Esq; concerning the Usefulness of TAR-WATER in the PLAGUE: Wherein also it is considered, whether TAR-WATER, prepared with the distilled Acid of Tar, should be preferred to that made in the common Way, by mixing Tar with Water, and stirring them together.

They provoked him to Anger with their own Inventions, and the Plague brake in upon them, *Psalm* cvi. 29.

AS the Plague now raging in *Barbary* hath in some Measure alarmed the Publick, I think it may not be amiss to contribute my Mite of Advice towards averting or lessening the present Danger; and, as Fear begets Caution, to possess my Countrymen with an Apprehension of this the greatest of all temporal Calamities, sufficient to put them on their Guard, and prepare them against the worst that can happen.

A learned Physician of our own observes, that the Plague does not visit these *Britannick* Islands oftner than once in thirty or forty Years; and it is now above twice that Time since we felt the Hand of the destroying Angel.

It is also the Opinion of Physicians, that the Infection cannot spread, except there is a suitable Disposition in the Air to receive it; the Signs of which are, wet Summers, Leaves and Fruits blasted, an unusual Quantity of Insects, epidemical Distempers among the Cattle, to which, I presume, may be added, long easterly Winds: All which Signs seem to have discovered themselves pretty plainly in the Course of this present Year.

Beside these natural Forerunners of a Plague or Pestilence in the Air, it is worth observing, that a Prognostick may be also made from the moral and religious Disposition of the Inhabitants. Certainly that the *digitus Dei*, the (*τὸ δεινόν* of *Hippocrates*) doth manifest itself in the Plague, was not only the Opinion of Mankind in general, but also in particular of the most eminent Physicians throughout all Ages down to our own.

Analogy and Probability prevail in Medicine: These are the proper Guides where Experience hath not gone before. I knew that Tar water was useful to prevent catching the Small-pox, and consequently that its Nature was contrary to the Taint or Venom producing that Distemper; and therefore I concluded, that it might be usefully applied to cure the same, tho' I never heard nor knew that it had been applied to that Purpose, and the Success answered my Hopes.

In like manner, having known the Virtue of Tar-water in preserving from epidemical Infection, I conceive in general it may be useful for the Cure of Distempers caused by such an

Infection. Besides, being very well assured that Tar-water was sovereign in the Cure of all sorts of Fevers, I think it not unreasonable to infer, that it may prove a successful Medicine for the Plague, altho' I had never known it used in that Distemper; forasmuch as the Plague, with all its Symptoms, may be considered as a Species of Fever, and hath been actually considered as such by *Hippocrates*, *Sydenham*, &c.

Having observed surprizing Effects of Tar-water in the most deplorable Cases, for Instance, Pleurisies, Small pox, spotted and erysipelalous Fevers, I am induced to entertain great Hopes of its Success in pestilential Fevers or Plagues; which are also confirmed, by its operating as a powerful Diaphoretick and Sudorifick, when given warm and in great Quantities. Add to this, that it frequently throws out Pustules and Ulcers, and is apt to terminate the worst of Fevers by an Eruption of Boils in various Parts of the Body; that it raises the Spirits, is a great Alexipharmacum and Cordial, and must therefore be of the greatest Use in malignant Cases.

In Cachexy, Scurvy, Gout, as well as in the Close of Fevers, I have often known Tar-water cause troublesome Eruptions or Boils (the very Method taken by Nature in casting forth the Venom of the Plague) to break out in the Surface of the Body, expelling the morbidick Humours, the Cause and Reliques of the Disease, to the signal Benefit of the Patients; except such who, being frightened at the Symptoms, have supposed the Tar-water to produce those Humours which it only drives out, and in consequence of such their groundless Suspicion, laid it aside, or perhaps took other Medicines to hinder its Effect, and thereby deprived themselves of the Benefit they might otherwise have received.

In the Plague are observed Headachs, Drowfiness, Anxiety, Vigils, sinking of Spirits, and Weakness; for all which Tar-water hath been found an effectual Remedy. Bloody Urine, and spitting Blood, which are also dangerous Symptoms observed in the Plague, have been often removed by the same Medicine; which, from numberless Experiments, I have found to be peculiarly fitted for purifying and strengthening the Blood, and for giving it a due Consistence, as well as a proper Motion.

In the Plague, Pleurisies are esteemed mortal Symptoms; and in the Cure of these, I never knew Tar water fail, if given warm in Bed, a Pint or more an Hour, tho' the Patient was neither bled nor blister'd. The Carbuncles and Spots which shew themselves in the Plague, are of a gangrenous Nature, tending to Mortification. And Gangrenes I have known effectually cured by copious drinking of Tar water.

An Erysipelas, which sheweth a Degree of Malignity nearest to the Plague, is easily cured by plentiful drinking of Tar-water. I knew a Person, who had been six Weeks ill of an Erysipelas, under the Care of a celebrated Physician; during which Time she struggled with many dangerous Symptoms, and hardly escaped with Life. This Person was a Year after seized again in the same Manner, and recover'd in a Week by the sole Use of Tar-water. Costiveness is reckon'd a very hopeful Prognostick in the Plague; and it is also a Symptom which often attends the drinking of Tar-water, when it throws out the Venom of a Distemper thorough the Skin.

Diseases of the same Season generally bear some Affinity to each other in their Nature and Cure; and it may not be improper on this Occasion to observe, that the reigning Distemper of the Black Cattle hath been often cured by Tar-water, and would (I am persuaded) have done much less Mischief, if the Practice had been general, to have given each distemper'd Beast three Gallons the first, two the second, and one the third Day, in warm Doses, (from a Pint to a Quart) and at equal Intervals.

Diemerbroeck recommends in the first Appearance of a Plague the Use of Sudorificks, putting the Patient to Bed, and covering him warm, till a copious Sweat be raised, the very Method I constantly follow in the Beginning of Fevers, using no other Medicine than Tar-water; which, after numberless Experi-

ments, I take to be the best Sudorifick that is known, inasmuch as it throws out the morbidick *Miasma*, without either heating the Patient or weakening him, the common Effects of other Sudorificks; whereas this, at the same Time that it allays the feverish Heat, proves a most salutary Cordial, giving great and lasting Spirits.

Upon the whole, I am sincerely persuaded, that for Cure of the Plague there cannot be a better Method followed, more general for Use, more easy in Practice, and more sure in Effect, than to cover the Patient warm in Bed, and to make him drink every Hour one Quart of warm Tar-water, of such Strength as his Stomach is able to bear; a Thing not so impracticable as it may seem at first Sight, since I have known much more drank in Fevers even by Children, and that eagerly and by Choice, the Distemper calling for Drink, and the Ease it gave encouraging to go on. This for the Cure; but I conceive that one Quart *per diem* may suffice for Prevention; especially if there be added an even Temper of Mind, and an exact Regimen, which are both highly useful against the Plague. For Carbuncles and Buboës I would recommend a Liniment of the Oil of Tar, or a Plaister of Pitch mixed with Tar; which last was used by the Vulgar in the Dutch Plague described by *Diemerbroeck*.

It has pleased divine Providence to visit us not long since, first with Famine, then with the Sword; and if it shall please the same good Providence yet further to visit us for our Sins, with the third and greatest of human Woes, this, by God's Blessing, is the Course I mean to take for myself and Family; and if generally practised, it would, I doubt not, (under God) save the Lives of many Thousands; whereof being persuaded in my own Mind, both from the many Trials I have made of Tar-water, and the best Judgment and Reasonings I could form thereupon, I think myself obliged to declare to the World what I am convinced of myself.

And I am the rather moved to this by the great Uncertainty and Disagreement among Physicians, in their Methods of treating the Plague. *Diemerbroeck*, for Instance, a Physician of great Experience in the Dutch Plague, that raged about eighty Years ago, dissuades by all Means from Bleeding in that Distemper. On the other hand, *Sydenham* recommends what the other disapproves. If we believe Dr *Sydenham*, the free Use of Wine, as a Preservative, hath thrown many into the Plague, who otherwise might have escaped. Dr *Willis*, on the contrary, avers, that he knew many, who being well fortified by Wine, freely entered among the Infected, without catching the Infection.

Bleeding cools, but at the same Time weakens Nature. Wine gives Spirits, but heats withal. They are both therefore to be suspected; whereas Tar-water cools without weakening, and gives Spirits without heating; a sure Indication of its sovereign Virtue in all inflammatory and malignant Cases; which is confirmed by such Numbers of Instances, that Matter of Fact keeps Pace (at least) with Reason and Argument in recommending this Medicine.

Plagues, as well as Fevers, are observed to be of different kinds; and it is observed of Fevers, that, as they change their Genius in different Seasons; so they must be treated differently, that very Method that succeeded in one Season often proving hurtful in another. Now it is very remarkable, that Tar-water has been known to vary its working, and wonderfully adapt itself to the particular Case of the Patient, a Thing I frequently have experienced.

Last Spring two Children, a Boy and a Girl, the former ten Years old, and the latter eight Years old, were seized with Fevers; the Boy had an Inflammation in his Breast. In less than two Hours they drank each about five Quarts of warm Tar-water, which wrought them very differently, the Girl as an Emetick, the Boy as a gentle Purge; but both alike immediately recovered, without the Use of any other Medicine: Of

this I was an Eye-witness; and I have found by frequent Experience, that the best Way is, to let this Medicine take its own Course, not hindered nor interrupted by any other Medicines; and this being observed, I never knew it to fail so much as once, in above a hundred Trials in all sorts of Fevers.

[To be continued.]

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

Gentlemen,

Durham, Oct. 1.

HERE has been for some Time publish'd at London, a small Pamphlet, with the following Title, *Proposals for Printing by Subscription, the Philosophical and Theological Works of the late truly Learned Mr HUTCHINSON; together with all his Manuscripts. In Twelve Volumes Octavo.* The Gentlemen who are willing to undertake the Care of this Edition, one of whom is Mr *Julius Bate*, Chaplain to the Earl of Harrington, have thought proper to give the Publick an Account of the general Design of the Author, in these Works; wherein as there is something surprizingly new and singular, I judged an Abstract would not be ungrateful to your Curious Readers: which, as briefly as I can, and without further Apology, is to this Purpose.

The Author, in his Books, takes upon him to prove, in a Manner hitherto unattempted, the Infallibility, Perfection, and Divine Authority of the Holy Scriptures; to rescue them from their apparent Repugnancy, as now translated, to the Establish'd Laws of Nature; and to shew, that, fairly construed, the true and genuine Sense of the Original *Hebrew* will be found fraught with a System of the most Accurate Philosophy. In order to this, he utterly rejects the *Pointing*, and other Critical Inventions of the Modern *Jews*, who by their egregious Trifling have misled the Christian World, and brought the Study of a Language, the most Ancient, and the most Perfect, into Disrepute even to a Proverb. He avers, that as the Creator of All Things must perfectly understand the Work of his own Hands; so the God of Truth could not speak of it but truly and intelligibly.

Hence it is, that the Scriptures no-where ascribe Motion to the Sun, or Fixedness to the Earth. The Word so generally rendered *Sol*, the Sun, is *SHeMoSH*, which denominates the Light that issues from the Solar Fire, and daily irradiates our Terrestrial Hemisphere; which is said to *rise*, and *set*; to *stay upon Gibeon*, and *upon Ahaz's Dial*; to *beat upon Jonah's Head*; to *rule the Day*, and *in the Day*; to *bring forth the precious Fruits*; and, to *run from one Extremity of the Heavens to the other*: It is compounded of *SHeM*, the Atoms of the Heavens, or Air; and *MOSH*, Receding. For the Sun, being an Orb of this Celestial Matter in the Action of Fire, sends forth continual Streams of Light on every Side, called always *Shemosh*; which does not in Effect diminish the Fiery Mass, for the Expence is balanced by the grosser Air at the Circumference (called in the Bible Idiom *Spirit* or Wind, and sometimes *Baal*) its pressing in to be melted at the Centre. From this mutual Opposition or Struggle, and these Fluxes of Matter outwards and inwards, there is formed a general *Expansion* (the Word we render Firmament) to whose Compressure and Force most prodigious Effects are attributed. To this Circulation, or Mechanism of the Heavens, or the Airs, (in *Hebrew* *SHeMIM*) and the Irradiation of the *Shemosh*, the Sacred Penmen ascribe the Motion of the Earth, rotative and progressive, or diurnal and annual.

For Instance, we translate *Psal. xcvi. 11.* "Let the Heavens rejoice, and let the Earth be glad;" not adverting to the Genius of the *Hebrew* Tongue, which is all taken from Material Objects and Actions, and thence transferred to those of the Mind; because we have no Ideas but what come in by our Senses: Our Translators have given the mental or secondary Meaning of the Words, (as in Abundance of other Cases) and neglected the natural and material Idea they are in this Place elegantly calculated to convey; literally thus, "Let the

E

Airs

"Airs (*ISMaHU*) irradiate; and so the Earth (*TeGaL*) will "revolve, or roll round." As the Motion or Circulation in the Blood and Fluids of the Body, caused by the same Agents that circulate the Earth, give the Sensation of Joy and Pleasure, the Words are carried from Matter to Spirit, and made to convey the Idea of *Rejoicing* and *Gladness*.

It is to the *Shemsh*, that God is said, *Psal.* xix. 4. to have fixed a *Tabernacle*, from whence it cometh forth beautiful and adorned as a *Bridegroom* out of his Chamber, and rejoiceth as a *Giant*, or one made strong, to run his Course. But the Scriptures speak in a different Manner of *HeReS*, the Solar Fire; thus *Job* ix. 7. "Who commandeth (*Heres*) the Sun, and (or that) "it riseth not," or springs not up; *ZaRaH*, to rise, spring upwards, or recede, being the Property of the *Shemsh*: *Heres* was ordained to remain in a Body, as a Fountain of that Light, or *Shemsh*, irradiating from it, and dispersed all around.

When the Scriptures speak of the Earth, it is the Fastness and Cohesion of its Parts which they declare shall endure to the End of the World, *LEOLaM*, *Eccl.* i. 4. and never be moved at any Time, *Psal.* xciii. 1. and civ. 5. no more to be torn asunder, or dissolved, as at the Deluge. Nay, the very Name of the Earth, *AReTZ*, expresses its progressive Motion; derived from *RUZZ*, to run. And the common Scripture Phraseology—*It turns Morning, Evening—our Days decline—in the Revolution of the Year*, all conspires to prove, that Time and Seasons were known to be measured by the Rotation, Progression, and Declination of the Earth; for which different Motions, the Hebrew used so many distinct and proper Words, as the Occasion required.

If it should be questioned, why our Translators, who were learned Men, saw not these Things, as well as this Author; let it be remembered, that the Philosophy of the Times had adapted the *Motion of the Sun*; and how far that did bias them, may appear from many of their marginal Readings, which shew the Original Words capable of Meanings they durst not give them in the Text. When the *Motion of the Earth* was recovered, taking the Translation as it stood, they fell to Work at the wrong End, and took great Pains to shew that the Scriptures meddled not with Philosophy, but was adapted to Vulgar Conceits and Appearances. Thus Complaisance to Philosophers has, in both Cases, proved fatal to the Sacred Writings.

Our Mosaick Naturalist proves at great Length, that the Revealed Philosophy was designed by the Almighty, as a special Cure for that Crime wherewith Mankind were so besotted in the Old Testament Times, worshipping the *Creature more than the Creator*; when the *Nations*, and Apostate *Israelites*, paid idolatrous Service to the Sun, Moon, Stars, and all the Host of Heavens, and to the false Gods *Baal*, *Moloch*, &c. which our Author shews to have been Representations of some of the Celestial Powers or Attributes. And hence, too, the many *Miracles* wrought to convince Infatuated Men, that they misplaced their Worship, and that *Jehovah*, the Invisible God, had those Powers under his Command: Particularly the constant, though marching Wonders in the Wilderness, when the Cloud and the Fire were supported in a preternatural Manner; the Text does not call them Pillars, as vulgarly understood, but each an *EMUD*, or *Support*; which Word being often applied to the Earth and the Heavens, many Misconceptions are imbibed, as if they stood fixed and were immovable, whereas it does by no Means imply any such thing.

But a main Design of this Revelation, (he says) was to represent to us the Being and Attributes of the Eternal *JeHoVaH ELaHIM*; and emblematically, as by *Reflection in a Glass*, (*1 Cor.* xiii. 12) to convey an Idea of that Essential Article of all True Religion, THE TRINITY. The Heaven, in its Three Conditions of *Fire*, *Light*, and *Spirit* or *Wind*, is a most expressive Emblem of the *Eternal Three*; wherein there is a perfect Unity of Substance, with a Threefold Distinction of Office or Condition, harmoniously conspiring to carry on the Univer-

sal Mechanism; hence called *SHeMIM*, the Names, Powers, Agents; and the Whole Work, when on the Sixth Day it came out of *Jehovah's* forming Hand, perfect and finished, was honoured with the Title *MaLaK*, the Material Legate, Angel, or Viceroy, the Substitute of the Most High. And now we may see the Meaning of that Sentence of *Plato*, as cited by *Cicero*, and from what Fountain derived: *Necesse est hunc Mundum, quem cernimus, Simulacrum esse Aeternum Alicujus Aeterni*. "It cannot but be that this World (or Machine) which is visible to us, should be a standing Type, or continual Representation, of Something Eternal."

To our Author's happy Penetration we owe the Recovery of the Figure of the *CHeRuBIM*, which *St Paul* calls, *Heb.* ix. 5. the *Cherubim of Glory*; and the Reason why they were placed in the *Holy of Holies*, the Representative Residence of the God of *Israel*. As the Fire, Light, Spirit, were Emblems of the Trinity; so in Hieroglyphicks, the first Method of conveying or continuing Knowledge, the *Bull* stood for the Fire at the Orb of the Sun, the *Lion* for the Light generated by and issuing from thence, and the *Eagle* for the Spirit or Air in Motion: And that these Animals were Sacred, each to the Natural Power it Symbolized, there is very good Proof from Authors Sacred and Profane. Their *Three Faces* joined in one Body, with the *Face of a Man* united to that of the *Lion*, the Animal Emblem of the *Lion of the Tribe of Judah*, made up that compound Figure, so carefully described by *Ezekiel* in his first and tenth Chapters, called the *Cherubim*; which Name in Hebrew signifies the Similitude, Representation, or Picture of the Great Ones; for *RaB* or *RuB*, whence derived, is the highest Epithet that Language affords, *Great* in Strength, Power, Wisdom, or in whatever can be termed Perfection.

If we consider the Place where the *Cherubims* were set, that they were framed out of the same Gold that covered the *Mercy-seat*, with their Eyes towards it; and that the Great Propitiation for Sins by Blood was annually made before their Faces, by the High Priest, the Representative of our Divine Intercessor, who alone, and upon that solemn Occasion only, attired in his *Mediatorial* Vestments, was permitted to enter the Sacred Apartment of their Residence—all bespeak this Figure of the highest Importance; inasmuch that it is stiled in Scripture, *The Faces of ELaHIM*, or the Presence of God, which it was emblematically: This is put beyond Dispute in the Epistle to the *Hebrews*, ix. 24. "Christ is not enter'd into the Holy Places made with Hands, the Antitypes of the True, but into Heaven itself, now to appear in the Presence of God for us;" where he is realizing what the High Priest only typified, in the Presence of the Consecrated Symbols; which were separated from the Eyes of all other Mortals by an Azure Veil, and the sacred Repository emphatically named *Sanctum Sanctorum*, the Holy Place of the Holy Ones.

In fine, he professes to be able to shew, that the Scriptures, however disguised and disfigured by the Translation, are written with the utmost Accuracy, Propriety, and Truth; that they contain a perfect System of Natural Philosophy, and, upon that grafted, a complete System of Theology, so far as Mankind is capable of receiving that sublime Knowledge; and unerring Rules for all Religious Service and Belief.

Through the whole of his Works, he attempts to determine the true Sense of a great many Words, used by *Moses* and the Prophets, in the Description of the Formation of the World, and the Preservation and Support of all the Operations that are carried on in it: He avers, that the Descriptions, by them given in these Words, contain a mechanical Account of all the Powers, and of the Operations carried on in and by this material System; and he insists, that all the Phenomena in Nature can be accounted for by the Principles laid down by them.

He has, moreover, traced to its Original the whole Pagan Mythology; and explained all the Rites and Ceremonies of the *Jewish Dispensation*. But here it may be proper to break off, with-

without enlarging this SPECIMEN: Let it suffice to say thus much of our Author, that he seems to pursue Truth with uncommon Ardour and Skill; and to have laid down for his Maxim, "Let the Scriptures be true, though all Men should be made Lyars." *I am, &c.*

PHILO-JUDÆUS.

A LETTER to the Duke of Newcastle, on the Danger arising from Popery and Disaffection; occasioned by the seizing of certain Papers in a Popish Chapel, in the Highlands of Scotland, during the Rebellion.

What has more immediately given Rise to the present Address to your Grace, is the Perusal of certain Papers, which were last Summer seized in the *Macdonalds* Country, by the *Argyleshire* Militia, in the following Manner.

"On June 8, 1746, Maj. Gen. Campbell sailing with the Bulk of his Forces from *Tobermorey* in the Isle of Mull, up *Loch Swinart*, the Country of the *Camerons* and other Rebels, he detached Capt. Duff, of his Majesty's Ship the *Terror*, and Capt. Fergusson of the *Furnace*, accompanied with several Tenders, to range and clear the Coast of the more westerly Continent and Isles, and to look for the Pretender's Son and other Rebel Chiefs; as also to receive from the common People their Arms and Ammunition. For the more effectual Execution of these important Services, the General reinforced them with a strong Detachment of Gen. Guise's, and a few of Gen. Johnson's Regiments of Foot, commanded by Capt. James Miller; together with two *Argyleshire* Companies, commanded by Capt. Dougal Campbell of *Achacrosan*, and Capt. Dougal Campbell of *Cruachan*. They accordingly proceeded to *Moydart* and *Arisaig*, where they found a great Quantity of Arms, and 40 Barrels of Powder, hid amongst the Rocks and Woods.

Having apprehended several of the Rebels in those Parts, they learned from them, that Lord Lovat, with his Servants, and a Guard of well armed and resolute Men, had retired into an Island in *Loch Morar*, a Fresh water Lake, 12 Miles in Length, and somewhat more than a Mile distant from the West-Sea Coast. In this pleasant little Island his Lordship lived with *Macdonald* of *Morar*, Proprietor of it, and his Brother *Bp Hugh Macdonald*, the Pope's Apostolical Vicar of Scotland; together with one Dr *Macdonald*, and several others of that rebellious Family. Here they deemed themselves perfectly secure, having for that End brought all the Boats on the Lake to their Island, never once suspecting the Possibility of his Majesty's Forces being able to bring any Boats from the Sea, over Land, into this Lake, to disturb their secure Retreat; but they soon found themselves wofully mistaken: For three hundred Men were quickly landed from the King's Ships on that Coast, under the Command of Capt. Fergusson, and the two Captains Campbell, beforenamed, with the regular Subalterns. These performed a most difficult and dangerous March of nine Miles, from *Arisaig* to *Loch Morar*, over inconceivably rugged Rocks, where oftentimes but one Man a-breast could clamber. Upon their Arrival at this Lake they immediately spread themselves opposite to this Isle, and in view of the Rebels thereon; who, concluding themselves quite free from Danger, fired on our People, at the same Time calling them by insulting and opprobrious Names, being near enough to be heard. This Exultation, however, was quickly at an End; for the King's Ships having sailed round to that Part of the Coast where their Boats had little more than a Mile to be carried over Land to the Lake, (the Brook that runs from the Lake into the Sea, near that Place, being too small for Navigation) the Rebels immediately lost all Courage, upon observing the Men of War's Boats moving over Land towards the Lake; and suddenly taking to their own Boats, they rowed up the Lake with the utmost Precipitation; insomuch that altho' the *Argyleshire* Men swiftly pursued on both Sides the Lake, and that our own Boats followed, as soon as they

could be got into the Lake, yet all the Rebel Gentry, *Macdonalds*, escaped into the Mountains, excepting the beforenamed Dr *Macdonald*, whom our People apprehended and brought back to the Island, together with the Boats of those Rebels. Here they found the beforenamed Bishop's House and Chapel, which the Sailors quickly gatted and demolished, merrily adorning themselves with the Spoils of the Chapel. In this Scramble a great many Books and Papers were tofs'd about and destroyed. One of the *Argyleshire* Gentlemen, however, happened to get into his Hands the few Papers which have occasioned this Address.

Upon examining the Prisoners 'twas concluded, that Lord Lovat's Lameness must have rendered it utterly impracticable for him to travel in so rugged a Country; and that therefore he must probably lie concealed in one or other of the numberless Caves at the upper End of this Lake, where the Boats had landed him. 'Twas therefore determined to make diligent Search every where thereabout. This Service was performed by Capt. Fergusson, and the other Officers and Men, with unwearied Diligence, for three Days and Nights; when at length Capt. Campbell, of *Achacrosan*, found that unhappy Lord lying upon two Feather Beds, not far from the Side of the Lake; to whom he surrendered and delivered up his Arms and strong Box. Hereupon his Lordship was put into one of our Boats, and rowed down the Lake; at the lower End of which our Sailors made a Run with him (as they termed it) over Land to the Sea-side, the Pipers all the while playing the Tune called *Lord Lovat's March*, with which his Lordship pretended to be pleased: And finally they carried him on board of Capt. Fergusson's Ship."

I shall next give your Grace and the Publick the Substance of the Papers found in the said Popish Chapel; which, tho' but few in Number, do exhibit a clear View of the Dangers arising from Popery every where, but more especially and peculiarly in the said North West Highlands; a Part of the Country, my Lord, which requires to be more narrowly look'd into than any other Part of Great Britain whatsoever; seeing from thence, viz. from the Country of the *Macdonalds*, *Camerons*, &c. all the Rebellions since the Revolution have been mainly supported; and in which the last Rebellion took its immediate Rise, as well as great Support. It is, my good Lord, amongst this worst of People, (many of whom are most cruel and barbarous Thieves and Murderers, as well as Traitors) that the Pretender to his Majesty's Crown may be truly said to have a standing Army, ever ready for his Service: And amongst these *Macdonalds*, more especially, will be found a great Body of relentless Foes to the Protestant Name. Here the Roman Vicar Apostolical, and his subordinate Tools the Missionaries, exercise their Functions almost as freely as if tolerated by Law, in spite of the unwearied Opposition they meet with from the legal and loyal Protestant Clergy and Schoolmasters; because amongst a Gentry and Commonalty devoted to their Cause, as the following Papers will evince. Upon all which I shall afterwards beg Leave to make some farther Remarks.

PAPERS found in a Popish Chapel in the Isle of Morar.

Nº I. Bishop Gordon's Mandate to the Popish Clergy and Laity in the Highlands, dated the 29th of October, 1731, viz.

"To all the Churchmen, and honourable Catholick Gentlemen in the Highlands of Scotland.

THE Universal Pastor of the Catholick Church, considering maturely that my advanced Years cannot allow me to serve you henceforth, as I have done for many Years, and that it will prove much for your Advantage, and that of all the Highland Countries in Scotland, to have a Bishop constantly to reside amongst you; has, in his great Wisdom and tender Love for you all, with the Consent, and at the Desire of our SOVEREIGN, order'd the most worthy Bearer, the most Reverend

Hugh Macdonald, to be consecrated Bishop, to serve among you, as your chief Pastor and Bishop. And his Holiness sending him as Bishop among you, appoints him also *Vicar Apostolical*, with singular Powers, to enable him to discharge this Office with the greater Honour and Authority: Enjoining you all to be ever obedient and submissive to this your most Reverend Bishop, who also specially represents the *Pope's* Person; and to execute all his Orders and Commands: Assuring that he will, with his supreme Authority, support this your most Reverend Bishop's Authority and Commands: Threatning, at the same Time, the most severe Censures against any such as were so wicked as to be disobedient or refractory. It belongs to me, of Duty, to intimate to you these most pious Intentions of his Holiness, which he has made known to me, that by honouring and obeying faithfully this your most Reverend Bishop, you may shew the more dutifully your Reverence and Respect to the *supreme Pastor*.

Your exemplary Obedience and Submission to this your most honourable Pastor, will be a most assured Means to draw upon you all continually the special and most plentiful Blessings of Heaven, and will ever prove a most singular Comfort to me, who served you so long, and still retain such a tender Love to you all in Christ."

Edinb. 29th
Oct. 1731.

Ja. Ep. Nicop. Vic.
Ap. in planis Scotiae.

This Paper is so plain, that scarce any farther Remarks are necessary, than just to observe, that the *Pretender*, whom the Bishop here calls their *Sovereign*, actually directs the Affairs of this Mission as a *Sovereign*, as far as his Holiness will permit any secular Sovereign to do: And that this is likewise undoubtedly the Case, in all other Parts of *Great Britain* and *Ireland*. And indeed it would be absurd to suppose any Papist, continuing consistently to be such, sincerely to acknowledge any other Sovereign. In this they are all absolutely uniform; and 'tis owing to our own Blindness with a Witness, if we cannot see that every Papist in these Kingdoms is alike invariably, tho' not alike explicitly, our determined, implacable Foes; either as we are Protestants, or as faithful Subjects of our legal *Protestant* King.

The next Paper I shall speak of, is too prolix to be exhibited entire; being Instructions from the Popish Clergy in the *Highlands*, to one of their Number whom they sent as their Agent to *Rome* in the Year 1735, accompanying also his Bishop thither.

Nº II. "Instructions for Mr *John Tyrie*, who with the Consent and Approbation of his Fellow Missionaries, in a Meeting held at the Isle of *Morar* in *Montanis*, on the 14th and following Days of *April*, 1735. was chosen by our most Reverend Bishop, *Hugh Macdonald*, Vicar General in *Montanis Scotiae*, to accompany him to the OLD TOWN, [*i. e.* *ROME*], in prosecution of the Affairs Spiritual and Temporal of our *Highland* Mission."

These Instructions consist of 21 Articles; many of which related purely to *Tyrie's* taking Care of his Bishop, both going and returning; and concerning their own particular and separate Interest, as *Highland* Missionaries, as contra-distinguished from the *Lowland* Mission, who have a distinct Bishop and Vicar General; which last Mission the *Highland* Missionaries thought to be more favoured at *Rome*, in point of Temporal Concerns, than they were. I shall therefore only exhibit such of the Articles of those Instructions as do more immediately relate to their Propagation of *Popery* and *Disaffection* in that Country, *viz.*

Art. 5. "The said Mr *John Tyrie* shall suggest to our most Reverend Vicar, while there [*i. e.* at *Rome*] the following Motives for obtaining Redress of our Difficulties, both Spiritual and Temporal.

That seeing we had no Subjects from *Paris* [*Scots*] College, for above 20 Years past; nor did the Superior thereof call for

Youths from our *Highlands*, for upwards of 15 Years past: Therefore, all possible Means shall be used with our Great Friend, [*i. e.* the Pretender] to concur with our most Reverend Vicar, in procuring such a Reformation of that House, as to render it more useful in Time to come to the *Highland* Mission. For effectuating of this, That it be represented to our said Great Friend, how all his best Friends here are interested in the Good of this Mission; and that the Increase of Catholics here will much advance his own Interest: That nothing will be more agreeable to them, than that the same House educate their Children, as it does those of the Low Country," [*of Scotland*].

Art. 7. "For obtaining what we desire, in this Point, from our Great Friend, 'tis order'd, that the Letters formerly sent by both Vicars Apostolical, and some of their Clergy then present, be presented to him, if they can be had; otherwise the Copies of the said Letters which are here."

Art. 8. "That the said Mr *John Tyrie* carry along with him a Copy of the Catechism reprinted with Additions; and mind our most Reverend Vicar to lay it before the Persons concerned there, to have their Judgment upon the same."

Art. 9. "For obtaining Assistance from the Propaganda, in our Wants; ——— That it be represented, that if we had necessary Charges, we could, under God, make considerable Conversions in the Country about us."

Art. 10. "That the Propaganda be informed of the Methods that the Enemies of the Truth fall on for extirpating it: Such as, the CHARITY-SCHOOLS, founded on purpose to entice and imbibe Youth with bad Principles [meaning the Schools under the Management of the incorporated Society in Scotland, for propagating Christian Knowledge.] The Yearly Pensions bestowed for maintaining Itinerant Preachers among our People. The erecting of new Parish Ministers in such Places where our Folks mostly prevail in Number; [The Established Church of Scotland, and the Nobility and Gentry of that Persuasion, have, since the Revolution, erected several such new Parishes in the disaffected and Popish Parts of that Country, which have proved of great Benefit.] and all these three Foundations are principally designed against our Highland Countries. Nor must it be forgot to represent, that the 1000 l. Sterling [annually allowed by King George] to Itinerant Ministers in the Highlands, is in a great Part employed in perverting Catholics by Bribery: That our Parts, generally speaking, have an Inclination to the Faith; all our Chief Heads of Families no-wise hindering their Followers. That all this be laid before our Great Friend, as a Motive to gain him over to our Interest."

Art. XI. "That our present Number of Labourers [*i. e.* Missionaries] being but eleven, and our Catholics so situated in these contiguous Isles and small Villages, that one Missionary can serve but very few tolerably well; we absolutely have Need of at least double the Number we have at present, with Subsistence for them. The Propaganda then must be supplicated to afford both the one and the other."

Art. XII. "That altho' both the Colleges [*i. e.* the Scots Colleges of *Rome* and *Paris*] were rendered as useful for our Purpose as they are capable of, yet still we should want many of the necessary Number of Missionaries. And even tho' we got two thirds of both Colleges, yet they would not be a Proportion to the Number of Catholics in the Highlands."

Art. XIII. "That our most Reverend Vicar, out of his Zeal for Religion, and for the Good of the Souls under his Care, has,

* The Committee of Cardinals at *Rome*, filed the Sacred Congregation, for the Propagation of the Catholic Faith in Heretical and Infidel Parts of the World.

† The 1000 l. per ann. for this excellent Purpose was begun by his late Majesty King George I. and is graciously continued by his present Majesty: But the above Accusation of perverting (as they term it) their Catholics by Bribery with that Money, is notoriously false; and is said here with no other View but to induce the Propaganda to grant them some such annual Allowance in their Disposal.

has, out of his small Funds, begun a Seminary in our Highlands: Therefore the Propaganda is to be supplicated to grant to our most Reverend Vicar, such charitable Assistance as shall render him capable to prosecute his most pious Design, without which he must necessarily drop it †."

I John Tyrie, do solemnly swear and vow, that I shall faithfully and diligently concur, by the Grace of God, with my worthy most Reverend Vicar Apostolical, in all his Affairs; and, with the like Fidelity and Diligence, shall discharge the Trust committed to me, by my Fellow Missionaries, according to the Tenor of their above signed Instructions given me. So help me God, and this his holy Gospel.

Joan. Tyrius Presb. in Mont. Scotiæ.

We Under-subscribers attest this to be a true genuine Copy of the Original.

Nile Macfie, John Macdonald,
Ja. Grant, Writer, Colin Campbell,
Æneas MacLachlan, John Tyrie.

N^o III. is a List of the Popish Missionaries in the Lowlands and Highlands of Scotland, as they stood Anno 1740, viz.

Alex. Drummond, Alex. Paterfon, — Hackett, Robert Gordon, Wm Shand, John Tyrie, John Godfman, George Gordon, Alex. Gordon, John Gordon, Geo. Duncan, Wm Duthie, Charles Crookshank, Wm Reid, Æneas MacLachlan, John Macdonald, Colin Campbell, Nile Macowie, James Leslie, Alex. Forester, James Grant, Fran. Macdonald, Wm Henderson, — O'Kelly, — O'Colgan. In all 25 Missionaries.

There are besides, three other Persons named as subservient to the Mission, to whom annual Payments were made that Year out of the Propaganda Fund, viz. Archibald Anderson, Mrs — Arbuthnot, and Alexander Smith of Fochabers.

Upon this List I shall only say, that it were much to be wished a like List could be produced of all the Missionaries in England, and particularly of those in and about London. It would then, I doubt, too plainly appear, that the Papists are a much more formidable Possè than is generally imagined, and that the Romish Priests, of one sort or other, in and within ten Miles of London, do (as mentioned in my former Letter) exceed 400 in Number.

N^o IV. is a further Proof of their great Industry for the promoting of their Cause: "It contains Articles of Agreement, dated the 1st of May 1742, betwixt the before named Bishop Macdonald, and his Brother John Macdonald; for the latter to

† From the continuing this Seminary Anno 1742, 'tis probable the Propaganda complied with their Request.

board and maintain five Boys, and a Master to teach them.' This Popish Seminary was to continue for five Years certain, and probably may be still in being, and farther prolong'd, unless speedy and effectual Means be used for clearing the Country of such poisonous Weeds.

N^o V. is a short Cypher, (found in the said Popish Chapel) which, tho' perhaps principally framed for the Advancement of the particular Interest of the Highland Mission at Rome with the Pope and Pretender; yet it shews how closely Treason against our State is connected with the very Being of those Popish Missions. It is directed thus: A Monsieur, Monsieur L'Abbe Stuart, Agent du Clerge D'Ecoffe, a Rome.

The CYPHER. Hamburg, stands for Rome; West, the Highlands; Amsterdam, Paris; Grisly's Shop, the Scots College at Paris; Hamburg Shop, the Scots College at Rome; Mr Cant, the Pope; the Change, the Propaganda; Mr Arthur, the King [i.e. the Pretender] Merchant, Cardinal; Physician, Bishop; Labourers, Clergy; Birly, Jesuite; Mr James Grant, Bishop Gordon; Grigson, Mr Gowreyer; Melwill, Mr Thomas; Mr Debrée, Mr Innes.

As every Step the Popish Missionaries take in these Kingdoms for the Advancement of their Cause, is directly contrary to many Acts of Parliament of both Nations, it is no Wonder they carry on much of their Correspondence by Cypher. I have lately had a Paper of this sort sent me from Scotland, which was found in another Popish Chapel last Year by an Officer of his Majesty's Army.

It is a circular Letter, dated Oct. 9. 1732, signed by six of the Missionaries, called Administrators, superscribed thus, "To the V. R. [very Reverend] the P. P. [Procurators] of the Clergy of Scotland. V. R. and D. B." (i.e. very Reverend and dear Brethren.) It contains little or nothing worth while to transcribe, being only Instructions for the Conduct of all the Missionaries with respect to the People, viz. Such as, "for their frequently visiting their People: Against the marrying of Persons when both Parties are Protestants: Against the baptizing of Bastards, whose Parents are both Protestants, &c." Signed by James Gregory, Alexander Paterfon, Colin Campbell, John Tyrie, Alexander Smith, and George James Gordon, Administrators.

Only in this Paper the like Cypher of Cant Names is used as the above exhibited one, viz. Labourers stand for Clergy or Missionaries; Amsterdam for Paris; Company stands for the Mission in general; Apprentice, for Novice or Student; Trade, for the whole Business of the Mission; Shop, stands for the Church; H. H. for the Pope, &c.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER

JOURNAL of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 29.

ON the 13th inst. Hagi Mahomet, the Grand Vizir, was suddenly deposed, and Abdulah Pascha has had the Seals delivered to him. The Porte is taking all necessary Precaution, by ordering a large Body of Janizaries, &c. to the Frontier of Persia, and large Quantities of Ammunition and Provision to Elzerium, that they may not be surprized in case the Treaty with the late Schach Nadir should not be observed by his Successor. By Advices from Aleppo of Aug. 7. we learn, that the Affairs in India were, in general, very favourable to the English, tho' Madras was still in the Hands of the French, who had razed it all to the Ground, except the Fortifications; and those, it was thought, would be destroyed before they quitted it. The Garrison of St David's, after having thrice repulsed a numerous Body of the French, marched and laid Siege to Pondicherry by Land, whilst Com. Griffin, with seven or eight Ships, blocked up the same by Sea.

Florence, Sept. 19. The French and Genoese Troops, lately detached from Genoa to Corsica, have attacked and routed the Malcontents before Bastia, and freed that Place, with the Loss of about 700 of them, and dispersed the rest.

Flushing, Sep. 30. We have, for about a Month past, had a free Trade with Sluys; but upon the 28th inst. there came an Order to that Place to stop all Vessels till farther Directions.

Rotterdam, Oct. 6. An Order came down this Morning from the Hague, not to grant any more Passes to the Vessels that were before allowed to carry Provisions to the Low Countries now possessed by the French.

Coni, Oct. 6. By our last Advices from the County of Nice, the French and Spaniards are in no small Distress there, the Var being swell'd by the Rain to that Degree, that it has carried away their Bridges on that River, and by that Means cut off their Communication with Provence, from whence they drew their Subsistances for their Army. Should the bad Weather continue, they would be reduced to the greatest Straits, which they are apprehensive of; and in order to prevent it, we hear are actually embarking all the Troops they possibly can at Villafranca, and sending them by Sea to Provence.

Head Quarters at Argentan, Oct. 9. Our Hussars have taken above 150 Prisoners; among them the Chevalier de Mezieres, a Major General, who was taken at St Tron; and says, that M. Saxe was very near being taken at the same Time.

Dresden, Oct. 18. Gen. Keith is arrived at Berlin. His Prussian Majesty has made him a General of Foot, and given him a Regiment of Infantry; and also a Salary of 15,000 Crowns per annum. 'Tis said that he is to go and command in Prussia immediately.

Extract of a Letter from the Fleet off Shaftingen, Sept. 30. Yesterday Morning, at Seven o'Clock, the French began to fire on Fort Frederick from two Batteries of three Guns each, of eighteen or twenty-four Pounders, which was continued all Day, and was returned from the Fort. Some Shots were fired in the Night, with a continual Fire of Small Arms, and only one Bomb. The French have a Kettle of six Mortars, which, 'tis believed, will be open'd this Night.

Hague, Oct. 3. The Council of War, that was appointed to examine into the Conduct of G. n. La Reque, has drawn up his Sentence, and laid it before the Prince of Orange; but it is not to be made publick, or even pronounced, till his Royal Highness gives his Consent to it.

Oct. 10. Last Saturday the Body of the Nobles proposed in the Assembly of Holland, that the Dignity of Stadtholder should be made hereditary in the Prince of Orange's Family; and that in case his Highness should die without Male Issue, it should then descend to his eldest Daughter, and to her Heirs Male. The Deputies sent this Proposition to their respective Cities, to receive Instructions thereupon. It has been proposed in the States of Guelderland, to take off the Restrictions contained in the Prince of Orange's Commission as Stadtholder of that Province, and to make a new one conformable to that of Holland. The States of Guelderland will also follow the Example of those of Overijssel, in taxing the Magistrates and Members of the Government 500 Florins each. The Prince of Orange set out Yesterday for the Army at Oudenbosch. Fort Frederick Henry has capitulated, the Garrison to be Prisoners of War. M. de Beaufibre, a Brigadier in the French Army, was taken Prisoner a few Days ago with several of his Men, by a French Officer; to whom the Prince of Orange has given the Command of a Free Company.

Oct. 13. The French did not take more than 60 Prisoners at Fort Frederick Henry, the commanding Officer having retreated to Lillo with the rest of his Garrison, when he found that his Post could be no longer maintained.

Oct. 17. On the 13th inst. Maj. Gen. Thierry, finding that Lillo could not be defended any longer, retired with his Garrison to Cruys Schans, leaving only an Officer and a few Men to capitulate. The French immediately formed their Attacks against this last Place; and Gen. Thierry surrendered himself Prisoner of War, with about 800 Men. The Tax of Two per Cent. is agreed to in the Provinces of Zealand, Utrecht, Frize, and Groningen. The Payment of this new Tax is begun in the Town of Leyden; and, from the Appearance there, it is imagined that the Sums that will be raised will greatly exceed the original Calculation. Letters from Paris say, that they had received Letters from Turkey of the 8th of September last, which mention, that the English, supported by the Indians, had blocked up Pondicherry by Land as well as by Sea, and that the said Place being in want of Provisions, there was Reason to apprehend it could not long hold out.

Oct. 20. The Prince of Orange returned to this Place the Day before Yesterday.

Oct. 27. Lt. Gen. Huske is to command in Gertrudenberg, and his Regiment, and Maj. Gen. Howard's, are put in the Garrison there; and he has the Inspection of that Garrison, as well as that of Hueliden, where the first Battalion of the Royals, and that of Wolfe, will be placed. The Town of Amsterdam have reported their Consent to the Office of Stadtholder in the Prince of Orange's Male Line; but their Proposal has not been admitted in the Assembly of Holland, and their Deputies are desired to procure fresh Instructions; and it is not doubted, but that they will, in the End, obtain such as will authorize them to conform entirely to the Proposition of the Nobles.

Nov. 3. By the Letters received this Day from Paris we hear, that on the 20th past, M. Belleisle, after having repulsed all the advanced Posts of Gen. Leutrum, forced him to raise the Blockade of the Castle of Ventimiglia, and to retire from Campo Rosso to Bordighera, leaving only a small Body of Troops in the Town of Ventimiglia to cover his Retreat.

From other PAPERS and LETTERS.

Leghorn, Sept. 22. The French have carried off from the Territory of Placentia above 800 Oxen and 1000 Sheep, besides large Contributions in Money; all which they have carried into the State of Genoa.

Naples, Sep. 26. We have received Advice here, that several considerable Earthquakes have been felt at Reggio in Calabria, at Scilla, and Messina. They continued from the 5th to the 9th inst. Many Houses were thrown down, but no one Person killed.

Oct. 3. The utmost Precautions are taken in all the Ports of this Kingdom, and in those of Sicily, to prevent the contagious Distemper being introduced here, which prevails in the Ports and Islands of the Levant.

Rome, Oct. 7. The new Pension that the Court of Spain has just assigned to the Chevalier de St George, is 14,600 Piafters upon the Bishopricks of Muzgo and Cordona. And we hear, that amongst other Things which the Chevalier offered to the Church of our Lady of Loretto, in the late Journey which he took there with Cardinal Stuart, was a Silver Bust, as big as the Life, representing his eldest Son.

Paris, Oct. 6. We are very much surpriz'd here at an Edict lately published, for levying four Sous extraordinary on all our Merchandize and Provisions, exclusive of the Duties that were imposed in 1730. This new Tax is to continue for nine Years; and, 'tis computed, will produce three Millions per annum; so that it will compose a Sum for borrowing twenty-seven Millions of Livres.

Oct. 27. The new Tax upon Provisions falls extremely hard upon the Poor; and a certain great Prince, who passes his Days in the Exercise of sincere Piety, quitted his Retreat a few Days ago, to lay before his Majesty what he apprehended his Ministers would conceal from him, the extreme Distress of his Subjects. The Archbishop of this Capital, moved by his Example, took the Liberty also to join his Remonstrances on the same Subject, and that with so much Warmth as to shed Tears while he was speaking. 'Tis said that his Majesty was much moved by these Applications, and some faint Hopes are conceived that the Edict will be recalled.

Hague, Oct. 27. We are informed that the States of Zealand, in their Resolution for rendering the Stadtholdership hereditary in the most Serene House of Orange, have, amongst others, fixed the following Points, viz.

That in case the Prince shall die without Issue Male, the Princess Royal his Consort shall exercise that Dignity during the Minority of the Princesses Caroline, under the Title of Governess; with Power to establish a Representative, who is to have a Seat in her Name in the Councils, and to perform the Functions of Admiral and Captain-General, provided he be of the reformed Religion, and neither King nor Elector; that the young Princess shall not marry without the Consent of the States, and that her Consort shall be also of the reformed Religion, and neither King nor Elector, &c.

Extract of a private Letter from Amsterdam, Oct. 11.

Mr Cibiquet has demanded Restitution of the Frigate which *Alm. Schuyver* carried into the Texel; but he is not like to obtain it. [See p. 257.]

Extract of a Letter from Geneva, Sept. 29.

By Letters from Lyons we have the most bitter Lamentations on the wretched Condition of the combined Army in the County of Nice, as to Want of Numbers, Sickness, and want of Provisions. The coarsest Bread sells at five Sols per lb. the most ordinary Meat at eight; Wine and other Necessaries in proportion. The Spanish Walloon Guards has lost 78 Men since the last Encampment, and the others lose 20 or 30 a-day, of a Flux, which rages also in the Southern Parts of France. There is an Account from the Frontiers of Dauphny, of a sharp Encounter between a free Company of Vaudois, who had penetrated ten Miles up into the Country, and a Party of 100 French and Spaniards. The Vaudois were worsted at first, and sustained some Loss both in killed and taken Prisoners; the latter of which were cruelly used, and afterwards hanged up by the Spaniards, with Labels on their Breasts, importing that they were not hanged up as common Enemies, but as heretick Dogs: But the Vaudois returning in the Night, surprized the whole Detachment; and, after totally routing them, repaid the Compliment on 17 Spanish Prisoners, whom they hanged up in their Companions Stead, with this Inscription on each of them, Not as Spaniards, but as Blood-thirsty Villains and Murderers.

Extract of a Letter from Rotterdam, Oct. 23.

The Loss of Bergen-op-Zoom is still the great Topick of Discourse, and every Day new Circumstances persuade us, that the Place fell into the Hands of the Enemy either thro' Negligence or Treachery. 'Tis said that three French Soldiers, upon the Promise of 15 Pistoles a-piece, first entered the Sally-port; who, at their Return, informed C. Lowendahl, that they had discovered none in the Works but a few Cannoneers. To be better informed, he sent in an Officer disguised as a Drum, upon some frivolous Pretence; who was suffered to wait an Hour in an Antichamber, jostling and talking with the People he found there; and, having received his Answer, was sent back that Evening. His Report of the State of the Garrison was contained in three Words, Merry and Careless. There was one Desbordes, an Engineer in the French Service, who deserted after the Battle of Lawfeldt, pretending to have been very ill used by C. Lowendahl, was raised to the Rank of a Major, and sent to Bergen-op-Zoom, where 'tis certain he was very diligent and alert; but 'tis thought he was too much used, for on a sudden he disappeared. No Pains were spared to overtake him, but they came too late.

He passed thro' Wergolen on Sept. 10, and was so imprudent as to show a Draught of the Place to an Officer in the Palatine Service; adding, that within three Days after his Arrival in the French Camp it would be taken.

Extract of a Letter from Middleburgh, in Zealand, Oct. 26.

All the Towns in this Province have given their Consent to the Proposition made by the Nobles for rendering the Dignity of Stadtholdership hereditary in the Family of Orange. The Regencies of the said Towns have likewise approved the Motives which gave first Rise to the Propositions, and which have been dispersed throughout the Provinces in the following Terms:

"That the Lords of the College of Nobles having deeply reflected on the Constitution of the Government of this Country, had found, by Experience of former Times, as well as by what had happened in their Days, that the Republic could not absolutely subsist, or be maintained, without a distinguished Chief at the Head of the Government; since every Time we have been deprived of such a Chief, our Country has been exposed to total Ruin, from which nothing but the Election of a Stadtholder could redeem it: That it has been under this happy Form of Government, and under the wise Conduct and Administration of Princes of the House of Orange and Nassau, that the Republic shone so resplendent, as to be not only respected, but sought after by the neighbouring Powers: That it was not the People's Affections for their Country, nor good Magistrates, zealous and mindful of the Publick Good, that were equal to the Task of surmounting the Dangers into which the Republic might fall without a Chief: That from them indeed, under the Influence of a supreme Director, the Government would be established on a better Foundation, than (humanly speaking) it could otherwise possibly be; and by rendering that Honour hereditary, Harmony would reign more, not only between his present Serene Highness and the Regents of the Republic, but amongst the Regents themselves; which was the only Method left to mend the Affairs of the State, and to render its Honour and Safety solid and durable, &c.

L O N D O N.

There are Letters from Constantinople of the 16th past, importing, that in the late Revolution in Persia, the French Consul at Ispahan was killed, for having persuaded the late Shach Nadir to make Peace with the Ottoman Porte; and that they had some Advice that the present reigning Prince of Persia had declared War against the Turks.

Our Accounts from Persia, as to the Death of Nadir Shach, differ; but that which is most circumstantial informs us, that he had taken a Resolution to rid himself of one of his Ministers, who having been informed of it, resolved to prevent him; and having prevailed by Promises and various Pre-
tences

tences on some of the Shach's Officers of his Household, and a few desperate Soldiers, he procured the latter to be let in by the former to the Bed-chamber of that Prince; who no sooner perceived the Danger he was in, than he endeavoured to put himself into a Posture of Defence. He is said to have killed several of the Assassins before he fell; but at last, oppressed by Numbers, and after receiving several mortal Wounds, he sunk upon the Floor; upon which they immediately seized and cut off his Head, which was exhibited the next Day to the People, who expressed universal Joy upon the Occasion.

It may be depended upon that there are authentick Advices from the East Indies, which contain the following Particulars, viz. that the Nabob, or the Mogul's Lord Lieutenant in the adjacent Countries, sent a General Officer with 5000 Men to the Relief of Fort St David's, who insisted, in the Name of the Mogul, upon their besieging Pondicherry; and he is actually before the Place by Land, in conjunction with the English, while Com Griffin, with eight Ships of the Line, blocks up the Place by Sea: And as the French have not above half that Number in India, there is great Reason to hope the next Advices will bring us the News of its being surrendered.

This is the only Place the French have in the East Indies of any Consequence; and if it can be reduced, it is highly probable that the Mogul will cause it to be demolished, and prevent their erecting any new Forts in his Dominions; which will not only distress, but also, on the Back of the many Mortifications they have already received, go very near destroying the whole of the French Commerce in that Part of the World; by which the Maritime Powers would be great Gainers.

By the Treaty lately concluded between the Courts of Stockholm and Berlin, they are reciprocally to guaranty each other's Dominions; in case either of them are attack'd, the other is to employ his good Offices for two Months, and then give actual Assistance, if requisite; and the Succour to be furnished by the King of Prussia, is to be 6000 Foot and 3000 Horse; and that by the King of Sweden, 4000 Foot and 2000 Horse; and his Prussian Majesty engages to assist in preserving the establish'd Succession in favour of the Prince Successor, and his Heirs. This Treaty is to continue for ten Years.

Two thirds of the Houses that were left at Bergen-op-Zoom, when it was surprized, have been since burnt to the Ground by an accidental Fire.

The Court of Spain, alarm'd at receiving Advice that some Vessels from Java had put on Shore, on the South Coast of New Spain, a Number of English and Dutch to carry on an illicit Trade, have made a warm Representation at the Hague of the great Damage it must occasion to Old Spain.

The Dutch are fitting out Privateers to cruise on the French Coast, on Supposition that War will soon be declared.

Oct. 1. was discharged out of Chester Jail, pursuant to an Order from the Secretaries of State, the following Rebel Prisoners, viz. Philip Saunderson, Hugh Macdonald, James Abernethy, John Cummins, Richard Arnold, Samuel Coullen, and Charles Sandiford.

Letters from Cork tell us, that the Dutch have recalled most of the Commissions they have given for buying up Beef, which has struck a great Damp to the Trade of that Place.

The great Mortality which has happened among the Cattle in Lincolnshire, may be attributed, in a great Measure, to a fatal Obstinacy of the People; who, when a Cow fell sick, would not suffer the sick Beast to be removed out of the Herd, nor the Herd from the sick Beast, for fear of carrying the Distemper about: so that whole Stocks were pent up to Destruction.

We hear from Bridport in Dorsetshire, that a large Whale was thrown ashore near that Place last Week, which measured 42 Feet in Length, its Tail 11 Feet in Breadth, and was, by Computation, supposed to weigh upwards of 12 Tons.

Oct. 13. being the Anniversary of Edward the Confessor, the Tombs were shut up in Westminster Abbey, by Order of the Dean and Chapter, to prevent the great Concourse of Roman Catholics, who always repair there on that Day; notwithstanding which several of them were kneeling all the Day at the Gates, and paying their Devotions to that Saint.

The California and Dobbs, two Ships sent out last Year to find a North West Passage thro' Hudson's Bay to India, are returned to the Port of London, without being able to accomplish their intended Discovery.

The Suffolk and Lyme Men of War, with a Fleet from Antigua under Convoy, met with a most violent Storm on Sept. 15. in Lat. 38, about 150 Leagues from Bermudas; in which the Lyme was overfet and sunk, and all her Crew perished except four, who saved themselves by a Hencoop.

The Parliament is to meet for the Dispatch of Business on Tuesday the 10th of November next.

Oct. 26. An Express arriv'd at the Admiralty Office with an Account of the Victory gain'd by Adm. Hawke over the French. [See p. 258.]

C——d——re Griffin's Letter to to the Vizir Nizam Mulmulock.

Excellent Sir,
The King of Great Britain, my Master, having sent me into these Seas with a Squadron of Ships of War, to protect the Trade of his Subjects by Sea, where I arrived a few Days ago, and, to my great Surprise, find Things in the greatest Confusion on Shore.

I shall not enter into a particular Detail of the Robberies, Cruelties, and Depredations committed on Shore, on the King my Master's Subjects, by that insolent perfidious Nation, the French, conniv'd at and abetted by those under your Excellency, (the Nabob of Arcot) whose Duty it was to have preserved the Peace of your Country, instead of selling the Interest of a Nation with whom you have had the strictest Friendship Time out of Mind; a Nation who has been the Means not only of enriching this Part of the Country in particular, but the whole Dominion of the Grand Mogul, and that to a People who are as remark-

able all over the World for encroaching upon and giving Disturbance and Disquiet to all near them; a People who are Strangers in your Country, in comparison of those who have been robbed by them of that most important Fortress and Factory at Madras; and now they are possessed of it, have neither Money nor Credit to carry on the Trade.

I next pray Leave to put you in Mind, that we only acted defensively on Shore, nor have ever taken any Advantage, where we have had the superior Power and Strength; which was owing entirely to the strict Regard we have to Neutrality, and Respect to the Peace and Quiet of your Country, and conformable to your repeated Orders. And now, Excellent Sir, I have laid this before you for your Information and Consideration, I must intreat you, in the Name of the King of Great Britain, my Royal Master, to call the Nabob to account for his past Transgressions, and interpose that Power to restore, as near as possible, in its original State, what has been so unjustly taken from us; or excuse me if I, for the future, do not pay that strict Regard to the Tranquillity of your Country which has been hitherto done, but with my whole collected Force, endeavour to take Satisfaction for the Robberies that have been committed; which, in all Probability, will make your Country a Scene of Blood, and prove the Destruction of your Trade for some Time to come; which will give infinite Uneasiness and Concern to me. I must now take my Leave of you, by assuring you, that I shall be proud of every Opportunity of improving Harmony and Friendship with you, conformable to the Instructions of the King, my Royal Master, and of demonstrating that I am, with perfect Regard and Esteem, &c.

N E W C A S T L E.

Oct. 5. Nicholas Fenwick, Esq; was chosen Mayor, William Watfon, Esq; Sheriff, and Capt. George Stephenson, one of the Common Council for this Corporation. The rest continue as last Year.

Oct. 6. George Drummond, Esq; was elected Lord Provost of Edinburgh, David Inglis, James Stuart, Alexander Kincaid, and James Milroy, Bailies, Thomas Allan, Dean of Guild, and James Grant, Treasurer.

We have it from very good Authority, that in Lincolnshire, towards the Fen Side of that Country, upwards of 16,200 Hides have been buried and allowed for since the Distemper first broke out amongst the Horned Cattle.

E D I N B U R G H.

Nov. 2. The Jury on the Trial of Provost Stewart gave in their Verdict, finding him, *non. con.* Not guilty; on which he was dismissed from the Bar.

BIRTHS. The Dutchess of Leeds, deliver'd of a Son and Heir, styled Marquis of Caermarthen. — The Wife of James Edwards, a Labourer of Button Bassett, Hampshire, of three Boys, healthful, christen'd George, Frederick, and William.

MARRIAGE. At Northampton, the Rev. Dr Tew, Rector of Bowden, in the County of Durham, to Mrs Palmer, a Widow Lady with a handsome Fortune, and possessed of every Qualification that can adorn the Fair Sex.

DEATHS. Capt. Anderson, Son of Sir Edmund Anderson, Bart. killed at Maestricht in a Duel with a Scots Officer. — Sept. 29, at London, Brigadier General Graham, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. — Oct. 3, at Newcastle, Mr Charles Atkinson, an eminent Merchant and Coal-fitter of that Town, universally and deservedly lamented. — Oct. 10, at Lambeth, the Right Reverend Father in God, Dr John Potter, Lord Archbishop of Canterbury, and Primate of all England. He left 90,000 l. mostly to his eldest Son, Thomas Potter, Esq; — Oct. 14. Mrs Atkinson of Wall's End, (Mother of the above Mr Atkinson) killed by a Fall from her Horse on the Shields Road. — At Lisbon, Cardinal Motta; Prime Minister of Portugal. — At London, Lieut. Gen. Gueft, who so bravely defended Edinburgh Castle at the Time of the late Rebellion. He was only Lieutenant Colonel of a Regiment of Foot. In his Address he was affable and genteel, his Capacity strong and extensive, his Generosity and Charity equal to both; which Numbers of his Acquaintance can witness. — On the 20th inst. at Newcastle, Mrs Sarah Creagh, Daughter of Sir William Creagh. Her Death is much lamented. — At Paris, Lord John Drummond, of a Fever, who, since the Death of his titled himself Duke of Perth. — At Aix la Chapelle, of a violent Fever, the Lady of the Earl of Crawford, one of the Sixteen Peers of Scotland. She was eldest Daughter of the Duke of Athole. — At Newcastle, Nov. 3. Mr John Pawson, an eminent Wine Merchant of that Place: A Gentleman of whom it may justly be said, that as no Man lived more generally esteemed, so none died more universally lamented.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL and MILITARY. Capt. Keppel, Son to the Earl of Albemarle, made Commander of the *Anson*, a new Ship of 60 Guns. — Capt. Hill, Commander of the *Soleil*, of 40 Guns. — Capt. Leslie, Commander of the *Vigilante*, of 74 Guns. — Capt. Elliot, Commander of the *New-warder*, of 80 Guns, newly launch'd. — Francis Drinkell, Esq; Mayor of Kendal. — Alderman James Graham, Mayor of Carlisle.

From the London Gazette. George Read, Archibald Hamilton, John Earl of Rothes, Richard Onslow, Henry Pulteney, Charles Howard, Philip Bragg, John Huske, Charles Frampton, Alex. Irwin, Richard St George, John Campbell, William Blakeney, Humphry Wind, James Oglethorpe, John Lord de la War, Charles Duke of Marlborough, John Earl of Crawford, George Churchill, Henry Skelton, John Johnston, Edward Wolfe, and John Wynyard, made Lieutenants General. — Thomas Bligh, Sir William Gooch, Bart. Charles Ainsand Powlett, Thomas Fowkes, George Lord Viscount Torrington, James Fleming, John Price, John Mordaunt, James Cholmondeley, and Henry de Draugues, Majors General. — John Laforey, Esq; First Major to the First Regiment of Foot Guards; and Alexander Dury, Esq; Second Major to the said Regiment. — Richard Field, Esq; Major to Lieutenant General Bragg's Regiment of Foot.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENT. The Rev. James Leslie, D. D. inducted to the Rectory of *Sedgefield*, in the County and Diocese of Durham, void by the Death of the late Mr Gamidge; a Place worth 1000 l. a-year.

D^o from the *London Gazette*. The Most Reverend Father in God Dr Thomas Herring, promoted to the Archbishopsrick of Canterbury.

BANKRUPTS. John Warren, of Covent Garden, Broker; Tho. Bonville, of Bedford, Maltster; Tho. Sheel, of Harwich, Anchor-smith; Wm Richardson, of E. Smithfield, Haberdasher; Francis Weston, of London, Mercer, John Bold, of ditto, Victualler.

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

Two large French Ships from Mississippi for Old France, taken, after a smart Engagement, by the Merlin Sloop of War; in which the Captain of the Merlin lost an Arm, and was otherwise so bruised that 'tis feared he cannot recover. Both Prizes are rich, and one of them had on board 30,000 l. in Specie.---A French Ship from Bourdeaux for Martinico, and a Dutch Ship from Marfeilles for Nantz, laden with Oil and Soap, carried into Guernsey by the Adventure Privateer.---The St James, Nelson, from Bourdeaux, brought into the Downs by the Culloden Privateer.---The famous Palankee of Martinico, and a Consort of Don Pedro, both taken by our Men of War.---A French Man of War, of 44 Guns, brought into Plymouth by the Dover Man of War.---A Snow laden with Sugar and Indigo, carried into New York by the Dragon and Greyhound Privateers.---A Ship from St Maloes for Nantz, sent into Lisbon.---A new French Privateer, who had been out but a few Days, and had not taken any Prize, carried into Antigua by a Privateer.---A Martinico Ship, carried into Antigua by the Dreadnought Man of War.---A Ship from the Canaries for Hamburg, with 80,000 Dollars on board, brought into Dover by the Prince of Orange Privateer.---A French Privateer, with 140 Men on board, taken by a Sloop of War, after a bloody Engagement.---The Providence of Belleisle, carried into Cork by the Sheerness Privateer.---A small Spanish Sloop, by the Fowey Man of War.---A French Ship from the West Indies, with 200 Hogheads of Sugar on board; another French Ship with 150 Tons of Brandy; both carried into Jersey by the Charming Nancy Privateer.---Two French Privateers, carried into St Kitt's by Com. Legge.---Several very rich Prizes, on the Spanish Main, carried into New England by the Advice Privateer, Capt. Harris.---Eleven Vessels for Genoa with Provisions.---The St Joseph and John, a Spanish Register Ship, from the Caraccas, last from the Havannah, having on board 60 or 80,000 Dollars, and a large Quantity of Cocoa, &c. carried into Gibraltar by the Privateers that bear the Name of the Royal Family.---The Triumph, Groshon, of 200 Tons and 18 Guns, laden with 250 Hogheads of white Sugar, 40 Tons of Cotton, Indigo, and other Goods, taken by the Revenge Privateer of New York.---Two neutral Ships, one from Bayonne, with 700 Hogheads of French Sugars, Coffee, Indigo, &c. for Hamburg, the other richly laden with bale Goods for France, brought into Plymouth by the Dreadnought and Prince of Orange Privateers.---A French Snow, from the Caraccas for Cadiz, worth 20,000 l. taken by Capt. Dunksley, in one of his Majesty's Ships. A Ship from Marfeilles to Martinico, richly laden, by the Enterprize Man of War.---The Gilderport, from Amsterdam, laden with Bale Goods, carried into Dover by the Eagle Privateer.---A Ship of 250 Tons, from Bourdeaux for Martinico, laden with Velvets, Cambricks, Linens, Silk, several Hogheads of dry Goods, 60 Tons of Wine, Soap, Candles, &c. also a Swedish Ship, with 280 Pipes of exceeding fine Brandy on board, French Property; both brought into Jersey by the Charming Nancy Privateer.---A Dutch Ship, from Nantz, for Hamburg, laden with Sugar, &c. brought into Dover by the Prince of Orange Privateer.---A Ship, valued at 30,000 l. taken on the Coast of Canada, trading with the Indians, by the Comet Bomb and the Spy Sloop.---A Ship brought into Plymouth by the Dreadnought Man of War, valued at 25,000 l.

D^o according to the *London Gazette*. The Latourterelle, a small Privateer belonging to Granville, of 14 Guns and 74 Men, brought into Kinsale by the Hampshire and Bridgewater Men of War.---A large Martinico Ship, laden with Sugar, &c. sent into Kinsale by the Tyger and Tygreys Privateers of Bristol.---The Grand Bayonne Privateer of Bilbao, of 24 Guns and 240 Men, brought into Dublin by the Tyger Privateer. She has reign'd since the Commencement of the Spanish War, and is computed to have taken about 120 Sail of English Ships.---Two French Ships for Turkey, laden with Cloth, value at 100,000 Dollars, carried into Leghorn by the Essex Man of War, Capt. Hughes.---The Terrible, Monarque, and Neptune, of 74 Guns and 686 Men each; the Trident and Fougeux, of 64 Guns and 650 Men each; and the Severne, of 50 Guns and 550 Men, all French Men of War, taken by Adm. Hawke's Squadron.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The Prince Frederick Packet Boat, from Flushing, carried into Ostend by two Privateers; but her Letters were thrown over-board.---The Bristol, Hudson, from Bristol for Jamaica; the Triton, Evans, from Jamaica for Bristol; and the Duke of Marlborough, Tucker, from Jamaica for London, all carried into the Havannah.---The Carpenter Brig, Green, for Lisbon from Philadelphia.---A Schooner, Norcut, from Virginia, and a Sloop from Rattan for S. Carolina, carried into St Augustine.---The Charles Schooner, Forrest, from Liverpool for Jamaica, carried into St Jago de Cuba by a Privateer; where they took out the Cargo and released the Ship.---The Jean, Goad, from Leogano for Jamaica, carried into Barracuta; but the Captain expects both Ship and Cargo to be released.---The Calenberg, Clark, from Hull for the Baltick, ranfomed for 350 l.---The Cleveland Pink, arriv'd at Hull, ranfomed.---The Parson, from Maryland for Cape Anne.---The Richardson, Poplar, from Virginia for London, carried into Granville.---The

Charles, Thompson, of Inverkeithing, carried into Dunkirk.---The Ship of Capt. Hodgson, for Jamaica, carried into Hispaniola.---The Prince Frederick, Murray, for the West Indies from Ireland, carried into Martinico.---The Brig of Capt. Prince, and the Ships of Capt. Bruce and Capt. Watts, all of Boston.---The Davis, for the West Indies from New England.---The Cumberland, Garrioch, from Aberdeen for Antigua, carried into Martinico.---The Patience, Brown, from Carolina for London.---The Anne, Sinnot, of Waterford, from Hamburg for Dublin, ranfomed for 360 l.---The Adrian, Miller, for Barbadoes from Barbica, carried into Martinico.---The Patience, Brown, for London from Carolina.---Eleven Ships, carried into the Havannah by the famous Don Pedro.---The Sally, Farrington, carried into St Augustine.---The Industry of Newcastle, Anderson, by a French Privateer, and ranfomed for 530 l.---The Success of Newcastle, Marshall, by a French Privateer, and ranfomed for 200 Guineas.---The Elizabeth of Inverkeithing, Sim, by a Calais Privateer, and ranfomed for 100 l. She also took the Sloop of Capt. Lowe, from Alemonth, and ranfomed her for 150 l.---The Happy Return, Barrow, from Lancaster for Barbadoes.---The Dispatch, Marriot, from London for Carolina.---The Three Sisters, Appleton, from Petersburg for Falmouth.---The Content, Sharp, from Lancaster, was chased on Shore at Barbadoes, and lost; but the Cargo will be saved.---The London, Dum resque, from Boston for Jamaica, carried into Leogone.---The Friends, Tuke, from Dublin for Barbadoes, and the Dispatch, from Antigua, carried into Martinico.---The Princess Amelia, Capt. Best, for Coast and Bay in the East Indies.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Sept. 22, to Oct. 22.

Christen'd	Males 775	} 1509	Buried	Males 1270	} 2707
	Fem. 734			Fem. 1437	

NEW BOOKS.

CONTROVERSY and DIVINITY.

THE Christian instructed, by the Author of the Gentleman instructed, 2 v. 8s. Rabbinical Literature. By the Rev. J. P. Stebelin, F. R. S. 6s.

POETRY.

The Lord's Lamentation, or Whittingdon's Defeat; being a Sequel to the Litchfield Squabble, 6 d.
Albumazar, a Comedy, as it is now acted at the Theatre Royal in Drury Lane; with the Prologue written by Mr Dryden, 1 s.
The Litchfield Squabble; a humorous poetical Narration, 1 s.
A Race for Canterbury, or Lambeth ho! a Poem, 6 d.
Covent Garden in Mourning; a mock Heroick Poem.
A Ballad on the taking of Bergen-op-Zoom, 6 d. [See p. 164.]
Food for the Mind; or, a musical Magazine of Songs, 6 d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A Treatise on Mining; being a Letter to W. Hobson, on Derbyshire Mines, By D. W. Linden, M. D. 1 s.
De Vera Phlebotomia Theoria sanguinis circulantis legibus innixa; Tentamina Physico-medica, a Rowland Jackson, M. D.
A Dissertation on Food and Discharges of human Bodies. By Bryan Robinson, M. D. 2 s. 6 d. sewed.
The Soldiers Vade Mecum, or the Method of curing Diseases, and preserving the Health of Soldiers. Translated from the Latin of L. A. Portius, illustrated with Cuts, 3 s.
The British Dispensatory; containing a Translation of the new London Pharmacopœia, and the Edinburgh Pharmacopœia, 2 s. 6 d.
A Vindication of the Memory of Mr Clubb, 6 d.
A complete System of Geography, in two large Folio Volumes. Containing a Description of all the Countries, Islands, Cities, chief Towns, Harbours, Lakes, and Rivers, Mountains, Mines, &c. in the known World, illustrated with 70 Maps, all new drawn and engraved, according to the latest Discoveries and Surveys. By E. Bowen, Geographer to his Majesty; making of themselves a complete Atlas.
The Life and Character of Moll King, late Mistress of King's Coffee-house, Covent Garden, 3 d.
Universal Spectator. By Henry Stoncastle, Esq; in 4 vols 12mo.
An Enquiry into the ancient and present State of Durham.
The whole Proceedings in the House of Peers, against Simon Lord Lovat, 10 s. 6 d.
A genuine Narrative of those impious Robbers of the Dead, the Sexton and Grave-digger of St Andrews, Holborn, 3 d.
A Scheme to secure and extend the Credit and Strength of the British Nation, by proportioning Taxes to Property, 1 s.
Priests gelded, or Popery at the last Gasps, 6 d.
Memoirs of the Most Christian Brute, 1 s. 6 d.
Human Physiognomy explain'd. By J. Parsons, M. D. 2 s. 6 d.
Alexis, the worthy Unfortunate, 1 s. 6 d.
Two Letters from Bishop Berkeley to Thomas Prior, Esq; and Dr Hales, 6 d. [See p. 272.]

PRINTS.

A Sight of the hanging Bout at Litchfield, 6 d. plain, 1 s. colour'd.
Twelve Prints, called Industry and Idleness; showing the Advantages attending the former, and the miserable Effects of the latter, in the different Fortunes of two Apprentices. Engraved by Hogarth, 12 s.
A new Print of the Rowing Match to Lambeth, 6 d. plain, 1 s. colour'd.
A true Portraiture of Moll King, in her clean Linnen, 6 d. 1 s. colour'd.

of
c-
ts,
ad,
to
ne,
-
-
in-
ied
nch
by
In-
al's
ol.
Of-
on,
was
The
The
rom
for

22.

27

84.

the

and;

line,

anna

Rhin-

oring

ill-

arm-

a De-

Lake,

with po

es and

vious

se, Co-

to s. 6 d.

tion and

Nation

es, 6 d.

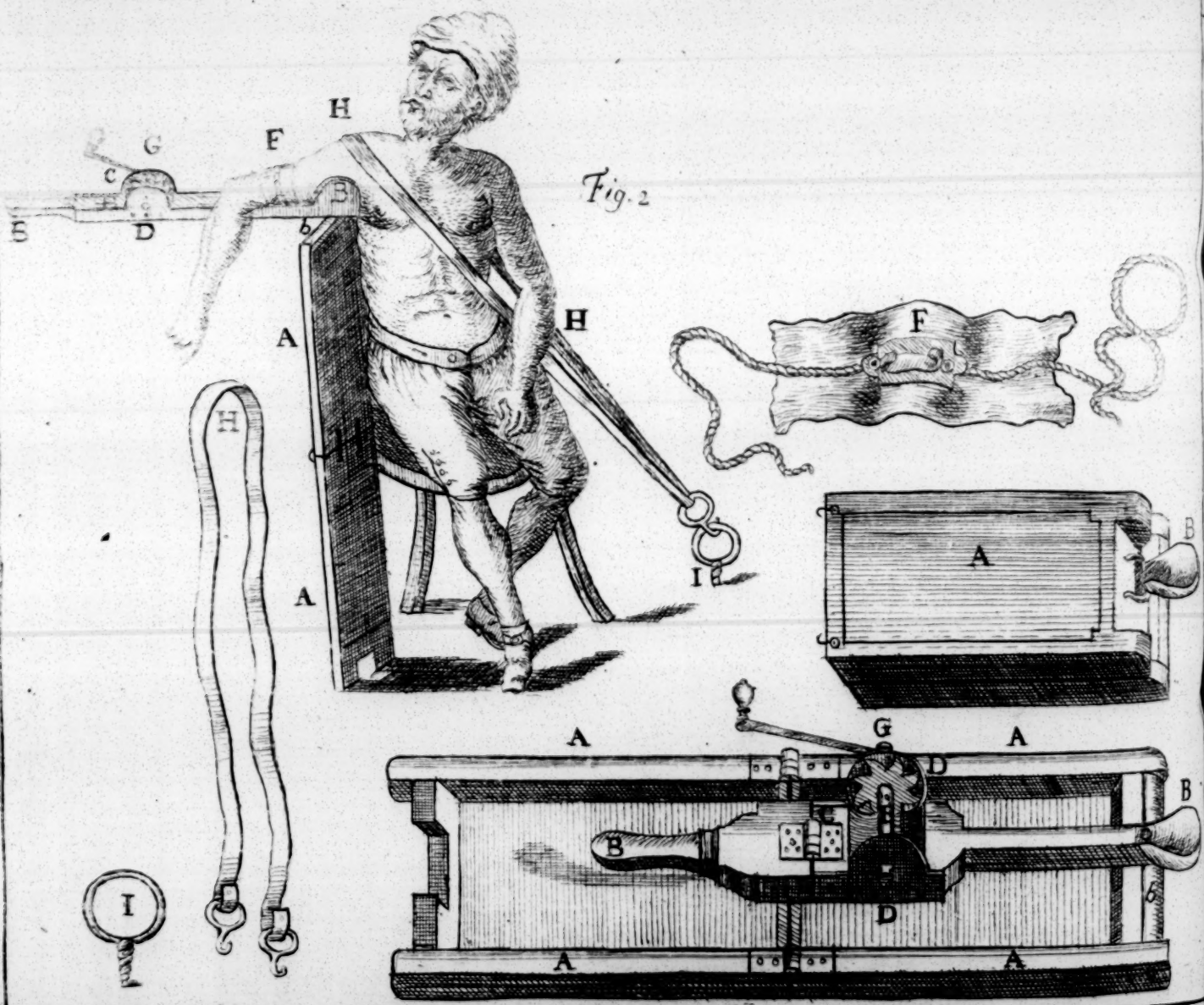
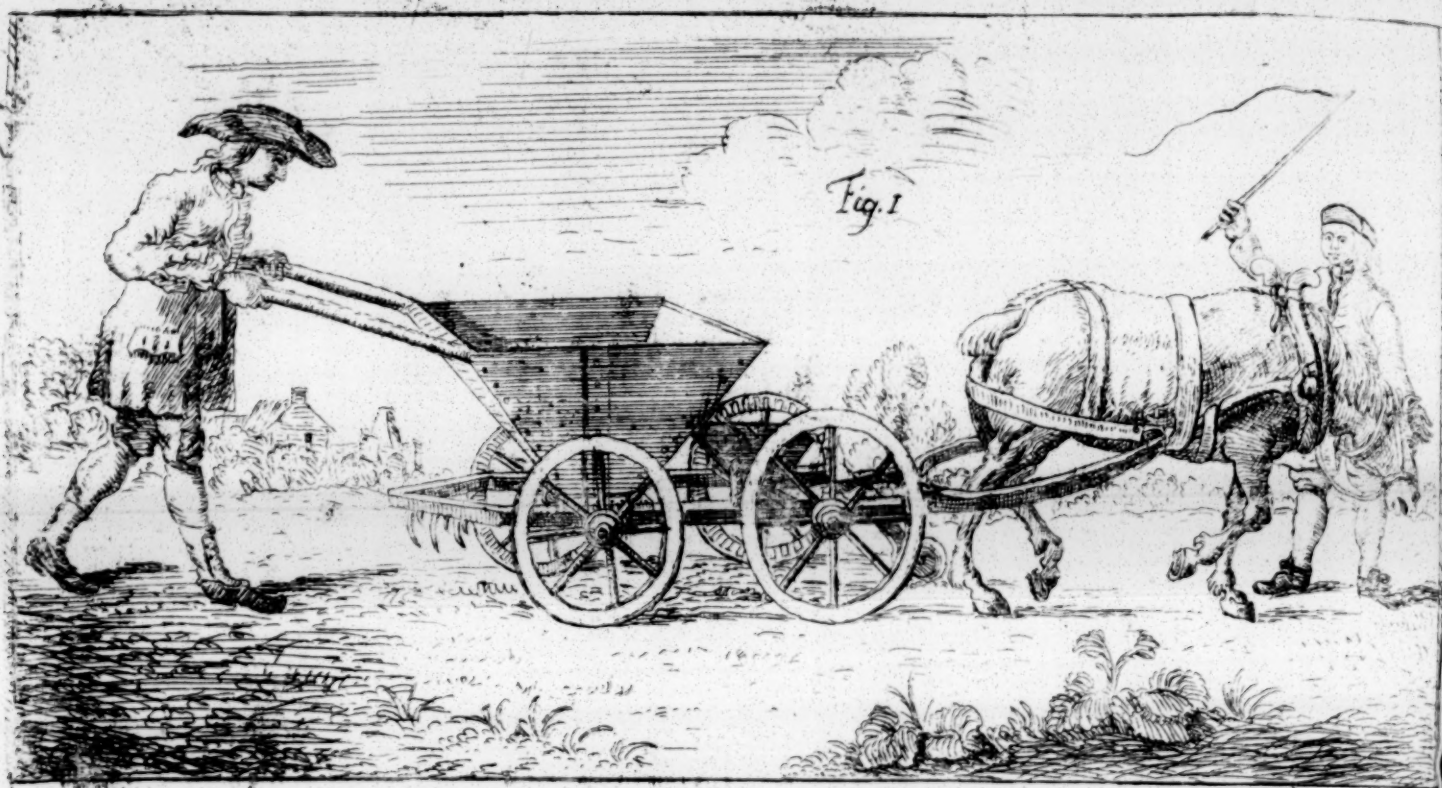
attend-

ent Ex-

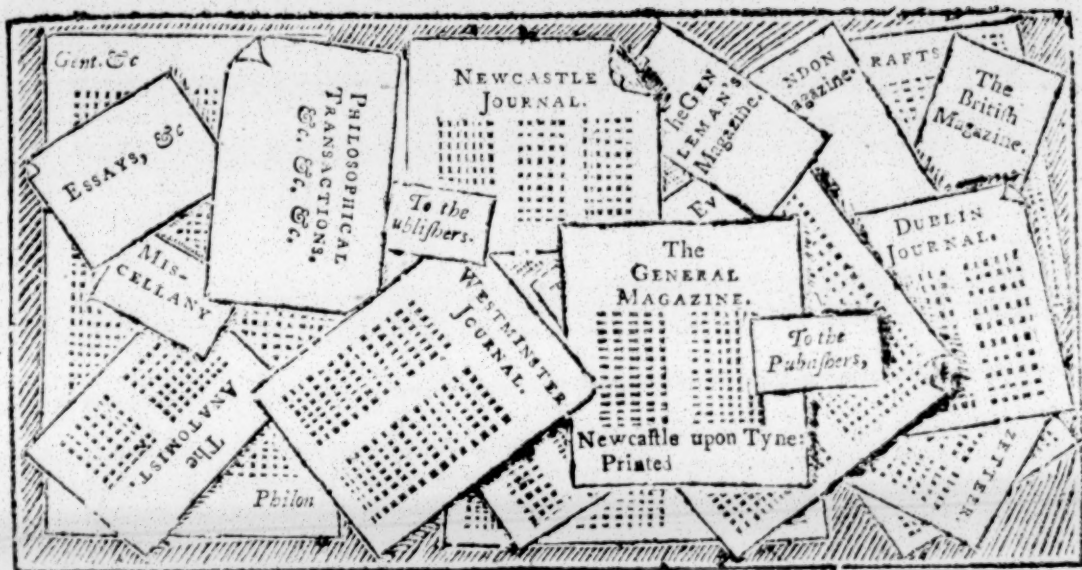
d.

d.





seve
such
St
shall
into
Sessi
when
the g
to ha
all p
ferre
from



T H E
G E N E R A L M A G A Z I N E,
For N O V E M B E R, 1747.

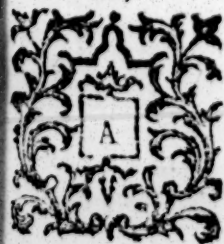
JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB
continued from Page 65.

Having got a Copy of the RETURNS made by the Lords of Session in Scotland, relating to heretable Jurisdictions, and heretable Sheriffships there; and also the Bill passed last Session, for abolishing those Jurisdictions, &c. it occasion'd several Debates in our Club, the Substance of which are as follows:

The Arguments in favour of the Bill were to this Effect:

Mr President,

S I R,



S I moved for the Order of this Day, it will, I know, be expected, that I should say something upon the Subject; and I shall begin with acquainting you, that I have drawn my Thoughts up in the Form of a Bill, which I shall take the Liberty to lay before you, after having explained the

several Clauses thereof, and given you my Reasons why such a Bill is now, in my Opinion, become necessary.

Sir, the Subject being vastly copious, I am afraid I shall incroach upon your Patience. I shall first take into Consideration the Two Returns from the Lords of Session; and I shall explain wherein I agree with, and wherein I differ from them. As I am acquainted with the great Abilities of some of them, and as they appear to have been at great Pains in endeavouring to give you all possible Satisfaction, with regard to the Matters referred to them, it is with great Caution that I differ from them in any one Point, and indeed it is but in very

few. I shall next consider the Articles of Union, and humbly offer my Opinion, how far, I think, we are bound up by them, and how far we are left at Liberty, with respect to the Matters now under our Consideration. And, lastly, I shall explain the Bill I am to lay before you, and give you my Reasons for each respective Clause.

As to the Returns from the Lords of Session, their Lordships have very properly made Two distinct Returns, because they were two distinct Orders sent to them; one requiring them to prepare the Draught of a Bill for remedying the Inconveniences arising from the several kinds of heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland; and for making more effectual Provision for the regular Administration of Justice by the King's Courts and Judges there: And the other requiring them to enquire and consider what Regalities and heretable Sheriffships are subsisting in Scotland, what Persons are now in Possession thereof, and which of such Regalities were granted before the Act of the 11th Parliament of King James II. of Scotland, intitled, That all Regalities being in the King's Hand be annexed to the Royalty; and which of them since: and as to such as have been granted since, which of them were granted with Deliberance in Parliament, and which without.

To this last Order, Sir, the Lords of Session have given us very sufficient Reasons, why they could not furnish us with any satisfactory Lights upon that Head; and as to the first Order, they have told us, very truly, that it is impossible to make effectual Provision for the regular Administration of Justice, confining the same

to the King's Courts and Judges in *Scotland*, without taking away several kinds of heretable Jurisdictions, which by the Union were secured to the Proprietors, as *Rights of Property*; and therefore could not, without due Satisfaction, be taken from them; from whence they thought it improper for them to make the Draught of a Bill, that should set out with extinguishing those Rights of Property, or proceed on a Supposition, that no such Rights subsisted, when they verily believed many did. As the Order did not empower them to provide for any Satisfaction to the Proprietors of these heretable Jurisdictions, this likewise must be allowed to be a good Reason for their not furnishing us, in the Terms of the Order, with the Draught of a Bill; but they have done as much as was in their Power: They have given us the Reason why those heretable Jurisdictions were at first established, with their Opinion how they may be abolished; and tho' they have not sent us a Bill in due Form, they have presented us with such Heads as have been of great Use to me in forming the Draught I have made.

They begin with telling us, that the Reason of old for lodging such high Jurisdictions in powerful Families, was because of the Difficulty the Government was then under, of bringing Offenders to Justice, and executing the Laws; that in the *Highlands of Scotland* this Difficulty still remains; and that before any Hopes can be entertained of seeing a regular Administration of Justice, by the King's Courts and Judges there, due Care must be taken to bring that Part of the Country under Subjection to the Law, and to secure the Execution of all kinds of Process therein. For this Purpose, Sir, they propose, 1st, That Circuit-Courts be held twice in every Year at *Glasgow, Stirling, Perth, Aberdeen, and Inverness*; and here they insinuate, that it may be proper to provide Accommodation for the Judges at some Places in the *Highlands*, in order to hold Circuit-Courts in the Heart of the Country. In both these I agree with their Lordships; for nothing can contribute more to a settled Peace in any Country, than a strict and speedy Administration of Justice; and if our Circuit-Courts were to pass thro' the *Highlands*, it would tend towards civilizing the People, and giving them an awful Respect for the Government of their Country.

They have proposed, 2dly, Sir, That the Trial of all Crimes, inferring the Loss of Life or Member, should be confined to the Court of Justiciary at *Edinburgh*, or to the Judges in the Circuits; because one of the greatest Inconveniences resulting from private Jurisdictions, is the Dependence upon the Lord of the Jurisdiction, arising from the Power he has of inflicting capital or other severe corporal Punishments; but still reserving to the Lords of the Jurisdictions, the Escheats arising from the several Convictions within their respective Jurisdictions, to which they have Right by their Charters: but then their Lordships propose, that the Trial of Offenders, even for Crimes that infer the Loss of Life or Member, should still be left under some Restrictions, to Sheriffs, Stewards, and other Judges of inferior Jurisdictions; and that without Distinction, whether those Judges be appointed by the Hereditary Lords of the Jurisdiction, or by the Crown.

Now, Sir, with regard to this Article, I must differ

in every Part of it from their Lordships. Most Men have as great a Regard for their Property as for their Lives; therefore, to leave the Determination of Property in the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions, would create such a Dependence upon them, as I think inconsistent with a well regulated Government; and Escheats of all kinds ought, I think, to be vested in the Crown, for defraying, as far as they will go, the Expence of our Civil Government, or for being granted to the Heirs of the convicted Person, when by their past or future Conduct they appear to have deserved well of the Publick. Then with regard to Sherifflships, and other inferior Jurisdictions, such of them as are hereditary, will hereafter, as they have done heretofore, create too great a Dependence upon the Lord, especially if you leave to them the Trial of any capital Offence.

For these Reasons, Sir, I am against our doing Things by Halves: I am for abolishing all these hereditary Jurisdictions at once, and allowing to each respective Lord Proprietor such a Price or Compensation, as shall by the Judges in *Scotland* be deemed just and reasonable; and if you do this, no bad Consequence can, I think, ensue from your leaving to the Sheriff's Court, and other inferior Courts, the same Jurisdiction and Power they are now intitled to by the Laws and Customs of *Scotland*.

The 3d Article mentioned by the Lords of Session, in their Report, relates, Sir, to the Trial of Causes; and therein they have told us, that the Law of that Part of the United Kingdom has retained Trials by Juries, in all capital and other Crimes that are atrocious, but has departed from the Use of Juries in almost all Causes of a civil Nature, and has lodged the Power of determining on the Import of the Evidence in such Causes in the Judges, with great Advantage to the Suitors, and to the general Satisfaction of the Subjects; that it has also denied Credit to parole Evidence, for the Establishment of Debts and Contracts of divers kinds, and relies on written Documents in such Cases; for the Recovery of which, when necessary in Judgment, different Processes are contrived. From all which it is apparent, that Causes of a civil Nature in that Country require a Form of Proceeding inconsistent with the Shortness of the Abode Judges can make on their Circuits, in any one Station; and that therefore, tho' criminal Causes are, and may by them be tried, to the great Advantage of the Subject, and Peace of the Kingdom, civil Causes cannot.

Upon this Head, Sir, tho' I think the Trial of all Facts, where there may be a Contrariety of Evidence, ought, in civil as well as criminal Causes, to be left to a Jury of Neighbours, who are certainly the best Judges of the Character of the Witnesses; tho', I think, it is trusting too much to the Judge, to make him Judge of the Fact as well as the Law; yet as the People in that Country are satisfied with it, I am for leaving the Law, in this respect, as it stands at present: but as in civil Causes, the Judge has in that Country so great a Power, it furnishes us with a very strong Argument for abolishing all hereditary Jurisdictions in that Country, even as to the Trial of civil Causes; for as the Judge has by this Means a greater Power over the Property of every Man within his Jurisdictions, than is lodged in any Judge in *England*, it cannot fail of procuring him almost a blind Sub-

Submission from every Man whose Property lies thus in a great Measure at his Mercy.

Their Lordships, in the 4th Place, inform us, that by the Law of that Part of the united Kingdom, all parole Evidence given in criminal Causes, must be reduced into Writing, and made a Part of the Record; which occasions great and unnecessary Loss of Time to the Court, and raises the Expence of the Extract or Copy of the Record; and they give us their Opinion, that tho' in criminal Proceedings before an inferior Magistrate, whose Sentences are liable to Review, it may be necessary to continue the Practice as it now is, yet it would tend much to the Dispatch of Business, and to the Ease of the Subject, to give over this Practice; but that lest any unforeseen Inconvenience should hereafter arise, the new Regulation for this Purpose should be made temporary: In all which, Sir, I perfectly agree with their Lordships.

In the 5th Article of their Report they have told us, that no civil Action, where the Demand is under 200 Merks Scots, or 11 l. 2 s. 2 d. Sterling, can, by their Law, be tried in the first Instance before the Court of Session, but must commence before the inferior Magistrate within the County, where Justice may be had at Home, and without great Expence; and that the immediate Trial and Punishment of petty Offences have been at all Times left to Sheriffs, Stewards, and Magistrates of Boroughs; both which have been found of great Benefit; especially considering, that if any Iniquity be committed, in the Course of their Proceedings, it may be summarily set to Rights by the Process of *Suspensum*, in the Nature of an Appeal to the higher Court, and which has always been found of considerable Utility to the Subject; therefore, they say, tho' Expediency may require confining the Trial of Crimes inferring capital or corporal Punishment, to the Court of Justiciary, and to Judges in their Circuits; yet it may be considered, whether the Jurisdiction of the Sheriffs and other inferior Magistrates, with respect to lesser Offences and civil Causes, as now established, ought not to be confirmed, and those inferior Magistrates encouraged to do their Duty.

Upon these last Words, Sir, they, in the 6th Place, observe, that the Sheriffs and Stewards have at present no other legal Reward for doing their Duty, than Sentence Money, which is a Sort of Poundage out of the Sums decreed for; and their Lordships say, that if this Sentence Money were discharged, and in lieu thereof a reasonable Salary were allowed to the Judge, in proportion to the valued or assessed Rent of each Shire or Stewartry; and if the Judge were to hold his Office *quam diu se bene gesserit*, Men would soon be found willing to qualify themselves for the Discharge of such Offices, and desirous to continue in them, by the faithful Discharge of their Trust; so that it would then become a Matter of less Moment, by whom such Judge was appointed.

With regard to these two Heads, I differ little from their Lordships. I foresee no Inconvenience in leaving to inferior Magistrates the Determination of civil Causes of small Value, or the Trial and Punishment of petty Offences, provided such Magistrates in Counties and Stewartries be appointed by the Crown; but if such Magistrates were to be appointed by Lords of Heredi-

tary Jurisdictions, I can easily foresee, that notwithstanding their being allowed a Salary from the Publick, notwithstanding their being appointed to hold their Office *quam diu se bene gesserint*, they would still have a great Dependence upon the Hereditary Lords of the Jurisdictions, because these Lords would take Care to appoint none but such as on account of their Tenures, or for some other Reason, would find themselves obliged to follow their Directions; and by the Means of these inferior Magistrates, the Hereditary Lords of the Jurisdictions would still preserve that dangerous Influence which they now have over all those within their Jurisdiction. But if we abolish all Hereditary Jurisdictions, and vest in the Crown the Appointment of Sheriffs and Stewards, I shall be for giving them a more extensive Jurisdiction than is proposed by the Lords of the Session; for I shall be for vesting in them a Power to try and punish all Crimes that do not infer Loss of Life or Member; and I shall be for raising the Value of those civil Causes which are hereafter to be brought in the first Instance before them, which the Increase of Property, and the Decrease of the Value of Gold and Silver, within this last Century, renders, in my Opinion, highly reasonable. At the same Time I most readily agree with their Lordships, that what is called Sentence Money should be abolished, because it makes it the Interest of the Judge to decree always for the Plaintiff, and to impose exorbitant Fines upon petty Offences, or to commute for great Offences by imposing a heavy Fine instead of some corporal Punishment. And for this Reason I join with them in thinking, that a reasonable Salary ought to be allowed to these inferior Magistrates, and that they ought to hold their Office *quam diu se bene gesserint*.

The last Head mentioned by the Lords of Session, Sir, relates to the Jurisdiction of Barons within their Baronies: And as there is a Difference between Barons in Scotland, and those in England, I shall first observe, that in Scotland every Gentleman who holds Lands of the Crown, erected by the King's Charter into a Barony, is called Baron, tho' he is not thereby made a Peer; so that a Barony in Scotland is what we call a Manor, and a Baron in Scotland much the same with the Lord of a Manor here. There are also several Differences; in a Court Baron in Scotland, the Baron's Bailie is the sole Judge; in a Court Baron in England, the Freeholders are the Judges, and the Lord's Steward is only Clerk or Register. These Barons in Scotland have different Powers, according to their Charters, but all have Power to determine civil Causes of small Value, and to try and punish petty Offences, within their Barony; and those who have in their Charter a Grant of *Pit and Gallores*, or *Furca et Fossa*, as it is called in our old Law Books, have a Power to try, and some punish capital Crimes, when the Crime is committed within their Barony.

Now, Sir, the Lords of Session upon this Head observe, that tho' the high Jurisdiction, which by the Grant of *Pit and Gallores* is in Barons, may be restrained, yet they think it expedient, not only that the Baron's Jurisdictions with respect to the Recovery of his Rents, but also his Authority with respect to the Correction of lesser Offences and Trempasses, and the Recovery of small Debts due by one Tenant to another, should be left entire, as the Preservation of the Peace, and

and of good Neighbourhood, without engaging the lower Class of Mankind in expensive Law Suits, seems to be of great Consequence.

I shall readily agree with their Lordships, that it is of great Consequence to preserve Peace and good Neighbourhood in a Country, without engaging the lower Class of Mankind in troublesome or expensive Law Suits; but this, I think, may be done by the Sheriff Courts and the Justices of the Peace, without leaving any Jurisdiction in the Barons, or other Proprietors of Lands, except as to what relates to the recovering from their Tenants the Rents and Profits reserved upon their respective Leases; for if you should leave in the Barons a Power to try and punish lesser Offences and Trespases, and to hear and determine civil Causes between Tenant and Tenant, with the consequential Power of carrying their Decrees into Execution, you would do nothing towards abolishing that absolute Power which Barons now have over the People within their respective Baronies; the People would be as much Slaves to their despotick Barons as they were heretofore: and to free them from this Slavery, was, I hope, the Design of your taking this Affair into your Consideration.

From the above you will see, that their Lordships have very maturely considered the Matters referred to them, and have complied with the Orders as far as was in their Power. I shall now proceed to consider the Articles of Union, to see how far we are ty'd up, or how far left at Liberty, by those Articles, with regard to the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*; for as no Man has a greater Regard than I have for the Union, as I shall always look on it as the Compact which has united the two Nations together for the mutual Benefit of both, I should be sorry to propose any Thing that might, with any Shadow of Reason, be thought an Infringement of those Articles. If I did, I could expect no Countenance from this House; for, I am sure, you will never agree to any Thing that has the least Appearance of an Incroachment upon that Compact, which has united the whole Island of *Great Britain*, and thereby rendered every Part of it inaccessible to a foreign Enemy, as long as we preserve our Superiority at Sea. But still, Sir, it must be allowed, that the Articles of Union are in all Cases to be explained by the supreme Legislature of the Kingdom, so as to be consistent with Government, and with the Good of the whole. The supreme legislative Power of a Country ought to be left as absolute as possible. In the Nature of Things it can admit of very little Restraint; because many of the remote Consequences of Things are not within the Reach of human Foresight, and cannot beforehand be provided for by any human Regulations. Therefore, when different People, or different Provinces of the same Country, are to be by Compact united into one, as few Restraints as possible ought to be put upon the future supreme legislative Power of the Country; and all such Restraints as are put, ought to be strictly interpreted: for if every Article is to be literally and strictly adhered to, there could be no such Thing as an incorporating Union.

In History, Sir, we read of many Unions between different States; but we oftner read of the People's having suffered by their Union's not being compleat, than of the Whole, or any Part's suffering, by their having made their Union too compleat, or the future supreme legis-

lative Power too absolute. Of this the Union between *Poland* and the Great Dutchy of *Lithuania* is a flagrant Instance; for tho' they have been united for near 200 Years, by a sort of Compact, yet the Terms of that Compact were so strict, that they are still two States, so distinct that neither has ever drawn much Benefit from their Union, nor can they ever co-operate vigorously even in their own Defence. The late and present distracted State of *Germany* is likewise an Instance of a Country's suffering, by not having a thorough and compleat Union amongst its several Members; for if the several Members that compose the *Germanick* Body were thoroughly united under one absolute supreme Power of any kind, we should not have much to fear from the Power of *France*, nor would the Queen of *Hungary* have been attacked upon the Death of her Father, by any Potentate in *Europe*; and, were it necessary, I could mention several other united States, that have suffered, or do now suffer, by the Terms of their Union being too absolute, and too strictly adhered to.

Therefore, Sir, in all Cases when any Article of the Union is brought under our Consideration, we ought to consider the Spirit and Intention more than the Words of the Article; and if the Words can any way bear it, we ought to put that Construction upon it which we think most conducive to the Publick Good of both Nations. But in the present Case we can be under no Difficulty, because there is no Article of the Union that can stand in the Way of any Regulation we may think necessary, with respect to the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*. The only Articles that can be any way supposed to relate to what we are now about, are the 18th, 19th, and 20th. As to the 18th Article, it was amongst other Things agreed, "That the Laws which concern publick and civil Government might be made the same throughout the United Kingdom; but that no Alteration should be made as to Laws concerning private Right, except for evident Utility of the Subjects in *Scotland*." Can any Thing be supposed more directly to relate to publick and civil Government than the Administration of Justice? By this Article therefore we have expressly a Right to make what Laws we please with regard to the Administration of Justice in *Scotland*. But suppose that these hereditary Jurisdictions are to be considered as private Property, even in such a Case we have by this Article expressly a Right to alter or abolish them, if we think it for the Utility of the Subjects within *Scotland*; for surely it must be allowed, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* are the only proper Judges of this Utility.

[To be continued.]

Explanation of the OXFORD ALMANACK for the Year 1748.

IT exhibits a View of the Front of *St Alban-Hall*, with the principal Persons who have borne some Relation to that ancient House of Learning.

Groupe I. The principal Figure, *K. Henry VIII.* giving a Grant of the Hall to *Dr Owen*, his Physician, attended by *Robert de St Alban*, Founder, who holds the Iconography of the Hall and two Gardens: As this Action of the King's occasions great Discontent to the Abbe's of *Littlemore*, she goes away griev'd, and leaves her cancell'd Tenure on the Ground. It is likewise attended to in a confused Manner by *Cardinal Wolsey*; he holds

holds his Archiepiscopal Staff inverted, to signify his Power lost in the Hall at that Time.

Groupe II. Archbishop *Laud* recommending the Use of *Merton College Chapel*, to the Hall: The Figure attending are Archbishop *Mary*, who was one of the Principals of the Hall; Dr *Lamplugh*, Archbishop of *York*, and *Benedict Burnham*, Alderman of *London*, who built the Front of the Hall as it is at present.

Groupe III. are other eminent Persons who had been Principals or Members of the Hall; the mitred Bishop, Dr *Fitz-James*, Bishop of *London*; the other Dr *Gough*, Bishop of *Limerick*; the rest of the Figures, Sir *Walter Buckler*, Privy Counsellor to Queen *Elizabeth*; Dr *Huyck*, her Physician, distinguished by his holding a Rod with a Serpent; Sir *Arthur Ayle*, Knt. Speaker *Lenthall*, distinguished by laying his Hand on a Mace; and that pointing to the Hall, Dr. *Bouchier*, late Principal and Benefactor.

The Trees in the Area represent the Garden to the Front of the Hall, which was formerly an Appendage to the Scite.

Explanation of the STATIONERS ALMANACK, for the Year 1748.

IT is embellish'd with a very curious emblematical Print, representing *Britannia* sitting with her proper Attributes, commanding Fame to sound the Praises of the Heroes, whose Pictures are here done to the Life; Fame holding a Coronet over the Head of *Anson*, and having in her Lap a Naval Crown for *Warren*; *Neptune* lying at the Feet of *Britannia*, seemingly pleas'd at the Honours conferr'd, whilst his Tritons are bringing the Spoils of the Enemy's Fleet; a Cornucopia at the Feet of *Britannia*, denoting the Treasures brought to *England*; *History* recording on the Back of *Time* their Names and Actions to Posterity; in the Distance encircled with a Glory, is the Name of the brave Admiral *Howke*, which two Genii are bringing to be added to the List of Heroes; a distant View of an Engagement, and the Figures of the 12 Signs of the Zodiack, with their Symbols, properly placed over the Months in the Kalendar.

Extracts of Dr DODDRIDGE's MEMOIRS of Col. GARDINER.

COL. James Gardiner was the second Son of Capt. Patrick Gardiner, of the Family of *Torwoodhead*, by Mrs Mary Hodge, of the Family of *Gladsmuir*. He was born at *Garriaden* in *Linlithgowshire* on Jan 10. 1687-8, and was carefully instructed in the Principles of Christianity by his pious Mother, and trained up in *Linlithgow* School; where he made a very considerable Progress in the Languages.

A Military Life suited his Taste; and the Ardour of his Spirit, animated by the Persuasions of a Friend, (probably Brig. *Ross*) was not to be restrained. This lively Youth fought three Duels before he attained to the Stature of a Man; in one of which, when but Eight Years old, he received from a Boy much older than himself a Wound in his Right Cheek, the Scar of which was always very apparent: Yet, after his Conversion, he disdained this false Sense of Honour, and was said to have declined a Challenge, with this calm and truly great Reply: *I fear sinning, tho' you know I do not fear fighting.*

He first served as a Cadet, which must have been very early; for, at the Age of fourteen, he was an Ensign in a *Scots* Regiment in the *Dutch* Service. In 1702 he was made an Ensign in the *British* Service. At the Battle of *Ramillies* he planted his Colours on an advanced Ground; and while he was calling to his Men, (probably with horrid Oaths) he was wounded in the Mouth by a Musket Ball; which, without beating out any of his Teeth, or touching the Fore part of his Tongue, went thro' his Neck, and came out about an Inch and a half on the Left Side of the Vertebrae. Not feeling at first the Pain, he began to suspect he had swallow'd the Ball; till dropping soon after, he traced the Passage of it by his Finger, when he could discover it no other Way. This happened about Five

or Six in the Evening of May 23. 1706; and the Army pursuing its Advantages against the *French*, without regarding the wounded, (which was *Mariborough's* constant Method) he lay all Night in the Field. As he thought God had kept him alive by a Miracle, he concluded assuredly that he would live: But instead of being religiously affected, his Thoughts were taken up about securing his Gold. Expecting to be stripped, he took out a Handful of clotted Gore, of which he was frequently obliged to clear his Mouth, or he would have been choaked; and putting it into his Left Hand, he took out his Money, about 16 Pistoles, and shutting his Hand, and besmearing the Back Part of it with Blood, he kept it in this Position, till the Blood dried in such a Manner, that his Hand could not easily fall open on any sudden Surprise. As the *French* were Masters of that particular Spot, tho' their Army was defeated at some Distance, he would have been killed by the Plunderers next Morning, had not a Cordelier, just as one was going to kill him, interposed; who, taking him to be a *Frenchman*, and Nephew to the Governor of *Huy*, as our young Officer falsely pretended, got him carried off for that Place on a Hand-barrow. But the Men lost their Way, lay in a Wood all Night, and next Morning took him to a Convent in the Neighbourhood; where he was treated with great Tenderness. But the Care of his Wound was committed to an ignorant Barber-surgeon, who dressed it in such a Manner, that it was next to a Miracle he survived. The Abbess treated him with the Care of a Mother, and he received many devout Admonitions from the Ladies there, where every thing was conducted with the strictest Decency. They would fain have persuaded him to acknowledge his miraculous Deliverance, by embracing the Catholick Faith. But tho' no Religion lay near his Heart, he had too much the Spirit of a Gentleman, lightly to change that Form of Religion which he wore (as it were) loose about him.

From this to his thirtieth Year he frequently experienced the divine Goodness, in preserving him in several hot Actions.

He was advanced by Degrees till April 19. 1743; when he was made Colonel of the Dragoons lately *Bland's*; at the Head of which he valiantly fell, Sept. 21. 1745.

When the Earl of *Stair* was appointed Ambassador to *France* by K. George I. and made his splendid Entrance into *Paris*, Capt. Gardiner was his Master of the Horse, and gained great Credit by the admirable Adjustment of that Ceremony. He was so much in the Earl's Confidence, as to be soon after intrusted with the important Dispatches relating to his Discovery of a Design of the *French* King to invade *Britain* in favour of the Pretender. The Captain made his Journey to *London* with the utmost Speed. Soon after, Sept. 1. 1715, *Lewis XIV.* died, and he returned to *Paris*; where he continued with small Interruption till 1720, passing the greatest Part of that Time in such a gay, amorous Manner, as procured him the dreadful Appellation of *The Happy Rake*.

Yet still the Checks of Conscience broke in upon his most licentious Hours, as he retained a secret Apprehension that natural and revealed Religion were founded in Truth. His continual Neglect of the great Author of his Being, gave him, in some Moments of involuntary Reflection, inexpressible Remorse; and this at Times wrought to such a Degree, that he resolved to pay him some Acknowledgments. Accordingly, for a few Mornings, he did it, repeating, in Retirement, some Passages out of the *Psalms* and other Scriptures; and owning, in a few strong Words, the many Mercies and Deliverances he had received, and the ill Returns he made. But this did not continue long: For how readily soever he could acknowledge the divine Power, Presence, and Goodness, and own his own Faults, he was stopt short by the Remonstrances of his Conscience, as to the flagrant Absurdity, of confessing Sins he did not desire to forsake, and of pretending to praise God for his Mercies, when he did not endeavour to behave in such a Manner as Gratitude, if sincere, would plainly dictate. A Model of

Devotion, where such Sentiments could make no Part, his good Sense could not digest; and the Use of such Language before a Heart-searching God, merely as a hypocritical Form, while the Sentiments of his Soul were contrary to it, justly appeared to him such daring Profaneness, that, irregular as the State of his Mind was, the Thought of it struck him with Horror. He therefore determined to make no more Attempts of this sort; and was perhaps one of the first that deliberately laid aside Prayer, from some Sense of God's Omniscience, and some natural Principles of Honour and Conscience.

The Wound he received at *Ramelles* was often reported to have been the Occasion of his Conversion. But this was a Mistake. That memorable Event happened towards the Middle of July 1719. He had spent the Evening (a Sabbath as 'tis thought) in some gay Company, and had an unhappy Affignation with a married Woman, whom he was to attend at Twelve. The Company broke up about Eleven; and he went to his Chamber to kill the tedious Hour. It happened accidentally that he took up *Watson's Christian Soldier, or, Heaven taken by Storm*; which his Mother or Aunt had slipped into his Portmanteau without his Knowledge. Expecting by the Title to find Phrases of his own Profession spiritualized, so as to afford him Diversion, he dipped into it; but took no serious Notice of what he was reading. Yet, while the Book was in his Hand, an Impression was made upon his Mind, (perhaps God only knows how) which drew after it a Train of the most happy Consequences. He thought he saw an unusual Blaze of Light fall on the Book while he was reading, which he at first imagined might happen by some Accident in the Candle: But, lifting up his Eyes, he apprehended, to his extreme Amazement, that there was before him, as it were suspended in the Air, a visible Representation of Christ on the Cross, surrounded on all Sides with a Glory; and was impressed as if a Voice, or something equivalent to a Voice, had come to him to this Effect, (for he was not confident as to the very Words) *Oh Sinner, did I suffer this for thee, and are these the Returns!* But whether this was an audible Voice, or only a strong Impression on his Mind equally striking, he did not seem very confident, tho' he rather judged it to be the former. Struck with so amazing a Phenomenon, there remained hardly any Life in him; so that he sunk down in the Arm-chair in which he sat, and continued, he knew not exactly how long, insensible. When he opened his Eyes, he saw nothing more than usual. The Circumstances last mentioned made Dr Doddridge suggest to him, that he might possibly be all the While asleep. There is indeed a Possibility, that while he was sitting in this Attitude, and reading in this careless and profane Manner, he might suddenly fall asleep, and only dream of what he apprehended he saw. But he always judged himself to have been as broad awake the whole Time as he ever was; and mentioned it several Times afterwards, as what undoubtedly passed, not only in his Imagination, but before his Eyes. He was in no Condition to make any Observation upon the Time in which he had remained in an insensible State. Nor did he, throughout all the Remainder of the Night, once recollect that detestable Affignation which had before ingrossed all his Thoughts. He rose in a Tumult of Passions not to be conceived; and walked to and fro in his Chamber, till he was ready to drop down, in unutterable Astonishment and Agony of Heart; appearing to himself the vilest Monster in the Creation of God, who had all his Lifetime been crucifying Christ afresh by his Sins, and now saw, as he assuredly believed, by a miraculous Vision, the Horror of what he had done. With this was connected such a View, both of the Majesty and Goodness of God, as caused him to lothe and abhor himself, and to repent as in Dust and Ashes. He immediately gave Judgment against himself, that he was most justly worthy of eternal Damnation. He was astonished, that he had not been struck dead in the Midst of his Wickedness: And tho' he assuredly believed that he should ere long be in Hell, and

settled it as a Point with himself for several Months, that the Wisdom and Justice of God did almost necessarily require, that such an enormous Sinner should be made an Example of everlasting Vengeance, and a Spectacle as such both to Angels and Men, so that he hardly durst presume to pray for Pardon; yet what he then suffered, was not so much from the Fear of Hell, tho' he concluded it would soon be his Portion, as from a Sense of that horrible Ingratitude he had shewn to the God of his Life, and to that blessed Redeemer who had been in so affecting a Manner set forth as crucified before him. He passed the Remainder of the Night waking; and he could get but little Rest in several that followed. But it is certain, that, by what passed before he left his Chamber the next Day, the whole Frame and Disposition of his Soul was new-modelled and changed; so that he became, and continued to the last Day of his Life, the very Reverse of what he had been before.

This Conversion also put him upon a methodical kind of Life. He rose at Four, or sooner, as his Business required him Abroad, and spent two Hours in secret Devotion. He seldom ate more than one Mouthful of Bread, with one Glass of Wine, at Night, and went to Bed at Ten constantly, after he had spent some Time in Prayer and Meditation. And here it is worth remarking, that notwithstanding it was currently reported amongst his former loose Companions, that he was run stark mad, his open Rebuke of Vice, and innocent and agreeable Conversation, were so far from depriving him of any one valuable Friend, that he found himself much more esteemed and regarded, even by those who had not Resolution to follow his good Example.

His Person was remarkably graceful and amiable in his younger Years. He was above six Feet high, well proportioned, and strong built.

He married Lady *Frances Erskine*, Daughter to the late Earl of *Buchan*. This happened on July 11. 1726. He had 13 Children by this Lady; of which, at his Death, were living two Sons and three Daughters; and he always treated her with a manly Tenderness; and, as his Employment required his Absence frequently from his Family, he provided them a Chaplain, who also served as a Tutor to his Children.

As to his Military Prowess, it is sufficiently confirmed by the many Dangers he faced in almost every Battle fought in *Flanders* by the Duke of *Marlborough*: And it was this very Hero, who, at the Head of 12 Men only, set Fire to the Barricado at *Preston*, in 1715, in Sight of the whole Rebel Army, while they powered in their Shot, and killed eight of his small Corps. In every Station, he gained the Love of those that were under his good Discipline; and where he could influence, he always got his Subalterns promoted for their Merit. He abhorred Curfing and Swearing; and his exemplary Gravity, Composure, and Reverence at divine Worship, deserve the greatest Regard.

He was remarkably ready in all the Offices of Friendship; and never set any high Value upon the Favours he bestowed. — He was particularly zealous in vindicating the Character of his Friends in their Absence, and looked upon the Murderers of Reputation, as some of the vilest Pests of Society.

His Almsgiving was very extensive; and it sprung from his Frugality: For he made no pleasurable Expences; and he made the Relief of the Distressed and Afflicted a Self-indulgence.

When the Rebellion burst out, his Regiment was ordered to *Stirling*. When he took his Leave of his Lady and eldest Daughter, he answered their Tears, and Fear of losing him, with this Sentence, *We have an Eternity to spend together.* — The Day before the Battle of *Prestonpans*, having drawn up his Regiment, he rode thro' all their Ranks, and in a most respectful and animating Manner addressed them, both as Soldiers and as Christians, that they would be courageous in the Service of their Country. Then, at the Request of his Men, he proposed to attack the Enemy immediately, and to plant the Cannon

Cannon in the Centre of the small Army; but he was over-ruled in both these Proposals. He continued all Night under Arms, wrapped up in his Cloak. About Three in the Morning, he called his Domesticks, of whom four were in waiting. He dismissed three of them with such solemn Charges, as seemed to intimate he apprehended it was his last Farewel to them. 'Tis believed he spent the Remainder of the Time in Devotion. By Break of Day the King's Army was attacked; and at the first Onset the Colonel received a Wound by a Musket Bullet in his Left Breast, which made him give a sudden Spring in the Saddle. On this his Servant would have persuaded him to retreat; but he said it was only a Wound in the Flesh: And tho' he presently after received a Shot in the Right Thigh, he fought on; and was for a few Moments supported by his Men, particularly by Lt Colonel Whitney, Lt West, and about 15 Dragoons, who stood by him to the last: But, after a faint Fire, the Regiment in general made a precipitate Flight. At which Instant, seeing a Party of Foot fighting near him without an Officer at their Head, he said, *Those brave Fellows will be cut to Pieces for want of a Commander*: And, while he was speaking, he rode up to them, and cried, *Fire on, my Lads, and fear nothing*. Just as the Words were out of his Mouth, a Highlander, with a Scythe fastened to a long Pole, gave him such a deep Wound on his Right Arm, that his Sword dropt out of his Hand; and several others coming about him, he was dragged off his Horse. The Moment he fell, another Highlander gave him a Stroke, with a Broad sword or a Lochaber-ax, on the hinder Part of the Head, which was the mortal blow. All that his faithful Servant Mr John Forster, who gave Dr Dodridge the Account of his Death, saw further, was, that as his Hat was falling off, he took it in his Left-hand, and waved it as a Signal to him to retreat, saying, *Take Care of yourself*. The Servant, on this, fled to a Mill about two Miles distant; where, having disguised himself like the Miller's Servant, he returned in less than two Hours with a Cart, and found his much honoured Master plundered of his Watch and other Things of Value, and stripped of his Upper Garments and Boots; yet still breathing, but speechless. On taking him up, he opened his Eyes; which makes it questionable, whether he was altogether insensible. His Servant conveyed him to the Church of *Tranent*, from whence he was immediately taken into the Minister's House, and laid in Bed; where he continued breathing, and frequently groaning, till about Eleven in the Forenoon, that he died. He was buried at *Tranent* Church the third Day after. His Obsequies were honoured with the Presence of some Persons of Distinction, who were not afraid of paying that last Piece of Respect to his Memory, tho' the Country was then in the Hands of the Enemy. But indeed there was no Hazard in this: For his Character was so well known, that even they themselves spake honourably of him, and seemed to join with his Friends in lamenting the Fall of so brave and so worthy a Man.

The Prevalence of LUXURY, with a Burgomaster's excellent Admonitions against it.

THE erect Figure of a Man hath given the Hint to our Poets to say many fine Things in Honour of the Species. But if God made Man upright, he hath prostituted his noble Talents to vile and fordid Purposes. Tho' we sinned with the Serpent, we do not grovel on our Bellies like him; our erect Figure we still retain, and every Man's Eye, almost, is lifted up; but not to Heaven indeed, that seems to be out of our Thoughts, as well as our Reach, but in Emulation of that Fellow Creature whom Fortune has placed in the next Stage above us; and, if we cannot attain to the same Level, we endeavour to cheat the World into such an Opinion of us, as we are conscious hath no Foundation.

It is remarkable, that in this almost universal Vying with one another, the Contest is principally confined either to Wealth,

Grandeur, or some other worldly Circumstances. Who hath the most finished Head, or enlarged Heart, is rarely a Matter of Dispute; and our very Ambition is low, sensual, and favouring of the Dust, from whence we were taken.

At this Time, the Furniture and Expences of every Tradesman, now equal those of the Merchant formerly; those of the Merchant surpass those of the first rate Gentleman; those of the Gentleman the old Lords, &c.

All other Nations have each their favourite Luxury; as the Italian his pompous Palace, the Frenchman his fine Suit, the Pole his splendid Equipage, the German his spacious Cellar, the Spaniard his Bead-roll of Titles, &c. But our Taste is universal; and there is scarce a little Clerk among us, who does not think himself the Outcast of Providence, if not enabled by his Salary, Fees, &c. to outlive the rich Man in the Gospel.

With so many Outlets for Expence, it is no Wonder that we are become as poor as we are prodigal; nor ought it to be wondered at, that the Dearth of Money annually increases, since, exclusive of what is yearly sunk, every Miser, who has quarter'd himself upon the Publick, by throwing out his Fortune at Interest at Ten per Cent. per Annum, forms a little Reservoir of his own, which never sees the Light any more, unless in some very extraordinary Case; which is to him what the Seed time is to the Farmer, who, tho' he scatters abroad his Grain, is sure to receive it back with Usury.

These are the Evils. Where shall we look for the Cure? Not from Laws; none can be so framed as to reach them; and such a Remedy would be worse than the Disease. How then? From the Leaders of the Herd; from better Examples; from more Countenance shewn to the Understanding, and less to the Appetite; from an Affection manifested to Virtue, and a delicate Sense of honest Fame. Monkeys are not more faithful Mimicks than Men, and wherever the Great jump, the Herd will be sure to follow.

So long ago as the Reign of King James II. an eminent Burgomaster of *Amsterdam*, having observed the Degeneracy which began to shew itself amongst the Dutch, and the Excesses which were the Issue of Wealth and Idleness, took this Method to shew his Countrymen the Folly and Danger of their Prodigalities.

He invited the whole Magistracy (consisting of 36 Persons) and their Ladies, to a Dinner, which they made no doubt, both for Variety and Delicacy, would be worthy both of him and them. But how great was their Disappointment and Mortification, when they saw the first Course upon the Board, consisting of Apples boiled in Butter-milk, Stock fish with Turnips and Carrots, Red Herrings, a Lettice Salad; and, for Drink, Small Beer.—The Host invited the Guests to fall to: The Ladies pleaded want of Appetite; the Men looked like the young Prophets, when they cried out that Death was in the Pot; and till the Table was cleared, scarce a Word was spoke. But then there appeared under every Plate a Scroll of Verses, signifying, that such was the Fare of their Forefathers, when their City began to thrive, and the States to have a Name among the Nations.

The second Course was then served up, which consisted of Butchers Meat of every sort, roasted and boiled; but all undisguised with the Arts of Cookery, and without any other Sauce than what a good Stomach was to supply. English Beer and French Wine were likewise added to the Side board; and, when the Table was cleared, certain other Verses presented themselves, by which the Guests were informed, That, with regard to the Wants of Nature, these were Luxuries; that it was the Office of Reason to regulate both the Taste and the Appetite; that by living thus, they would leave both their Wealth and their Temperance to their Heirs, who being used to such excellent Examples, would blush to be thought degenerate by their Children.

The Table was then spread with all Manner of Fish and Fowl, relished with the most poignant Sauces, which were served

ved up in Plate, accompanied with Wines of the finest Growth of the *Rhine*, *Moselle*, *Champagne*, and *Burgundy*, and followed with a poetical Memorial, importing, That all beyond enough was too much; that all beyond Nourishment was Luxury; and that all beyond Decency was Extravagance; that Intemperance had a smiling Aspect, but a dreadful Retinue, consisting of the whole Assemblage of Diseases; that Death had been their Cook, and that he had infused slow Poison in every Sauce.

The last Scroll seemed to strike a momentary Damp on the Spirits of the Guests; which was soon forgot, on the Appearance of a most magnificent Desert, to which not only all *Europe*, but both the *Indies* had contributed, followed by the Wine of *Tokay*, the Water of *Barbadoes*, and every other Delicacy that Wealth without Bound could purchase. After which the *Hand-writing* again denounced, That Luxury is to Property, what a Plague is to Health; that it is equally contagious and equally destructive; that it is the Disease of which the noblest Monarchies, and most flourishing States have died; that when it became epidemical in a Country depending on Commerce, like theirs, a Dissolution must inevitably follow; in consequence of which the rich and renown'd City of *Amsterdam* would again be reduced to a Fishing Village, and their Posterity become as poor as their Ancestors were, without their Continnence, Industry, or Virtue.

The wise, seasonable, and excellent Admonitions of this notable Burgomaster, it is more than probable, had just as much Effect in *Amsterdam*, as the Repetition of them here will have in *England*. The Rigour of them was, perhaps, ridiculed by a few, the Truth acknowledged by the Majority, and the Application neglected by all. So powerful is Reason in the Field; so insignificant are the Fruits of her Victories!

I will, however, take this Liberty to enforce what I have said with a short Allegory.

Honesty, *Thrift*, and *Chearfulness*, undertook to keep House together. *Honesty* was to govern all, *Thrift* to provide all, and *Chearfulness* to dress and prepare for all. They had a very great Household, yet maintained their Charge, relieved the Poor, and laid up somewhat for Posterity. All Things went sweetly on while *Chearfulness* was the Cook, *Thrift* the Caterer, and *Honesty* the Steward. If any of the Family was disordered, *Honesty* reformed them; if any lavish and prodigal, *Thrift* recovered them; if any melancholly, *Chearfulness* revived and cheered them.

But, after a while, this *Chearfulness* getting a little a-head, begins to carry Mirth into Extravagance, and falls out with *Thrift*, under Pretence of being reduced to short Allowance. He had invited a Number of Fiddlers, merry Fellows, Dancers, &c. and demanded that extraordinary Chear should be provided for them. This *Thrift* utterly refused, as trespassing upon Articles; *Chearfulness* was positive; and, the Quarrel growing hot, *Honesty* was called to moderate the Matter. But, before she could make her Appearance, the Rabble burst in, took *Chearfulness*'s Part, snatched the Keys out of *Thrift*'s Hand, ransacked the Coffers, exhausted the Treasury, turned *Honesty* and *Thrift* out of Doors, sung, danced, drank, and threw the House, as 'tis said, out o' Windows.

Thus the Family broke up; for, just as *Honesty* and *Thrift* went out, *Beggary* came in; only the two first erected a new House, and repaired their Estates; to whom, not long after, *Chearfulness* came a-begging, but never could be admitted as one of the Family any more: she was, however, sent for on Holidays to make them merry, and, in return, was maintained out of their Alms. *Tours*, &c.

EXPLANATION of the PLATE.

Fig. I. **T**Here are several sorts of Drill-ploughs now in Use, which admit only of a Hopper for sowing the Seed. This with four Wheels has two Hoppers, one for the Seed, the

other for a powder'd Manure, and harrows at the same time. It is so light and commodious in several of its Works, that a Man may draw it, with a Man behind to guide and push it on, with less Difficulty than the holding a common Plough; and by drawing the superlative two wheel'd Hoe along the Intervals twice or thrice in the Spring and Summer, it cleans two Intervals at once; by which the Growth of Crops may be helped with the greatest Expedition, and the Field kept clean, in a proper Condition to sow Grain every Year, without losing a Season. These two Instruments are not confin'd to the Field only, but may be used in large Gardens, for sowing Pease, Cabbage seed, Spinage, &c. to save much Time and Expence, as both these Machines are only drawn by a little Horse.

The Manure to be put in the said Hopper, sufficient for an Acre, is 12 lb. of common Salt, 1 lb. of Salt-petre, powder'd, mix'd with 20 Bushels of Wood or Coal Ashes, finely sifted.

Mr *Ellis* says, the above Drill-plough may be seen at *Little-Gaddesden* in *Hartfordshire*, where it is in Use; but as that would be too long a Trip for the curious Husbandman in the North, the particular Dimensions of every Part, and how communicative one with another, will be applied for; which (if obtain'd, and judged sufficient to answer the End proposed in light Soils, pretty clear of Stones, where 'tis thought it will only be useful) shall be inserted in this Magazine.

See Fig. II. described in *Jan. Mag.* p. 17.

Fig. III. in the Copper-plate of last Month, represents a rotatory Axis furnish'd with Fans for making a Wind, by turning in a Drum; whence proceeds a Pipe for conveying the Wind to the Fire-place of a Furnace or Oven, which will increase the Heat to a vehement Degree, and by so doing lessen the Expence of Fuel. Dr *Dennis Papin*, Professor of Mathematicks in *Germany*, proposes this Contrivance to be of Service in Glass houses, Bake-houses, Brew-houses, Stoves, &c. by beating down the Flame and Smoke, which is to ascend, but come out underneath the Stove, after making a reverberatory Heat.

Whence the AZURE COLOUR of the SKY.

S I R,

HAVING frequently view'd the Firmament, without any Regard to the Occasion of its Blueness or Azure Colour, a Fancy at last came into my Head, to consider whence that Blueness arises. The Cause, if I mistake not, must be ascribed to those heavenly Bodies, which are disposed here and there in the vast Expanse, casting Shadows into the Spaces between them, in such sort, that each of those Bodies having some Parts light, and others dark, this Mixture makes the Firmament, or the Expanse round our Atmosphere, appear of that blue or azure Colour above-mentioned. It is known in Painting, that Blue is a compound of Black and White. To this I shall add an Example from experimental Philosophy, and which most of all corroborates my Opinion. Take a large lighted Candle in the Day-time, (for Night will not do, by reason it has no Rays) and set it upon a Table, place before the Candle a Sheet of the best White Paper, then hold something between it and the Candle, the Shade which this interposed Body projects upon the Paper, will appear of a SKY COLOUR.

A Turkish Story published at Dublin on occasion of the laudable Care of a chief Magistrate of that Metropolis, in punishing the vile Abuse of false Weights and Measures.

A GROCER of the City of *Smyrna* had a Son, who with the Help of the little Learning the Country could afford, rose to the Post of Naib, or Deputy of the Cadi, or Mayor of the City, and as such visited the Markets, and inspected the Weights and Measures of all Retail Dealers. One Day as this Officer was going his Rounds, the Neighbours who knew enough of his Father's Character to suspect that he might stand

in Need of the Caution, advised him to move his Weights for Fear of the worst: but the old Cheat depending on his Relation to the Inspector, and sure, as he thought, that his Son would never expose him to a publick Affront, laugh'd at their Advice, and stood calmly at his Shop Door waiting his Coming. The Naib, however, was well assured of the Dishonesty and unfair Dealing of his Father, and resolved to detect his Villany, and make an Example of him. Accordingly he stopt at his Door, and said coolly to him, "Good Man, fetch out your Weights, that we may examine them." Instead of obeying, the Grocer would have fain put it off with a Laugh, but was soon convinced his Son was serious, by hearing him order the Officers to search his Shop, and seeing them produce the Instruments of his Frauds, which after an impartial Examination were openly condemned and broken to Pieces. His Shame and Confusion, however, he hoped would plead with a Son to remit him all further Punishment of his Crime; but even this, tho' entirely arbitrary, the Naib made as severe as for the most indifferent Offender; for he sentenced him to a Fine of fifty Piaſtres, and to receive a Bastinadoe of as many Blows upon the Soles of his Feet. All this was executed upon the Spot; after which the Naib leaping from his Horse, threw himself at his Feet, and watering them with his Tears, addressed him thus.

"Father, I have discharg'd my Duty to my God, my Sovereign, my Country, and my Station; permit me now, by my Respect and Submission, to acquit the Debt I owe a Parent. Justice is blind; it is the Power of God on Earth; it has no Regard to Father or Son. God and our Neighbour's Rights are above the Ties of Nature. You had offended against the Laws of Justice; you deserved this Punishment; you would in the End have received it from some other: I am sorry it was your Fate to receive it from me. My Conscience would not suffer me to act otherwise. Behave better for the future, and instead of blaming, pity my being reduced to so cruel a Necessity." This done, he mounted his Horse again and continued his Journey, amidst the Acclamations and Praises of the whole City for so extraordinary a Piece of Justice; Report of which being made to the Sublime Porte, the Sultan advanced him to the Post of Cadi, from whence by Degrees he rose to the Dignity of Mufti, who is the Head both of the Religion and the Law among the Turks.

REMARKS on a Scheme of Mr W. L.'s for making a Latin School-book from Paradise Lost*.

S I R,

Should some ingenious Person, as Mr L. so ardently wishes, banish from Milton's *Paradise Lost* all the bad Lines, and translate the Remainder into Latin Verse elegantly, I doubt not but the Performance would be very acceptable to the Publick. For my own Part I should read the Book, not more perhaps for Pleasure than the Improvement of my Taste. Thus far I agree with this Gentleman's Scheme; but, in regard to its becoming an excellent School-book, I am forced to dissent from him; for however skilful the Translator may be in the Latin Tongue, no Modern can be supposed to come near the Purity of the politest Roman Writers; and it is more than probable, that, whoever copies after a Copy, will be far enough from the Original. Besides, every one knows that the Language of Verse is very different from that of Prose; and since Youth are not, according to Mr L. to be permitted to read the best Latin Poets, for fear of being corrupted, why should they be taught the poetick Language? Would not the Works of Tully, or the Roman Histories, be more proper for Schools? Dr Trap has published a Transla-

* I have long been of Opinion, that an Abridgement of Milton, truly purged of the Heathen Mythology, and put into Latin Verse, in an elegant and judicious Way, would be the finest School-book in the World, and infinitely fitter for the Instruction of Youth in Christian Schools, than Terence, Ovid, Virgil, Horace, &c. which, in a thousand Places, tend to debauch the Morals of ungarded Youth, &c. W. L.

tion of Milton; the World is in daily Expectation of another from Mr Dobson. Few, I fear, can hope to excel these; and yet, I think, they both blunder in the very first Line; Dr Trap's runs thus:

Primum hominis LAPSUM, vetitosque ex arbore fructus Avulsos.

Dobson has surreptos, in which only he differs from Dr Trap. Now, I ask any one if *lapsus* be Latin for Disobedience or Sin. They were both led into this Mistake by the English Phrase, *the Fall of Man*. This has proved to Dr Trap a fruitful Source of Error, and 'tis greatly to be feared Mr Dobson will not escape the Infection; may this warn him! Should Virgil rise from the dead, I do not think he would understand this Line; he would, I believe, imagine, that some thievish Person had broke into a Garden, climbed a Tree, in order to rob it of its Fruit, from whence he fell or slipped, and broke his Neck, at least got some great Mischief; which Accident was to be the Subject of the Song.—But Mr L. would avoid this and all other Errors, he would have the Latin in the greatest Purity: Be it so, he will find it very hard to convince the World so far as to gain it Admission into the Schools. I am, &c.

P. S. I propose for the first Line, if no better occur,

ADAMI scelus; & raptos sacra arbore fructus.

Immediate SUPPLIES being promised, it will not be displeasing to hint the Progress

MONBRY voted already.

FOR Forty Thousand Seamen	—	—	—	2,080,000
For 49,000 Land Forces about	—	—	—	1,300,000
Towards the Navy Debt	—	—	—	1,000,000
For the Ordinary of the Navy	—	—	—	208,827
For Greenwich Hospital	—	—	—	10,000
For Goshport Hospital	—	—	—	10,000
For Transport Service 1747	—	—	—	91,496
For victualling Land Forces 1747	—	—	—	43,937
Interest of one Million lent on the Salt Duties 1745	—	—	—	35,000
Deficiency of additional Stamp Duties	—	—	—	7,118
—of the Duty on Licenses to retail spirituous Liquors	—	—	—	16,362
—of the additional Duty on Wines	—	—	—	29,765
—of the Duty on Sweets	—	—	—	13,660
—of the Duty on Glass and Spirituous Liquors	—	—	—	34,177
Ordnance Office Expence, Land Service not provided for	—	—	—	59,565
For Ordnance for Land Service 1748	—	—	—	342,064

Ways and Means in part.

The Malt Bill, &c. brought in	—	—	—	750,000
Loan by Subscription	—	—	—	6,000,000

Substance of several Letters, published as Appeals to the Publick, in a Dispute between Tho. Estcourt Creswell, of Pinkney, Wilts, Esq; on one Part, and Mr S—, and Lancelot Lee, Esq; of Coton, Shropshire, on the other; also of a Pamphlet called, A Narrative of the Affair, by Mr CR—L.

MR S. charges Mr C—well with having, by long Importunity and Artifice, debauched his Sister, then married her, next attempted to poison her with Laudanum; afterwards married Miss W. unknown to his former Wife, whom he also, by Lies and Slander, prevented from marrying Mr Lee, a Gentleman of great Fortune, &c and enter'd into a Confederacy with Mr Fred. S— that he should go to Bed to his second Wife, that he might catch them, and be furnished with a Pretence to turn her out of Doors.—Mr C—well, in answer, says, that he long abstained from a criminal Familiarity with Miss S. after he had it in his Power; that he at length complied to remove an Indisposition which he thought would otherwise kill her; and upon Condition, that, if she did not prove with Child, he should be at Liberty to marry any other Woman; that no other Marriage passed between them except his once reading over

over the Marriage Form, none else present; that he did not advise her to take Laudanum, but it was to compose her, when she had been 16 or 18 Nights without Sleep; that he can prove Miss S— bought his Wedding Shirts, was consulted about the Colour of a Lining to his Wedding Suit, &c. and therefore knew of his intended Marriage with Miss W—; that he never endeavoured, by one Act, to prevent her Marriage with Mr Lee; that he once ask'd Fred. S. if he would go to bed to his Wife, but it was with an Intent to retort upon him, for his asking him if he would kill his Brother.

It may be noted however, that, in the Pamphlet published by Mr C—well, he admits that he owed to his Mother-in-law, Mrs W—, his Marriage to Miss S—; and that, altho' amidst her Endearments and the tenderest Circumstances, he press'd her for the last Favour, she absolutely refused, except he would marry her, at least so far as to make it lawful. See p. 267.

An exact List of the FRENCH King's present Naval Force.

Of the Line.		Constante	
Tonnant	Guns 80	* Bourbon	56
Margravine	80	* Mars	56
Intrepide	74	Heureux	56
Esperance	74	Tigre	56
Duc d'Orleans	74	Arc-en-Ceil	56
St Esprit	74	* Neptune	54
Ferme	74	Carillon	54
Superbe	74	* Brillant	50
Jeuft	74	* Lacrime	50
Dauphine	74	Trito	50
* Achilles	74	Aquillon	50
* Centaur	74		
		Frigates.	
Northumberland, English	70	Argonaut	46
Lis	70	Anglesey, English	44
Solide	64	Zephire	30
Leopold	64	Attalante	30
† Content	64	Votage	26
Toulouse	60	Venus	26
St Louis	60	Flore	20

Note, Those mark'd * are in the E. Indies. Thus † was an E. India Company's Ship.

Of these, seven are old and worn out; so that we can match the French with their own Ships.

The POLITICAL CREED of the FRENCH.

Translated from a Copy printed 70 Years ago at Villa Francha.

They believe, that what others call Violence, is but a bare Precaution, and a Pursuit of one of their infallible Rules of Art, viz. That Conquerors ought to provide for the future, by destroying whatever may hurt them, and that they ought to have no Law but the Sword, the Appetite of Governing, and the Glory to be had by aggrandizing themselves at the Cost of their Neighbours. Pyrrhus also believed this just; and Caesar, that all Things were lawful for Dominion. They generally applaud these Maxims, and hold that nothing is forbid to them, that may disturb their Neighbours, and sow Division among them: That they have a secret Joy in doing Wrong, and whatever else is most afflicting and outrageous. That Pity is a cowardly Virtue, which overthrows a Crown, whose best Support is Fear, and Impiety its Foundation. That Arms inspire a Reverence among Men, and Troops are the admirable Advocates which plead a Cause best. That the Proclamation of the Cannon is above all other Titles. That Justice is a Phantasm; Reason a Chimera; Marriage a Trifle; the Faith of Treaties an Illusion; Peace but a Bait. That their Cabals ought to be full of Mystery, their Conferences insinuating, and their Oaths but Sport of Children, a Trap to catch a Cully, and a Charm for Fools.

They further believe and say, That Perjury is just, and that according to their new Morals, Ill may be done for a greater Good. That Sincerity ruins them; that Perfidiousness is profitable; Imposture of much Benefit; that Infidelity is the Character of a Prince; Faith a foolish Maxim; keeping their Word but a mean Compliance; and Violence the proper Hinge to move upon.

Our Tears are their Tipple; our Sighs they regard not; they speak one Thing, do another; make great Promises, never perform any: Their Mouths flatter, while their Hearts betray: They have no Friendship without an End; Vengeance is sweet to them, their Protection heavy: They embrace with one Arm, and smother with another: France is the Proteus of the Age, and has a thousand Faces; she enters like a Lamb, transforms into a Fox, and thence becomes a devouring Wolf. They never pardon, are never to be surprized, and their Ways are past finding out: A double Face, a charming Voice, with a studied Behaviour. They count nothing a Pleasure but what tends to enslave the People, and lead them to despair. Tunc odium demeruant; and they scoff at the Hatred of the Conquered, if they can but make them fear.

Elizabeth of England always asserted, That France might be espoused as a Friend, but never approved for a Neighbour; their Rapidity and Heat consuming what they can reach, not being able to subsist without coveting and invading their Neighbours Goods and Territories.

The ASTRONOMICAL QUESTION in our last answered by the AUTHOR.

Given the Hour Angle at Ten o'Clock = 30° Sine = a , Co Sine = d ; Sun's Altitude at Six = $8^\circ : 04'$ Sine = q : Let x = Sine y = Co Sine of the Sun's Altitude = his Azimuth at Six; w = Sine w = Co Sine of the Latitude. Then $a : y :: x : \frac{yx}{a}$ = Co Sine of the Sun's Declination,

$$1 : \frac{aa - yxxx}{aa} :: ww : \frac{aaww - yxxxww}{aa} = qq \text{ and}$$

and $dwyx + aq = ax$, from which two Equations we get

$$ww = \frac{aaqq}{aa - yxxx}, ww = \frac{aaxx - 2aaqx + aaqq}{ddxxyy},$$

$$\text{hence } ww + ww = \frac{aaqq}{aa - yxxx} + \frac{aaxx - 2aaqx + aaqq}{ddxxyy} = 1,$$

and taking for y its Value

$$\frac{aaqq}{aa - xx + xxxx} + \frac{aaxx - 2aaqx + aaqq}{ddxx - ddxxxx} = 1,$$

Solv'd $x = 6427876$ = Sine of 40° = Sun's Altitude and Azimuth from the South at Sen—hence the Latitude is $53^\circ : 54'$ North, and Sun's Declination = 10° North, answering to April 4, the Day of Observation. R. R. H.

Another ingenious Solution of the above Question came to hand from a Gentleman at Hexham; but the Process being much longer than the above, we prefer'd this.

Our Hexham Correspondent desires a Solution of the following Problems.

I.

There is a Spheroid, whose Circumference, corresponding to the transverse Axis, is 50 Feet, that answering to the conjugate Axis being 30 Feet, what is the solid Content?

II. In the Laws of Chance.

What is the Odds against my getting a Nine and Twenty Hand at Cribbage?

An ODE on the KING's Birth-day.
By the Special Command of the Earl of
HARRINGTON, Lord Lieutenant of Ire-
land, perform'd at the Castle of Dublin,
Oct. 30, 1747, and afterwards at the
Musick Hall.

By the Rev. LEWIS BURROUGHS, A. M.
—fatorum arcana movebo. VIRG.

RECITATIVE.

WHILE Britain hears the Trump of Fame
Thro' ev'ry Clime resound her Monarch's
Name;
Religion, Empire, Liberty and Laws
Proclaim the great Asserter of their Cause.

AIR.] Fond to swell the publick Voice,
Proud with Nations to rejoice;
Warbling to the vocal Strings,
Lo, the Muse delighted sings!
Sings her Sov'reign good and great,
Sings the Guardian of the State;
Chanting loud in every Strain,
All the Glories of his Reign. *Da Capo.*

REC.] But see, that Name immortal to adorn,
What future Clouds shall yearly Tribute pay;
Hear, mighty Prince, what Numbers yet unborn!
Shall bless the Dawn of this auspicious Day.

AIR.] Fir'd with the Thought, the Muse trans-
ported flies
Thro' the bright Scenes of Ages yet to rise!
In ev'ry Region charm'd to find
Her King enroll'd
With Chiefs of old,
The great Deliv'ers of Mankind:
Patriots, against Tyrannick Rage
For Freedom fearless to engage;
He oes, to Heav'n by God-like Deeds ally'd,
Who nobly conquer'd, or who nobly dy'd. *D. C.*

AIR.] Thro' foreign Climes
In After-times
While future Britons roam,
And dwell on Objects with Delight,
Which in a distant Land, excite
Some sweet Remembrance of their native home;
What pleasing Surprise
In their Bosoms still rise!
When Transports inspire 'em!
What Raptures shall fire 'em!
To find (where once its Terrors spread)
Great GEORGE's Name renown'd in Story!
And meet, on ev'ry Soil they tread,
Some Monument of Britain's Glory!

REC.] There, on the Canvas, by some curious Hand
In all the Force of Light and Shade
With all the Strength that Colours can command,
Shall mighty BRUNSWICK's Battles be display'd.
Scenes, where the Painter shall with Wonder pause,
And tremble at the Dangers which he draws!

AIR.] The pleas'd Spectator from afar,
Thro' all the dreadful Forms of War,
With ravish'd Eyes
His Monarch spies!
Thro' ev'ry Field of Death pursues,
In ev'ry Scene of Horror views!

REC.] Hear half distinguish'd thro' the Smoek,
At Oudenard's immortal Plain!
There, by his dreadful Britons broke,
Pursuing routed Gallia o'er the Mayne!

AIR.] See! round the Victor, far and wide,
Dismay, Confusion, Terror spread!
Almighty Justice at his Side,
And Conquest hov'ring o'er his Head!
Fame flies before
Out-wings the Wind!
While Giant-slaughter, smear'd with Gore,
Terrifick stalks behind! *Da Capo.*

REC.] To milder Scenes the Briton turns his Eyes,
The peaceful Synods of the grave and wise;
On Albion's King where different Nations wait
Anxious, till he resolves on Europe's Fate.

AIR.] There HARRINGTON, Hibernia's Pride,
All graceful at his Sovereign's Side
Shall stand, distinguish'd o'er the Train;
Great HARRINGTON, in Arms renown'd,
With ever-blooming Laurels crown'd,
And shining in the Spoils of Spain!

REC.] See! where (impress'd by GEORGE's Seal)
He holds the kind Decree,
The Rebels Sentence to repeal,
And set the Guilty free!

A Charge to STANHOPE well assigned
By him, who knows his noble Mind,
By him who bids the Traitor live,
Like Heav'n, delighted to forgive!

AIR.] Gentle Mercy, nurs'd on high,
Fairest Cherub of the Sky,
Here her meetest Mansion finds,
In the truly Royal Breast;
Pleas'd to dwell in princely Minds,
Worthiest of so bright a Guest!
Prone to Pity, fond to save,
Ever gen'rous are the Brave!

DUET.] May Britain's Monarch ever shine
With such distinguish'd Rays;
Sacred to Virtue so divine
For ever be the Muse's Lays;
The Muse!—by whose celestial Aid,
The Hero's Deeds recorded lie
In Colours, that can never fade,
In Numbers that shall never die. *Da Capo.*

A SONG for a HARE-FEAST.

HARK! hark! the Huntsman winds his Horn,
And welcomes in the rosy Morn. *Ton, Ton.*
The chanting Beagles frisk around.
Our glowing Steeds quake to the Sound. *Tantara.*
Here, Huntsman, cast them off. See where
The Fields a new-sprung Verdure wear.
With flutt'ring Harts the busy spread,
And snuff and dash the dewy Mead.
See! swift to yonder Brake they fly.
Hark! *Ranter* gives authentic Cry.
Th' opening Tribe avow the Trail.
The Hills repeat the pleasing Tale.

Ah! there she jealous steals away.
The rav'ning Steeds her Flight betray.
The well-breath'd Hounds, light, sweep the Ground,
And Groves and Vales and Rocks resound.
Now, now, my Friends, indulge your Steeds,
Bound o'er the Fence, and skim the Meads.
Where now our Cares? None here we find;
They lag with panting Winds behind.
O happy he! whose gen'rous Steed
Can course it with unrival'd Speed.
He marks, what Dog sagacious vies,
And justling strains to win the Prize.

Look! on that Hill she list'ning pants,
Then doubling foils her well-known Haunts.
Read here, ye Pedants, who dispute,
If Reason guides the wary Brute.

But now they press. Her Fears prevail.
Stunn'd with the Din, she flies the Vale.
Hark! hark away! what Joy to find
The lab'ring Stragglers far behind!

The weary Trav'ler quits his Way;
The Plowman leaves his Team to stray;
The school-boy quick the Concert hears,
And camp'ring he no *Busby* fears.

Now Puffs in circling Mazes flies.
What glorious Peals of Musick rise!
Old Rover how he springs away,
To seize the Glory of the Day!

Ah! there she reels. See! see! in view
Loud clatter'd Murder close pursue.
With Infant-screams she falls a Prey;
And crowns the painful pleasing Day.

Blest be the Night, while thus we trace
The Triumphs of the varying Chase!
Let social Raptures crown the Bowl,
That warms the Heart,—unmask the Soul!

CHORUS. *Blest be, &c.*

To the Gentleman that's in Love with a
married LADY.

WHY will you erring, fix your worthy Mind
On one, that cannot to your Love be kind?
Suppose again to wed she should be free,
Your Sighs even then might unregarded be.
Oh! now thy Heart to some kind Virgin give,
Who may that Heart with Innocence receive.
Wisebech *MARIA.*

Occasioned by a Reflection lately published on
the new born Daughter of Mr MAC-
KENZIE, late Earl of CROMARTIE.

ILL flows the Verse that brands an Infant's Name,
And, loads a Babe, yet innocent, with Shame;
Heir to Misfortune, let its Fate suffice,
Nor for the Father's Crimes the Child despise;
The gen'rous Heart laments the guiltless Moan,
The future Sighs, for Follies not its own;
E'en there perhaps we err—succeeding Days
May see this Child our warmest Wishes raise,
Retrieve the Honours that her Father lost,
And match some Briton, Britain's future Boast;
Who fir'd, celestial LIBERTY, by thee,
From Hell-born Faction shall his Country free,
C. B.

PARODY on Mr ADDISON's O! Liberty,
thou Goddeffs, &c.

SLAV'ry, thou Fury, foul as Hell's Recess!
Profuse of Woes, and pregnant with Distress!
Eternal Miseries in thy Presence reign,
And meagre Famine leads thy pensive Train;
With added Load Subjection bows her Knee,
And in thy Sight more sad looks Poverty.
By thee, the with'ring Face of Nature low'rs,
The Sun grows odious, painful Day's bright Hours.

Inscription on a Monument behind LORD
COBHAM's Temple of BRITISH WOR-
THIES.

TO the MEMORY
OF
SIGNIOR FIDO,
An Italian of good Extraction;
Who came into England,
Not to bite us, like most of his Countrymen!
But to gain an honest Livelihood,
He hunted not after Fame,
Yet acquir'd it.
Regardless of the Praise of his Friends;
But most sensible of their Love.
Tho' he liv'd amongst the great,
He neither learn'd nor flatter'd any Vice.
He was no Bigot;
Tho' he doubted of none of the Thirty-nine Articles;
And, if to follow Nature,
And to respect the Laws of Society,
Be Philosophy,
He was a perfect Philosopher;
A faithful Friend;
An agreeable Companion;
A loving Husband;
Distinguish'd by a numerous Offspring;
All which he liv'd to see take good Courses.
In his old Age he retir'd
To the House of a Clergyman in the Country,
Where he finished his earthly Race,
And died an honour and example to the whole Species.
READER,
This Stone is guiltless of Flattery,
For he, to whom it is inscribed,
Was not a Man
But a
GREY-HOUND.

EPIGRAM on Miss FURY.

TO look like an Angel the Ladies believe,
Is the greatest of Blessings that Nature can give;
But Faith, they're quite wrong, for, fair Nymphs,
I'll assure ye,
The Blessing's far greater—to look like a Fury.

A SONG for the 4th or 5th of November, To the Publishers of the General Magazine.
or any other PROTESTANT HOLIDAY.

The TOILETTE

The Second Edition with Additions.

To the Tune of, *A Cocker there was, &c.*

I.

YE Britons, ye Freemen, ye Protestants come,
And ponder a while on the Kindness of Rome,
So bent on converting this Heretick Nation,
No Arts are neglected may serve the Occasion.

Derry-down, &c.

II.

In the Days of ELIZA, you know 'twas their Scope,
With Armada invincible, dubb'd by the Pope,
With Gibbets, Priests, Relicks, Chains, Faggots, and
To shackle our Hands, and enlighten our Souls. [Bells,
Derry-down, &c.

III.

They fancy'd their Successor slack in their Cause,
Tho' some think he valued it more than his Laws;
Yet to shew they for none but stanch Catholics care,
They plot King and Peers to blow up in the Air.

Derry-down, &c.

IV.

In a Series of Monarchs that follow'd, 'tis known,
How they strove to new-model the Church and the
Throne,

How zealous was James! and how fierce his Career!
Who ventur'd his Crown, to set up Peter's Chair.

Derry-down, &c.

V.

Whoe'er to the Court of this Bigot did come,
Might see the Priests swarm like the Locusts at Rome.
Such a Scene sure in England will ne'er be forgot,
Their Beads, and bald Crowns, and their Warming-
pan Plot.

Derry-down, &c.

VI.

When Orange they saw to relieve us advance,
How King, Priest, and Perkin, all hurry'd to France;
And thus the grand Engine to ruin us sped,
Tho' form'd by the Church's infallible Head.

Derry-down, &c.

VII.

From thence a new Protestant Era takes place,
The Rubbish remov'd, a Tyrannical Race,
Our Freedom both corp'ral and mental begins,
And Britons 'tis thought will now die in those Sins.

Derry-down, &c.

VIII.

'Twas WILLIAM a Standard for Liberty rais'd,
With annual Delight be his Mem'ry prais'd!
And now Popish Champions have nothing to hope,
But their Projects to crown with an Ax or a Rope.

Derry-down, &c.

IX.

For Proof, turn your Thoughts to—Anno Fifteen,
When Perkin must needs be for shifting the Scene;
But, soon disappointed, from Scotland he gang'd,
And the Tools left behind were beheaded or bang'd.

Derry-down, &c.

X.

The recent Exploits of his Charley made known,
Who vow'd to atchieve or a Coffin or Crown;
But balk'd of the last, from the first see him flee,
That he leaves to his Friends, with the Scaffold and
Tree.

Derry-down, &c.

XI.

Now you who court Tyrants, and Rome's triple
For God's sake let obstinate Britons alone; [Crown,
Your Pains to convert and enslave you may spare,
For we count ourselves much better off as we are.

Derry-down, &c.

XII.

Then huzza! for King GEORGE and the Protestant
Line!

May his Race like the Stars in the Firmament shine;
While Powers, who the Protestant Int'rest would sink,
Like Meteors may glare, but shall end in a Stink.

Derry-down, &c.

Gentlemen,

To see the following, which is Matter of
Fact, in your General Magazine, and the
perjur'd A——n B——t thereby ex-
pos'd, would afford me no small Satis-
faction in my melancholy Circumstan-
ces. If the Composition be bad, I hope
my present Discomposure of Mind, and
Incapacity for sedate Thought, will ex-
cuse, Yours, &c.

H.

The FAIR and FALSE:

OR,

TWO STRINGS to ONE BOW.

CLASP'd in my circling Arms, by Midnight's Fire,
Fair Chloe sat, and warm'd my fond Desire:
Each lovely Grace was heighten'd, as I view'd,
By gentle Smiles, and Vows of Love renew'd.
Ne'er Mortal sure was half so blest as I,
Not gaz'd on Beauty fit with her's to vie.
Of intervening Cares no more I dream,
But Love, and Bliss, and Joy's th' engaging Theme.
Soft balmy Kisses melt my tender Heart,
My Soul drinks in the Joys her Charms impart.
The wanton Minutes sporting fly away;
Grateful the Night, unwill'd for was the Day;
Till with sweet Whispers sooth'd, upon my Breast
Her Head reclin'd, she seals her Eyes with Rest.
What Change ensu'd, with Anguish I relate,
'Twas hence my wretched Hours commenc'd their
Date.

All Guile quite banish'd, her now artless Tongue
Speaks frankly what it had dissimul'd long.
In Dreams she mutter'd out her inmost Thought,
Whilst I th' unwelcome Accents list'ning caught.
For Colin, oh! (oh! that's my Rival's Name)
In tend'rest Language she betrays her Flame.
Deluded then by Fancy, round my Waste
She cling'd, but thought her Colin she embrac'd.
A Thousand kind Expressions of her Love
She utter'd too, a Savage fit to move;
Then hugg'd me closer, press'd, and clasp'd, and
twin'd,

And with such soft Endearments fed her Mind.
The Time, at length, was come, that they must part,
She bids a kind Adieu with throbbing Heart;
She pants, she sighs, she wakes in strange Surprise,
Sees me, but hardly cou'd believe her Eyes.
With Indignation fir'd, my raging Soul
Cou'd bitter Imprecations scarce controul;
Tho' still I smother'd, and suppress'd my Grief,
Expecting some kind Fate wou'd bring Relief.
Then Chloe thus begins; "My Love, my Life,
My Sum of Joys, I swear I'll be thy Wife."
And eager hugging me, proceeds to tell,
How tenderly she loves me, and how well.
But Jealousy still rage'd and burn'd the more,
And prompted me still further to explore.

Next Day, as I was roving in Despair,
About the Lodgings of the perjur'd Fair,
Some Papers drop'd, lay open to my View;
I took them up, ill-boding, and withdrew.
Most solemn Protestations there I find,
Of Love sincere, and Constancy of Mind;
Her Vows and Colin's mutually return'd,
The ardent Passion with which either burn'd.
Quick boils my Blood, and fumes within my Veins,
I'm rack'd with Mines and distracting Pains.
Flames, Lashes, Goads, Whips, Vultures, Fetters,
Wheels,

With all a tortur'd Wretch in Tart'rus feels,
Darts, Lances, Spears, Storms, Tempests, Scour-
ges, Fire,
Despair, Confusion, Frenzy, Wrath, and Ire,
My Breast to rack, and Brains to crack, conspire.
I curse her Sex, inveigh 'gainst great and small,
Fiends, Demons, Furies, perjur'd Wretches all.

H Y P O.

LYDIA.

NOW twenty Springs had cloath'd the Park
with green,
Since LYDIA knew the Blossom of fifteen;
No Lovers now her Morning Hours molest,
And catch her at her Toilette half undrest.
The thund'ring Knecker wakes the Street no more,
Nor Chairs nor Coaches crowd the silent Door;
Now at the Window all her Mornings pails,
Or at the Dumb Devotion of her Glais:
Reclin'd upon her Arm she pensive sat,
And curs'd the Inconstancy of Man too late.

Ob! Youth, O Spring of Life for ever lost,
No more my Name shall reign the favorite Toast;
On Glass no more the Diamond grave my Name,
And Lines mis-spelt record my Lover's Flame;
Nor shall Side-boxes watch my wand'ring Eyes,
And, as they catch the Glance, in Rows arise
With humble Bows; nor white-glov'd Beaux encroach
In Crowds behind, to guard me to my Coach.

What shall I do to spend the hateful Day?
At Chapel shall I wear the Morn away?
Who there appears at these unmodish Hours,
But ancient Matrons with their frizzled Tows,
And grey religious Maids? My Presence there
Amidst that sober Train, would own Despair:
Nor am I yet so old, nor is my Glance
As yet fix'd wholly on Devotion's Trance.
Straight then I'll dress, and take my wonted Range
Thro' India Shops, to Montreux's, or the 'Change,
Where the tall Jar erects its stately Pride,
With antique Shapes in China's Azure dy'd;
There careless lies a rich Brocade unroll'd,
Here shines a Cabinet with burnish'd Gold.
But then, alas! I must be forc'd to pay,
And bring no Penn'orths, not a Fan away!

How am I curs'd, unhappy and forlorn!
My Lover's Triumph, and my Sex's Scorn!
False is the pompous Grief of youthful Heirs;
False are the loose Coquet's inveigling Arts;
False is the crafty Courtier's pigbited Word;
False are the Dice when Gamblers stamp the Board;
False is the sprightly Widow's publick leer;
Yes these to DAMON's Oaths are all false.

For what young Flirt, base Man, am I abus'd?
To please your Wife am I unkindly us'd?
'Tis true, her Face may be the Peach's Blom;
But does her nearer Whisper breathe Perfume?
I own, her taper Shape is form'd to please;
But don't you see her once fin'd by Stays?
She doubly to fifteen may claim Pretence;
Alike we read it in her Face and Sense.
Insipid, servile Thing! whom I disdain!
Her Pleigm can best support the Marriage Chain.
DAMON is prais'd in the modish Life;
Can hate, and yet be civil to his Wife;
He games, he drinks, he swears, he fights, he roves,
Yet CHLOE can believe he fondly loves!
Mistress and Wife by turns supply his Need;
A Miss for Pleasure, and a Wife for Breed.
Powder'd with Diamonds, free from Splice or Care,
She can a fullen Husband's Humour bear;
Her credulous Friendship, and her stupid Ease,
Have often been my Jest in happier Days:
Now CHLOE boasts and triumphs in my Pain;
To her let's faithful; 'tis to me be feigns.
Am I that stup'd Thing to bear Neglect?
And force a Smile, not daring to suspect?
No, perjur'd Man! a Wife may be content,
But you shall find a Mistress can resent.

Thus Love-sick LYDIA rav'd; her Maid approach'd,
And in her faithful Hand the Band-box bears:
(The Cestus that reform'd inconstant LOVE)
Not better fill'd with what allur'd to Love)
How well this Ribband's Gloss becomes your Face!
She cries in Rapture; then, so sweet a Lace!
How charmingly you look! so bright! so fair!
'Tis to your Eyes the Head-dress owes its Air!
Straight LYDIA smil'd: the Comb adjusts her
Locks;

And at the Play-house HARRY keeps her Box.

On the late Success over the French at Sea.

SAYS Lewis, Confound all the British together!
They maul my best Ships, worse than Time, or
foul Weather.

I no sooner, (by fleecing my absolute Slaves)
At a monstrous Expence I'm equip'd for the Waves,
But an Anson or Warren, or Hawke, — a Plague
take 'em,

Storm all my Sea Castles, and fore and aft rake 'em,
Ne'er ceasing their Fire till in Tow they have got
'em,

Or have forc'd my Monarchs to sink plum to the
Bottom:

Morbleu! What Advantage have I on the Land,
If by Losses at Sea, all my Trade's at a Stand?
Then again, there's Boscawon, that Fellow mis-
chievous,

(Unless our Sea Saints intercede and relieve us)
Is resolv'd to attack my next homeward bound Fleet,
And destroy ev'ry Ship that he happens to meet!
Now, by all that is good — or by all that is bad,
If these Heftors go on, I'll be stark staring mad:
I have threaten'd, 'tis true, when first War I de-
clar'd,

To BURN, SINK, and DESTROY, and no foe
shou'd be spar'd;

Yet now they have rais'd me to horrible Fury,
Most dreadful my Vengeance shall be — I assure
ye!

So dreadful — that may all Infirmary seize me,
If any pacifick Proposals appease me;

But, depend on't, — as soon as I bar't in my
Pow'r,

I'll DESTROY, SINK, and BURN — as I told
ye before!

To the RESTORERS of our Naval Honour.

HAWKE, WARREN, ANSON, Heroes of the
Main!

'Tis yours to breathe false Gallia's tumid Vein;
To cool that Rage with English Ball and Fire,
Which would to Gen'ral Monarchy aspire;
To bind Ambition with a Legal Chain,
And fix Britannia's Empire on the Main:
Proceed! the Muse Prophetick dares insure,
You have the Pills that Bourbon's Pride will cure;
Your Powders reach the latent Seeds of Strife,
And break the Bandage of a Tyrant's Life:
His purblind Sight your Lightning will restore;
His Deafness leave him when your Thunders roar.
Oh! do not rest half glorious; seek the Seas!
You have but stunn'd, not heal'd the French Dis-
ease:

More ample Victory on your Squadrons wait;
Then spread your Canvas, hasten Gallia's Fate,
And make your Nation, like your Courage, Great?
So shall our Sons, in future Ages born,
Kindle at your Deeds and the French Navy scorn.
Ye honest Tars! when you engage, remember
Who, with the Devil, brought o'er the Pretender;
Revenge that Insult on the briny Wave,
Copy your Prince! be vigilant and brave!
To dye's more glorious than to live a Slave.

The TORRENT and the RIVER.

From LA FONTAINE.

Cuius potest accedere, quod cuquam potest.

A Traveller, who on the Road
Fled from a Gang of Thieves behind;
In hopes of reaching some Abode,
Spurr'd SORREL, 'till she went like Wind.

Seldom one Mischief comes alone!
Scarcely had he left them out of Sight,
But rumbling down in Bed of Stone,
A TORRENT puts him in a Fright.

Down with impetuous Rage it falls,
Its Clamour more outrageous far,
Than once S-c-b — I made at Paul's,
Or — now makes at Bar.

Alas! what must Pill Garlick do,
In midst of so much Dangers got?
Waters oppose, while Rogues pursue,
I shall be drown'd, or shall be lost.

I hear them coming, at full Speed,
Venture I must; — so in he sprung:
A Plunge — or two from Danger freed,
For SORREL was both brisk and young.

On came the Thieves in full Pursuit,
But find the TORRENT in their Way:
What then! if you poor Rogue went thro't,
To us it ne'er shall prove a Stay.

So said, so done, they plunge, they pass,
The Traveller's agon beset;
A RIVER lies before his Face,
Behind he hears their Horfes Feet.

Courage, quoth he, — my Mare is good,
What need I here of Danger dream;
Did I not pass yon foaming Flood,
And shall I fear this sleepy Stream.

Fearless at this, he quits the Side,
Tho' fatal the Adventure be;
For swiftly as the Waters glide,
He reach'd the Styx ere they the Sea.

WIT should be learn'd at other's Cost,
In mind from hence the MORAL keep;
Disdain those Enemies who boast,
But dread the silent and the deep.

RICHMOND. A VISION.

By a LODGER.

IN that soft Season, when the blushing Rose
Cheer'd by the Sun's invigorating Ray,
Begins its fragrant Beauties to disclose,
And all Things own the genial Pow'r of May:
When Sleep had lock'd each careless Limb in Rest,
And only Fancy waking gently strove
To drive each fiercer Passion from my Breast,
Ambition, Envy, Jealousy, and Love:
In Thought along Thames winding Shore I stray'd
Amid the verdant Scenes of silent Ham;
Where on the Margin of the Stream was laid
Beneath a spreading Elm, a mourning Dame.
Before her Feet a Cyprus Wreath was thrown,
Her Hair neglected and dishevel'd hung;
Her Eyes suffus'd with Tears still faintly shone,
And plaintive Accents trembled on her Tongue.

I saw, I wonder'd, and with Awe drew near,
When gently raising her dejected Head
She wav'd her Hand, Approach, my Son, nor fear
To hear the Story of my Woes, she said.
See'st thou, yon lofty Hill's extended Side,
Whose waving Top o'erlooks the ample Plain?
(Whence, erst more happy, I beheld with Pride
An hundred Villas grace my wide Domain.)
There long embow'd the Dryad of these Woods,
I saw my Lands extend, my Forests rise,
While Thames roll'd pleas'd his tributary Floods,
And Nature strove with Art to please my Eyes.
Here lawrell'd Valour found a Place of Rest,
Here hoary Statesmen sought the peaceful Grove,
Here tender Passions warm'd each youthful Breast,
And Nuptial Virtue was the Meed of Love.

And shall these Scenes polluted Pleasures hide,
Shall Rapine here conceal its hated Head,
Shall the proud Gamester here in Triumph ride,
And the pale Coward boast of Fields he fled!
No more the Soldier feels a gen'rous Heat,
His Country's Groans no more the Statesman move,
Ev'n Pride can stoop to league with mean Deceit,
And frighted Virtue flies the Name of Love.

When Royal Richmond flesh'd with Bosworth's Field
Had sheath'd the Sword of civil Rage in Peace,
With me he hung his consecrated Shield,
And hop'd to rest in not inglorious Ease:
Alike in Council as in Arms rever'd,
Severe in Justice, as in Manners plain,
Tho' rough Rebellion's Storms secure he steer'd,
And growing Arts adorn'd his rising Reign.

When great Eliza fill'd Britannia's Throne;
And Spain with Terror heard her from afar,
She forc'd the boasting Pride of Man to own
Wisdom and Courage might become the Fair.
Form'd by her Manners each attendant Maid
Thought Modesty the Dress of Woman-kind;
To comely Neatness due Observance paid,
But labour'd only to adorn the Mind.

When frolick Charles to Windsor's regal Scite
Transferr'd the Scenes of Luxury and Love,
I envy'd not the Monarch's loose Delight,
For Temple studied in my sacred Grove.
There, whether Europe's Fate required his Aid,
Or milder Labours eas'd his civil Care,
Retir'd from Noise He met the Athenian Maid,
And ev'ry Muse, and ev'ry Grace was there.

But where are all these boasted Glories now?
Where Arts, where Learning, Modesty and Truth;
See Spleen and Av'rice mark each aged Brow,
See frontless Impudence the Bids of Youth.
No ***'s Example makes the Subj. a wife,
No Laws restrain the Bad, protect the Good;
The num'rous Guilty join to shelter Vice,
And vaunting Folly pours her whelming Flood.

Thro' Pleasure's Maze the beardless Stripling flies,
Or sinks supine in useless Indolence;
Too proud to learn, too empty to be wise,
He screens in Laughter the Defects of Sense.
If haply Beauty deck the Virgin's Face,
Her wanton forward Mein, her vain Attire,
Defeat the Passion she attempts to raise,
And check the Transports which her Eyes inspire.
Incens'd, not warn'd by Beauty's frail Decay,
The waning Matron seeks the Aid of Art;
In awkward Affectation vainly gay,
Still hopes new Conquests, still would fire the
Heart.

Or pale o'er Midnight Lamps, where Discord reigns,
She sits attentive on the various Game:
While Fraud and Malice shake their galling Chains,
And rankling Scandal blasts the fairest Fame.

But Jove no longer bears the guilty Scene,
The lifted Bolt already fills his Hand;
His Brow, midst mingled Terrors still serene,
Determines Vengeance on this fated Land.
She said — loud Thunder shook the trembling
Ground,

Swift thro' the murky Air the Light'nings gleam;
Amaz'd, I started at the solemn Sound,
And dread the Fate portended by a Dream.

SERIOUS ADVICE.

HUMANITY, that bleeds for home-felt Woe,
And sighs at the Misfortunes of a foe,
When Peace approaches, views her with a Smile,
And bids embrace her this exhausted Isle:
For why, the tender Sentiments suggest,
Should Men with Men thus savagely contest?
Enough of Blood has delug'd Europe's Plains!
Sheath, sheath your Swords, and bind the gushing Veins!

Who but must listen to these Angel Sounds,
If sudden Peace could safely heal our Wounds?
But France, injurious Pow'r, who drew the Sword,
Nor feels for Human-kind, nor heeds her Word.
Insidious her Designs, when she pretends
To quit the Field, and court her ancient Friends:
'Tis but to watch the more unguarded Hour,
What now she spares — securely to devour.

The softer Dictates PRUDENCE thus corrects,
The present feels, but future Ill expects;
Tho' great the present, greater may remain,
Should France, with Force renew'd, begin again.
Hear this, ye Statesmen, ST---H---E, P---H---E
hear!

With what we feel, weigh what we have to fear.
At length our naval Captains learn to fight,
(Tis ALL the War we want in Britain's Right)
Embrace the Time, nor wait, in fresh Alarms,
Another eight Years Pupillage to Arms.
Destroy the Fleets and Commerce of your Foes,
That Land and Ocean may have long Repose:
Break but this Pow'r, and cut off these Supplies;
Then fear not for Yourself, nor your Allies:
The Sinews of the French from foreign Aids arise.

ASCHEME to raise immediately 50 or 60,000 Men, without any Expence to the Government, any Detriment to Trade, or the Liberty of the Subject. 2. To raise, by easy Methods, a large Sum likewise immediately, to augment our Sea-Forces. 3. To suppress at once the Smugglers, so as to afford a great Advantage to the fair Dealer, and increase the Custom-house Revenues.

Extracted from NICHOLAS MACHIAVELLI's Letter to a Member of Parliament.

Urget amor Patriæ.

THOU' it be dangerous and difficult to load the Subject with new Taxes, it is at the same Time necessary to keep up an Army abroad, to procure an honourable Peace, Sword in Hand; and another at home, for fear of a new Invasion: What then must we do to support this? What Expedient must we take? I see only one left us; which is, to raise 50 or 60,000 Men in the following Manner: To oblige every Parish in England and Scotland to furnish the King in this present Time, one, two, three, four, or 5 Men, according to the Largeness of the Parish, and to pay 10*l.* per Ann. for the Maintenance of each Man. To oblige the Clergy to pay, only during the War, so much per Cent. of the Revenue of such Ecclesiastical Benefices as may exceed 50*l.* per Ann. Likewise all such as have any Employment under the Crown, to pay so much per Cent. out of it, to support the said Expences.

Let us now see the Advantages that may arise from this Scheme, with the Objections that may be made against it.

First, by this Means we may have an Army of 50 or 60,000 Men raised in less than a Fortnight; which will be able not only to defend us at Home, in case of any Invasion, but likewise we may send 20 or 30,000 Men abroad, if required: Therefore the Crown need not be obliged to lay a new Tax in order to support an Army, and continue the War.

Secondly, that these Men, enlisted by the Church Wardens, will be such idle Fellows as live on doing Mischief, because they will not work; and the same Parish Officers will take Care to pick up such Persons who do not leave any Family behind them: for now, by our Officers enlisting every one who presents himself to a Recruiting Officer, we not only pay so much a Man for the usual Encouragement, but it very often happens that even industrious Tradesmen, when in Liquor or Passion, enlist themselves for Soldiers, leaving a Wife and four or five Children, who are obliged to be maintained at the Expence of the Parish; and instead of getting rid of the Vagabonds and idle Fellows in this Country by the War, we loose a great Number of honest working Fellows, very useful to Society.

Thirdly, that in Time of Peace the Soldiers that we have now, when discharged, know not where to go; and having no Inclination to work, (as they have been used to an Idle Life) they turn Pick pockets, and Street-robbers: But in case we have these Soldiers from the Parish, then in Time of Peace we may send them again to their own Abodes and Friends, (which cannot be done with respect to the others mentioned, who, perhaps, have disoblged both, by enlisting themselves in the Army, who, in Gratitude for the Service that they have done to their King and Country, will employ them, and put them in a Way of getting their Bread.

Tho' this will look as too great a Charge on the Parish, to wit, to pay 10*l.* a Year for each Soldier; nevertheless, if we consider in what Manner the Parish Business is transacted at present, we soon may find out, that by giving a proper Rule for the better Management of the said Business, by this Levy the Parish will not find any Grievance, but rather be a Gainer.

Besides the annual Revenues of every Parish, a prodigious large Sum of Money is paid yearly by the Parishioners for the Maintenance of their Poor; which Sums of Money, instead of being distributed to them, are converted into the following Uses.

The Bill of the Church Wardens of the Parish of St ———, for the Year 1746.

	L.	s.	d.
Spent at several Meetings on Vestry Men, Overseers, Visitations, Doctor, Justices, and Reader, &c. ————	72	0	0
Spent by ditto for one Dinner at ————	30	10	4
The Vestry Clerk a Year's Salary ————	10	0	0
Paid him at divers Payments for examining the Poor ————	90	16	10
For Ministers for assisting the Reader at 4 <i>d.</i> per Time ————	6	9	2
Spent at a Tavern going to Hicks's Hall about a Bastard ————	2	7	0
Paid Justice for passing Vagrants ————	19	4	7
For Sacrament Wine, great Part drank in the Vestry ————	80	0	0
Sexton's Bill for Necessaries ————	20	11	6
Ringers, for Wood, Paving, &c. ————	8	16	0
	L. 340	15	5
Brought the Parish in Debt this Year ————	63	12	6

Now let me ask you, cou'd not the Parliament regulate the Parish Affairs in a better Manner, by forbidding any Meeting at the Tavern, which more properly might be done in the Vestry? Cou'd not the Parliament relieve the Parish of such exorbitant Expences? Cou'd it not oblige the Parish Officers to bring every Year to the Bishops of the respective Dioceses, an exact Account of what Money they have received, and how they have laid it out, and if the Bishops find any Fraud or improper Management, give them Authority to punish rigorously the Transgressors?

Suppose now, that if this Parish was to pay 50*l.* per Ann. for the Support of five of their Parishioners, as Soldiers; and if that mentioned exorbitant Bill was reformed, (as proposed) in that Case the Parish would be the Gainer, and the Parishioners wou'd not pay any Thing more for the Poor than what they do at present, nor the Poor be worse used than now.

The Clergy will think it a little hard upon them to pay so much per Cent. out of their Ecclesiastical Benefices: for they already pay all the Taxes as other Subjects do; and to tax a Body in particular, may be look'd upon as an Imposition.

I must ask ten thousand Pardons of these Gentlemen, if I have directed my Views on them; which is not for any Prejudice that I have against them, but rather for their own Good, as well as for the Advantage of my Country.

For their own Good, because it is their greatest Advantage to protect a Protestant Government: For what is it to a Shoemaker, or Carpenter, Merchant, &c. if King George or the Prince should sit upon the Throne. But the Church of England being in a particular Manner their Spouse, and in Danger of being ravished by a Popish Government, and their Livelihood being the first that would be at Stake, they ought therefore to do a great deal more than any other People, to support our present happy Government; and if a Merchant, in time of War, pays so much per Cent. to insure his Ship and Cargo, why should not a Clergyman pay so much to the Government, to insure his Church and Livelihood? Besides, we must consider how easily they get their Money, how certain they are of their Rents, and how they can restrain their Expences as much as they please, whilst a poor Tradesmen, in order to support himself, must work all the Week, must have a Stock to follow his Trade, and must stand to the Loss of insolvent Debtors.

* Some Readers may imagine, as the Name of the above Church is left Blank, that the Account has no Foundation in Fact, and is only inserted to serve the present Purpose; but Mr Phipps publish'd a Collection of this kind some time ago, with his Name at it; and tho' some Persons threaten'd a Prosecution, no such Thing has been attempted.

The Farmer likewise must work, must have a Stock, and suffer great Losses, either by intemperate Weather, or epidemical Maladies, which our horned Cattle are at present too much subject to. In the mean time the Clergyman has nothing to do but read a Prayer now and then, or employ a young Person to do it for him, at any easy Rate; his Income is most certain; and whether it snows or rains, his Stock consists in a Bible or a few Books of Sermons; nor has he any Fear about losing, by Accident, any Thing in his Profession, (but by the Pretender.) A Tradesman is obliged to keep a Shop and Servants as well as a Farmer, which must be paid whether he gets Money or not; he is obliged, in order to keep himself in proper Vigour, so as to be the better able to undergo his Fatigues, to drink strong Liquor, and have substantial Food; and in order to get Acquaintances or Customers, to frequent Taverns and Clubs, &c. while again, the Clergy, who live in an easy Life, may do without; neither do they want Acquaintances nor Customers to carry on their Business: A single House is enough for a Clergyman to dwell in; nor is he obliged to keep several Servants, or a large Table, no more than St Peter. Moreover, he must reflect how his Monitor *Jesus Christ*, and his Apostles, lived; whose Steps he is more obliged to imitate than other People, the better to recommend the Christian Religion by a good Example: For as the Sheep naturally follow the Steps of the Shepherd, so the Christian follows the Clergy; who must be responsible, if his Flock, by his bad Example, lose the Way to Heaven: And what is still a more important Consideration, the Clergy will naturally think themselves obliged to renew their most ardent Prayers and Petitions to Heaven, to procure an honourable Peace, and a speedy End to the present War, as their Taxes will then be at an End, and give them, in particular, a sensible Pleasure. Therefore it is very reasonable that they should be taxed on this Occasion, rather than other People, being more able to withstand it, and much more interested in the supporting of our happy Government: Besides, this is what is customary in almost every other Kingdom in *Europe*.

The same Tax, I think, all Gentlemen who enjoy any Place under the Government, ought in Gratitude, to pay, during the War, in proportion to their Income: For he would be a very ungrateful Servant, who, having a very good Place, should see his Master in Distress for want of Money, knowing at the same Time what a great Help it would be to him, if on that particular Occasion, a small Sum of Money was given him out of his Wages. Such a Servant should not refuse a Request of that Nature to a Master who had been so generous as to give him a very good Place, and had taken so much Pains to assure him of his Livelihood, (for, by the Government being overfet, he would be the first to lose it) and consequently he is obliged to contribute as much as he can towards his Master's Preservation. I dare say no Opposition will be found in this part of the Scheme; for I am almost sure that these Gentlemen will cheerfully pay a Tax for the Support of their King and Master, by which they will enable him to defend their Religion, Liberty, and Property, and even contribute much to their own Happiness.

Suppose now that all this was performed accordingly, then without laying a new Tax we should have an Army of near 60,000 Men ready rais'd to us by our good Oeconomy; and with what might be collected from the Clergy, and the Gentlemen belonging to the Government, we should have enough to pay the Officers in the Army; and the Remainder being placed in the Treasury, might enable us to enlarge our Sea Forces, by which we may expect great Advantages: For as a Dog fights with his Mouth, a Bull with his Horns, a Horse with his Heels, a Highlander with his Broad-sword; so a British Nation ought to fight with her Fleet: by which alone she might make all the World tremble, humble the French King, and impoverish her Enemies.

Now, to give you my Sentiments about the Smugglers, I must begin to remind you of the dreadful Consequences that must ne-

cessarily follow, if Care is not taken to extirpate this Race of Villains, before they get more Strength, and enlarge their Number. These Smugglers are a desperate Set of People, who have no Regard to Law or Government, nor even to their own Persons; who endeavour to carry on an unlawful Trade, by which they get a great deal of Money; who live well without fearing any Body; whose Insolence is so great, that they make no Scruple to break open a Custom house to take away the King's Goods, and to menace all the King's Officers for interrupting them in their lawless Way of Proceeding. This sort of People by Degrees, being joined by all the Vagabonds and desperate Fellows whatsoever of the Country, will compose such a large Body as will even dare to face the King's Troops; and in case (God forbid) that the French were to land in Kent, or in other Parts of England, they would immediately join them, and give them all the Assistance they could to overturn our present Government: And as a Thief in the House is worse than an hundred abroad, we shall find in a little time great Difficulty in defending ourselves from them, and that perhaps they will be more troublesome to us than the French.

This would not be the first Time that a whole Nation has been ruined by such a Set of People, especially if they can find any disaffected Man of Note at hand ready to embark in the same dangerous Scheme; and therefore 'tis necessary to endeavour at present to prevent the great Mischiefs which in Time will be occasion'd by those Smugglers. 'Tis not only the Government that may suffer great Damage by them, but the Publick, and even every individual Person: For (as we have observed) these desperate Fellows are joined daily by all the Vagabonds of the Country: And as it is impossible for them to maintain all their Apprentices, and admit them into Partnership, they grant them their Protection, and tell them, That, to maintain themselves till such times as they can reap the Benefit of the Trade, they may go to rob on the Highway; by which Means they make their Apprentices as desperate as themselves. Hence we must expect, that in time these Highway-men will be in such a great Number, that we shall not be able to go three Miles out of Town, without running the Hazard of being knock'd down and robb'd.

This was the Case in Italy, when they were in such Numbers, especially before the Popedom of Sixto V. that all Trade was at a Stand, and the People durst no more go from one Town to another, than I should dare to cross the Sea by swimming. All this is not Imagination, but Matter of Fact, and such as we see every Day before us; for I can't read a News Paper without meeting with such like Robberies in Town and Country: And since the late Act of Parliament these Practices are more frequent; for the Smugglers are become now more desperate than they were before, since they expect to be hang'd if they are taken; and therefore have formed themselves into a large Body: by which Contrivance they think themselves in greater Safety, and seem to be resolved, rather to run the Hazard of being hang'd, than to leave off their Trade. And why not? We see that an idle Fellow for Six pence a Day, without any other View, enlists himself for a Soldier, notwithstanding he knows that he runs the Hazard of being kill'd every Day of his Life; (for the Officers go into the Army in order to signalize themselves in defending their King and Country) why then may not a Vagabond run the Hazard of being hang'd for three, four, five, and more Shillings a day? Besides, we see more Soldiers kill'd, than Rogues hang'd.

The only Way to extirpate these Fellows, is to punish those People who encourage them; for, if they were not encourag'd by such as buy Goods from them, it would be impossible that they could carry on this unlawful Trade.

Suppose an Act of Parliament was made, that the People who buy Tea, Brandy, &c. from any other Persons than Shopkeepers, or publick Merchants, as well as those who sell them in a private Manner, shall pay 100 l. and be immediately transported;

which Money should instantly be paid after the Conviction of the Transgressor; and if he is not able, by the Government, to the Informer, (but we must take great Care to use the Informers well, nor let them languish for their Money) and the Accomplice, without any Delay, should be brought to his Trial. And if the Smuggler himself shall inform against the Buyer, and his Information shall prove true, in that Case the Smuggler be pardon'd, and intitled to the 100 l.

This will not appear too great a Rigour, if we consider, that as the Buyer is the Cause of all these Evils, by encouraging Smugglers, he ought to be severely punish'd; for the Person who occasions a Crime, is more guilty than he who actually is the Practiser of it: For Example, A Fellow picks my Pocket of a Watch; if he cannot find a Person to buy it, 'tis not worth his while to run the Hazard of being hang'd for stealing a thing which he can make no Money of: And so let the Smugglers bring in what Quantity of Tea, Brandy, Wine, &c. they please, what can they do with it, if they cannot make Money of it? For, in case of such a Law, if a Man comes to sell me a Pound of Tea, with an Intention, perhaps, to inform against me for the same, I arrest him the very Minute he brings me the Tea, and carry him before a Justice of the Peace; so by this Means I punish a Rogue, and get an hundred Pounds into the Bargain: Therefore no one will dare offer to sell or buy contraband Goods, which must in course remain unfold.

By this Method we should not only be able to suppress the Smugglers, but even do a great Service to the honest and fair Dealer, by increasing his Trade, and enabling him the better to pay his Taxes and Debts: But in the mean time I would oblige every Dealer to have a Certificate of the Quantity and Quality of his Goods, the Importer to have a Certificate of the Quantity and Quality of the Goods he has entred from the Custom-house and when; and if the Importer sells his Goods to others in a Wholesale Way, to give them a Certificate, specifying the Goods to be the same as he entered such a Day in such a Quantity. Other Merchants who send them, or sell them to other Shopkeepers in a Wholesale Way, are to give them a Certificate, that such Goods, which, in such a Quantity, were sold to them, are the same that they had in such a Quantity, such a Day, from such a Merchant who imported them, in such a Manner as it may be in the Power of any Dealer in those Goods to produce, and shew by his Book, upon any Call, where the Goods that he sells come from; which Rule would inevitably secure a fair Trade.

This would likewise be of great Advantage to the Government; for, by suppressing Smugglers, the Duty on Tea, Brandy, &c. may be put on the same Footing as it was before; by which Means the Custom-house would produce to the King at least a third Part more of annual Revenues: And, by this Fund, a Million or two may be raised at present, in order to carry on the War much more effectually than by any new Tax.

In regard to Highwaymen and Street Robbers, we ought to do with them as a good Surgeon does in order to cure a sore Leg. In the Beginning he applies *Lenitives*, *Unguents*, &c. and if the Disease yields not to such Applications, he makes use of stronger Plaisters of a corrosive Nature: If that will not do, and the Disorder becomes desperate, then he makes use of desperate Remedies, such as Fire and Knives, without any Regard to the Pain the Patient may feel in the Operation, but the sole View of curing the Disease. If the present Law, which is in the Nature of a *Lenitive* and *Corrosive*, is not sufficient to exterminate them, then we must needs make a desperate one; which is a Reward of 50 l. to every one who brings the Head of a Highwayman or Street-Robber, without any farther Proclamation, and pardon whosoever should do this, tho' of the same Gang; and by this Means they will destroy one another in a Month's Time.

These are the Methods by which other Sovereigns have root-ed out in a short Time all the Highwaymen from their Domi-nions; and by the same Methods Wolves were destroyed in

England. What Harm then would there be in sacrificing a small Number of these Rogues for the Security of all his Majesty's Subjects? Would it not be better to do so, than to see every Day People killed or desperately wounded? and if they are of such Principles as not to spare the Blood of so many inno-cent People, who are not willing to be robb'd, or have not Money enough to satisfy their Expectations, why then should the Government spare the Blood of such Villains, and daily defer their Punishment? Let them be killed instead of being hanged; which is almost the same, only more quick Work; and let us go safe into the Country and come home safe at Night.

The above Scheme will prodigiously increase the Revenue, and consequently the Government will have a sufficient Fund, without any new Tax, to raise a Million or two to supply the Necessities of the War, and to increase our Fleet; and by keep-ing them always before the principal Ports of the *French* and *Spaniards*, we may destroy their Trade, and hinder them from receiving and sending any Subsistences; by which Means, join'd with the great Courage and Emulation of our Sea Officers, we may see our Nation triumphant over most Parts of the Globe.

Conclusion of a LETTER from the Bishop of CLOYNE to THOMAS PRYOR, Esq; concerning the Usefulness of TAR-WATER in the PLAGUE.

NEvertheless there are not wanting those who would infi-nuate, that Tar-water made in the common Way con-tains noxious Oils or Particles of Tar, which render it dan-gerous to those who drink it; a Thing contrary to all my Ex-perience. This was the old Objection made by those who op-posed it from the Beginning: But I am convinced by innume-rable Trials, that Tar-water is so far from doing Hurt by any caustick or fiery Quality, that it is, on the contrary, a most potent Medicine for the allaying of Heat, and curing of all in-flammatory Distempers. The perpetual returning to the same Objection makes it necessary to repeat the same Answer.

And yet, some who are not afraid to argue against Expe-rience, would still persuade us that the common Tar-water is a dangerous Medicine, and that the Acid, freed from the volatile Oil, is much more safe and efficacious: But I am of Opinion, that being robbed of its fine volatile Oil, (which neither sinks to the Bottom nor floats at the Top, but is throughout and in-timately united with it, and appears to the Eye only in the Colour of Tar-water) being robbed, I say, of this Oil, it is my Opinion it can be no Cordial; which Opinion (not to mention the Reason of the Thing) I ground on my own Experience, having observed that the most acid Water is the least Cordial: So far am I from imputing the whole Virtue to the Acid, as some seem to think.

It seems not very reasonable to suppose, that the caustick Quality of Tar-water (if such there was) should be removed or lessened by Distillation, or that a Still should furnish a cooler and better Medicine than that which is commonly prepared by the simple Affusion and stirring of cold Water. However the Ends of Chymists or Distillers may be served thereby; yet it by no Means seemeth calculated for the Benefit of Mankind in general, to attempt to make People suspect, and frighten them from the Use of a Medicine, so easily and so readily made, and every where at hand, of such approved and known Safety, and at the same Time recommended by Cures the most extraordinary, on Persons of all Sexes and Ages, in such Variety of Distem-pers, and in so many distant Parts of Christendom.

By most Men, I believe, it will be judged, at best, a need- less Undertaking, instead of an easy-tryed Medicine, to intro-duce one more operose and expensive, unsupported by Expe-riments, and recommended by wrong Suppositions, that all the Virtue is in the Acid; and that the Tar-water, being impreg-nated with volatile Oil, is caustick; which are both notorious Mistakes.

Tho'

Tho' it be the Character of Resin not to dissolve and mix with Water as Salts do, yet these attract some fine Particles of essential Oil, which serve as a Vehicle for such acid Salts; and the Colour of the Tar-water sheweth the fine Oil, in which the vegetable Salts are lodged, to be dissolved and mixed therein. The Combination of two such different Substances as Oil and Salt constitutes a very subtle and active Medicine, fitted to mix with all Humours, and resolve all Obstructions, and which may properly be called an acid Soap.

Tar-water operates more gently and safely, as the acid Salts are sheathed in Oil, and thereby losing their Acrimony, approach the Nature of neutral Salts, and so become more friendly to the animal System. By the Help of a smooth insinuating Oil, these acid Salts are more easily and safely introduced into the fine Capillaries. I may add, that the Crasis of the Blood is perfected by Tar water, being good against too great a Solution and Fluidity as a Balsam, and against Viscidity as a Soap; all which entirely depends upon the Mixture of Oil with the Acid; without which it could neither operate as a Balsam nor a Soap. Briefly, it was not mere Acid or distilled Water, or Tincture of Tar, but Tar water, as commonly made, by Affusion and stirring of cold Water upon Tar, which hath wrought all those great Cures and salutary Effects, which have recommended it as a Medicine, to the general Esteem of the World.

The Mixture of volatile Oil, which is or contains the Spirit, is so far from noxious, that it is the very thing that makes Tar-water a Cordial. This gives it a grateful Warmth, and raiseth the Spirits of the hysteric and hypochondriacal: This also rendering the Blood balsamick, disposeth Wounds of all sorts to an easy Cure: This also it is that fortifies the Vitals, and invigorates Nature, driving the Gout to the Extremities, and shortening the Pains, till it entirely subdues that obstinate and cruel Enemy, as it hath been often known to do; but acid alone is so far from being able to do this, that, on the contrary, the free Use of Acids is reckoned amongst the Causes of the Gout.

I never could find that the volatile Oil, drawn from Tar by the Affusion of cold Water, produced any Inflammation, or was otherwise hurtful, not even tho' the Water by longer stirring had imbibed far more of the Oil than in the common Manner; having been assured, that some of strong Stomachs have drank it after 20 Minutes stirring, without any the least Harm, and with very great Benefit.

It hath been indeed insinuated, that the Oil was ordered to be skimmed off, because it is caustick and dangerous; but this is a Mistake. I myself, among many others, drank the Tar-water for two Years together, with its Oil upon it, which never proved hurtful, otherwise than, as being somewhat gross, and floating on the Top, it render'd the Water less palatable; for which Reason alone it was ordered to be skimmed.

It hath also been hinted, that making Tar-water the second Time of the same Tar was cautioned against, for that it was apprehended such Water would prove too heating; which is so far from being true, that when I could not get fresh Tar, I used the second Water without Difficulty; by Means whereof it pleased God to recover from the Small Pox two Children in my own Family, who drank it very copiously: A sufficient Proof that it is not of that fiery caustick Nature which some would persuade us.

The Truth is, my sole Reason for advising the Tar not to be used a second Time, was because I did not think it would sufficiently impregnate the Water, or render it strong enough, after so much of the fine volatile Parts had been carried off by the former Infusion. Truth obligeth me to affirm, that there is no Danger (for as much as I could ever observe) to be apprehended from Tar-water, as commonly made: The fine volatile Oil, on which I take its Cordial Quality to depend, is, in its own Nature, so soft and gentle, and so tempered by the Acid,

and both so blended and diluted with so great a Quantity of Water, as to make a Compound, Cherishing, and Cordial, producing a genial kindly Warmth, without any inflaming Heat; a Thing I have often said, and still find it necessary to inculcate.

Some Medicines indeed are so violent, that the least Excess is dangerous; these require an Exactness in the Dose, where a small Error may produce a great Mischief: But Tar is, in Truth, no such dangerous Medicine, not even in Substance, as I have more than once known it taken innocently, mixed with Honey, for a speedy Cure of a Cold.

But notwithstanding all that hath been said on that Subject, it is still sometimes asked, What precise Quantity or Degree of Strength is required? To which I answer, (agreeably to what hath been formerly and frequently observed) the Palate, the Stomach, the particular Case and Constitution of the Patient, the very Climate or Season of the Year, will dispose and require him to drink more or less in Quantity, stronger or weaker in Degree. Precisely to measure its Strength by a scrupulous Exactness, is by no Means necessary. Every one may settle that Matter for himself, with the same Safety that Malt is proportioned to Water in making Beer, and by the same Rule, to wit, the Palate.

Only in general thus much may be said, that the Proportions I formerly recommended will be found agreeable to most Stomachs, and withal of sufficient Strength, as many Thousands have found, and daily find, by Experience. I take this Opportunity to observe, that I use Tar water made in Stone Ware, or Earthen very well glazed; Earthen Vessels unglazed being apt to communicate a nauseous Sweetness to the Water.

Tar-water is a Diet Drink, in making whereof there is great Latitude, its Perfection not consisting in a Point, but varying with the Constitution and Palate of the Patient; being nevertheless, at Times, taken by the same Person, weaker or stronger, with much the same Effect, provided it be proportionably in greater or lesser Quantity. It may indeed be so very weak as to have little or no Effect; and, on the other hand, so very strong, as to offend the Stomach: but its Degree of Strength is easily discerned by the Colour, Smell, and Taste, which alone are the natural and proper Guides whereby to judge thereof; which Strength may be easily varied, in any Proportion, by changing the Quantity either of Tar, or Water, or the Time of stirring. As for setting Tar water to stand, this is not to make it stronger, but more clear and palatable.

I found myself obliged to assert the Innocence and Safety, as well as Usefulness of the Tar-water as it is commonly made by the Methods laid down in my former Writings on this Subject; and this, not only in regard to Truth, but much more in Charity to a Multitude, which may otherwise perhaps be influenced by the Authority of some, who endeavour to put them out of Conceit with a Medicine so cheap, so efficacious, and so universal, by suggesting and propagating Scruples about a caustick Quality arising from the volatile oily Particles of Tar, or Resin imbibed together with the Acid in making Tar-water; an Apprehension so vain, that the Reverse thereof is true: for which I appeal to the Experience of many Thousands, who can answer for the Innocence and Safety, as well as Efficacy, of this Medicine; of which there are such ample and numerous Certificates published to the World.

I shall finish my Essay on the Plague, and its Cure, with observing, that in case God should withhold his Hand for the present, yet these Reflections will not be altogether fruitless, if they dispose Men to a proper Temper of Mind, and a cautious Regimen, avoiding all Extremes; (which Things are justly reckoned among the chief Preservatives against Infection) but especially, if the Apprehension of this Destroyer shall beget serious Thoughts on the Frailty of human Life, and in consequence thereof, a Reformation of Manners; Advantages that would sufficiently repay the Trouble of writing and reading this

Lct.

Letter, even tho' the Trial of Tar-water, as a Remedy for the Plague, should be postponed (as God grant it may) to some future and distant Opportunity,

DESCRIPTION of the City of AIX LA CHAPELLE.

Aix la Chapelle is an Imperial Town on the Frontiers of Juliers, next to the Dutchy of Limburgh. It is said to have been built by Granus, the Brother of Nero, A. C. 50, and thence called *Aquis Granum*: others give it a fabulous Etymology, deriving its Name from Apollo, called Granus, because of its medicinal Waters and Baths. Charlemagne riding thro' the Woods a Hunting, his Horse's Foot struck into one of those hot Springs, which occasioned his observing of the Place, and the Ruins of many Palaces adjoining, the City having been destroyed by Attila, King of the Huns. He found the Place so agreeable, that he built it up again, and chose it for his Residence, conferred great Privileges upon it, and made it the Seat of the Empire on this Side of the Alps; ordaining that the King of the Romans should be crowned here with an Iron Crown, as at Milan with one of Silver, and at Rome with one of Gold. He built here a Collegiate Church, dedicated to the Virgin, and enlarged and fortified the City; so that it flourished till 882, when it was destroyed by the Normans. It has suffered much by Fires divers Times since, and particularly in 1656, when 20 Churches, and 5000 private Houses, were consumed.

The Town House is well built of Free Stone, having a Hall of 162 Feet long, and 60 broad, where the Emperors, at their Coronation, treat the Electors and other Princes. The Church of our Lady, built by Charlemagne, is adorned on the Inside with Pillars of white Marble, and Brass gilt Statues, Brass Doors, and much Mosaick Work. In the Middle of the Church, where Charlemagne was buried, hangs a Crown of Silver and Brass, adorned with 16 little Towers, and 48 Statues of Silver, of about a Foot high, 32 of which are lesser; between which stand 48 Candlesticks, to receive the Lights burnt there upon Festivals. This was the Gift of the Emperor Frederick I. who took up the Body of Charlemagne, and buried it again in a Silver Coffin, under his own Tomb Stone, which is of white Marble, and said to be that of Julius Caesar. It has the Figure of Proserpine upon it. Out of this Tomb was taken a great many Rarities and Relicks which the said Emperor had got from Aaron King of Persia, the Patriarch of Constantinople, and others. In this Place is also the Tomb of the Emperor Otho, who is said to have first constituted the Electors at the Beginning of the 12th Century.

Near this City are many Mines, as Lead, Sulphur, Vitriol, Iron, Coal, Lapis Calaminaris with which they make Brass, or multiply Copper in their Furnaces. The Place is still famous for its hot Baths, which are very much frequented, and exceeding convenient. Three of them are within the Walls. The principal is called the Emperor's Bath; it has five Bathing Rooms, in one of which Charlemagne used to bathe and swim. These Baths rise so hot, that they are said to let them cool 12 Hours before they use them. There is also a Fountain of this hot Water, much resorted to, and drank of in the Summer. A little from this City, on the other Side of a Hill, at a Village called Borfett, are many hot Springs on both Sides of a little Rivulet, which compose 28 Baths, whose Springs are hotter than any of the City, and are reported to be cooled 18 Hours before they are used. But how this agrees with Reason I leave Philosophers to determine; and for the Truth of the Fact, we must appeal to those who have made Use of the Water. This City suffered much in the Wars of the last Century, being taken by the Protestants, and retaken by Spinola, in 1014. Several Councils have been held in this City; which is also famous for a Treaty of Peace concluded betwixt the French and Spaniards in 1668, and for some Negotiations, within almost every Man's Memory. It stands 32 Miles almost W. of Cologne, 26 E. of Liege, and 15 N. E. of Limburgh.

His MAJESTY's most gracious SPEECH to both Houses of Parliament, on Thursday November 12. 1747.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

AS one of My principal Views, in calling this Parliament, was, that I might receive the most clear and certain Information of the Sense of My People, on the present Posture of Affairs; I was desirous to meet you as early as your own Convenience, as well as that of the Publick, would admit.

By the Advice of My Parliament I entered into the War against Spain, in order to vindicate and secure the Trade and Commerce of My Subjects. By their Advice also, and in Conformity to My Engagements, I undertook the Support of the Empress Queen of Hungary, and of the just Rights of the House of Austria. In Resentment for this Conduct, so necessary for the Interests of My own Kingdoms, and of the ancient Allies of My Crown, France not only declared War against Me, but fomented and supported an Unnatural Rebellion within this Kingdom. In carrying on this just and necessary War, I have found the most chearful and vigorous Support from My Parliament: And though the Success has not been answerable to Our Wishes, and just Expectations, in the Low Countries; yet it must be allowed, to the Honour of this Nation, that no Part of the Misfortunes can be imputed to Us.

The signal Successes, which it has pleased God to grant Us at Sea, have made the Enemy feel the Weight of Our Naval Strength, to their great Loss, and the real and solid Advantage of this Nation. This has appeared most remarkably in the Operations of My Fleet, this last Year; which have tended no less to the Honour of the British Flag, than to the Reduction of the Maritime Force and Commerce of France. The Government of the United Provinces has, once more, resumed that Consistency, which will give great Strength to the Common Cause, cement more firmly the Friendship between this Kingdom and that Republick; and be a lasting Security to Our inseparable Interests. One great Effect of this happy Alteration in Holland has already appeared, in the vigorous Declaration lately made by the States General to the Court of France; and the Orders given by them, for committing Hostilities every where against the French King and his Subjects.

Some Overtures for a general Pacification have lately been made to Me, on the Part of France; and though some of the Terms proposed were such as could not be approved, yet as I have had no other Aim, but to bring about a safe and honourable Peace; I have shewn the utmost Inclination to facilitate it, in Conjunction with My Allies; and a Congress is actually agreed to be held at Aix la Chapelle, whither the several Ministers will soon repair. I hope all the Powers concerned will bring with them the same Dispositions to effectuate this great Work, on just and reasonable Conditions, which I sincerely have.

In this Situation, I am confident you will agree in Opinion with Me, that it is necessary to be vigilant and attentive to every Event; and that there can be no Reason to expect a good Peace, but by being timely prepared to carry on a vigorous and effectual War. I therefore rely on your hearty and powerful Support, to enable Me to prosecute the War, in case the Obstinacy of Our Enemies, in not agreeing to just and reasonable Terms of Accommodation, should render it unavoidable. For this Purpose I am now actually concerting the necessary Measures with My Allies; whose Interests I am determined to adhere to and support. Let Us be in Readiness, in case the Negotiations should fail of the desired Effect, to convince Our Enemies, how much they are mistaken, if they vainly imagine that Great Britain, and Her Allies, will submit to receive the Law from any Power whatsoever; and demonstrate to the World, that We will decline no Difficulty or Hazard for the Preservation of the Common Liberty, and our own Independency, and essential Interests.

Gen
The
been alre
of the en
grant M
fare, and
require.
Purposes
out of Ev
ed for.

My
If any
more effe
present E
for the b
any Part
fecution
bout so g
a Conjun
were mor
of Great

Copy of t

I N the
Maje
of all the
concluded
promised
pally tha
his Maje
Russias,
sincere D
their com
cidents th
tion, hav
C. Bestu
Ministers
lollowing A

I. He
any Hop
of Pacific
order to
readiness
of Livon
over 40
the said
made by
require,
ever, tha
Terms ar

II. H
furnish t
Gallies f
at once,
cation of

III. I
said Con
by the p
Notice o
current
farther o
be separ
terior Pa

IV. 'at Peter
fible. I
exact Co

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

The Necessity of adequate Supplies appears from what has been already mentioned. The proper Estimates for the Services of the ensuing Year shall be laid before you; and I desire you to grant Me such Supplies, as your own Security and lasting Welfare, and the present critical and important Situation of Affairs, require. You may depend on their being applied only to the Purposes for which they shall be given; and if, by the falling out of Events, any Saving can be made, it shall be duly accounted for.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

If any farther Provisions shall be found expedient, to render more effectual the good Laws lately made for the Security of the present Establishment, extinguishing the Spirit of Rebellion, and for the better civilizing, improving, and reducing into Order, any Part of the United Kingdom, I depend on your known Affection to Me and to your Country, seriously and early to set about so good a Work. I will only add, that there never was a Conjunction in which Unanimity, Firmness, and Dispatch, were more necessary for the Safety, Honour, and true Interest of Great Britain.

Copy of the Treaty concluded between the Courts of Petersburg and London, concerning the Auxiliaries.

IN the Name of the most holy and invincible Trinity. Tho' his Majesty the King of G. Britain, and her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*, by means of the defensive Treaty of Alliance concluded in 1742, and happily still subsisting, have reciprocally promised each other to employ their Care and Efforts, principally that the Tranquility of *Europe* might be preserved; yet his Majesty of G. Britain, and her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*, to give each other fresh Marks of their Friendship and sincere Desire to proceed always unanimously for the Safety of their common Allies, to guard ourselves against uncertain Incidents that may happen this Year, and be in a State of Precaution, have given full Powers to *John Earl of Hyndford, Alexis C. Bestuchef Rumin, &c.* and *Michael C. Woronzow*; which Ministers, after several Days Conferences, agreed upon the following Articles:

I. Her Imperial Majesty of all the *Russias*, without regard to any Hope that may be entertained concerning the Conferences of Pacification between the Powers at War, engages herself, in order to second the Views of his *Britannick* Majesty, to keep in readiness, during the Course of this War, upon the Frontiers of *Livonia* and *Lithuania*, a Body of 30,000 Foot, and more-over 40 or 50 Gallies, properly equipped and manned, upon the said Coast; so that they may act upon the first Requisition made by his *Britannick* Majesty, in such Places as Necessity may require, in order to assist his Majesty's Allies: Provided however, that the said Corps shall not begin to march till after the Terms and Conditions are agreed on upon which they shall be sent.

II. His *Britannick* Majesty agrees on his Part, in order to furnish the Expences which the Maintenance of the Troops and Gallies shall cause to the Empress of all the *Russias*, to pay her, at once, for this Year, 100,000 l. *Stetl.* as soon as the Ratification of this Convention shall be exchanged.

III. In case his *Britannick* Majesty shall please to retain the said Corps during the next Year, under the Conditions settled by the present Convention, his Majesty engages to give timely Notice of it; that is to say, in the Month of *November* in the current Year; in order that if his *Britannick* Majesty has no farther occasion to keep the said Corps in that Country, it may be separated and alter'd as shall be thought convenient in the interior Parts of the Empire.

IV. The Ratification of this Convention shall be exchanged at *Petersburgh*, in the Term of two Months, or sooner, if possible. In witness whereof we the said Ministers have made two exact Copies of this Convention, containing the preceeding Ar-

ticles; and by our full Power we have sign'd and affix'd to them our Seals. Done at *Petersburgh*, June 12. 1747.

HYNDFORD. C. R. BESTUCHEF. WORONZOW.

RESOLUTIONS of the STATES GENERAL on November 16. for making the Stadtholdership hereditary in the Family of the Prince of Orange.

IT is enacted, That the Stadtholdership shall descend, after the Prince of *Orange's* Death, to his lawful Male Issue, and their Heirs Male; and in case his Highness's Male Children should die without any Male Issue, the Stadtholdership is to devolve upon the eldest Daughter, and her Male Issue, if there should be any; but in Default of Heirs Male, and in case the Prince of *Orange* should have no Sons, then the Stadtholdership goes to his Highness's Daughter the Princess *Caroline* and her Male Issue; and if she dies without any, it is to devolve upon her surviving Sisters, and their Heirs Male; the eldest Sister, and her Issue, to be always preferred: The said Dignity is never to be possessed by any King or Elector, nor by any Prince that does not profess the Protestant Religion, as by Law establish'd in this Country; and in case the Stadtholdership should ever descend to a Prince or Princess under Age, they are to be educated within the Province of *Holland*; and this Settlement of the Succession, on the Descendants of the Female Issue, is not to take place, unless the said Female Heirs marry with the especial Consent and Approbation of the States.

It is likewise enacted, that in case the said Dignity should devolve on a Princess, she shall enjoy it with the Title of Gouvernante, and have her Seat in the States, and in all the Colleges, in the same Manner as the Stadtholders: And as she is to be invested with all the Authority annexed to the Dignity of Captain and Admiral General, she is to appoint, in Time of War, an able Commander, of the Protestant Religion, but of no Kingly or Electoral Dignity, to head the Troops in her Stead; and he is to take Oath, to follow and obey the Instructions and Orders which shall be given him by the States. And as the Stadtholdership may devolve to a Minor, then the Princess his Mother shall, during his Minority, act as Guardian, with the Title of Gouvernante, and enjoy all the Privileges annexed to it, till the Minor is of Age; but if she should die, or marry again, then the States are to supply that Guardianship, in the Manner they shall think most advantageous for this Country. And lastly, the Successors to the Stadtholdership are always to have the same Commission and Instructions as have been given by this Province to the present Stadtholder.

PUBLISHED by AUTHORITY.

Conclusion of the Answer of the States General to the ABBE DE LA VILLE's Memorials. [See p. 232, and 257]

—Their High Mightinesses, forced by Necessity, and the indispensable Duty of employing those Means which God and Nature have put into their Hands, in Defence of their Subjects, the Preservation of their Liberty and Religion, and every Thing else dear to them; and putting their Trust in the Justice of their Cause, and God's Assistance, who has so often, and sometimes miraculously, deliver'd them, are firmly resolved to venture their FORTUNES, LIVES, and EVERY THING WITHOUT EXCEPTION, to the very last Extremity, in their lawful Defence; and to make Use of the Right which his Most Christian Majesty's own Conduct gives them, of acting by way of REPRISAL, as he acts towards them; and consequently of cutting off, dissipating, and obstructing, wherever it shall be in their Power, all the Resources which may furnish his Majesty the Means of continuing his Invasion of the Republick, with superior Force.—Their High Mightinesses declare, that it is no more their Intention to break with his Majesty than it is his Majesty's Intention to break with them; but that what they do

is merely to oppose the Injustice done them and their Subjects in so flagrant and affecting a Manner.

A Copy of this Answer shall be sent to the Council of State, to the Colleges of Admiralty, to the Directors of the East and West India Companies, and wherever it shall be necessary, signifying to them, That their High Mightinesses have resolved to make REPRISALS upon the King of France and his Subjects, and to do them ALL SORTS OF DAMAGE, WHEREVER IT SHALL BE IN THEIR POWER; and that the said Colleges shall therefore take their Measures accordingly."

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS p. 337.

Account of an uncommon DROPSY from the Want of a Kidney; and a Description of a large Saccus that contained the Water, by SAMUEL GLASS, Surgeon at Oxford; sent to Dr. MEAD.

Read Jan. 8, 1746-7.

Nov. 11. 1746.

Mary Nix, who lived at Hampton-Poyle, a small Village in Oxfordshire, had been remarkable all her Life for the preternatural Size of her Belly. After her Death, I had the Curiosity, together with some learned Gentlemen of the University, to inspect her Body. Her Mother was then present, and inform'd us, that this her Daughter was born dropical; that she herself had been ill of the same Disease for some Time before, and during her Pregnancy; but, on the Birth of this Child, she was freed from that Disorder.

The Child, tho' born dropical, prov'd otherwise healthy; and, notwithstanding the Disease continually increased as she grew up, lived to be near 23 Years of Age.

She was a tall well-proportion'd Woman, except with regard to the enormous Size of her Belly; and, for one of so unwieldy a Bulk, healthy, brisk, and active. Her Appetite was always good, and she was never more than ordinarily thirsty; had no remarkable Difficulty of Breathing, not even when she lay supine, nor did her Thighs or Legs ever swell. Her Menfes, which appeared at the usual Time of Life, continued regular, till within eight Months of her Death. The only Complaint was now and then a Pain in making Water; and the Quantity she made was commonly about four or five Ounces.

Upon the Suppression of her Catamenia, there succeeded a Dyspnoea, Loss of Appetite, Emaciation of the superior Parts, and a Tumefaction of one of her Legs with Ulcerations. These Symptoms gradually increased till her Death.

Upon taking the Dimensions of her Body before Dissection, we found the Circumference of her Abdomen to be just six Feet four Inches, and from the Xiphoid Cartilage to the Os Pubis it measured four Feet and half an Inch. The cutaneous Vessels, distributed upon the Abdomen, were remarkably large, and distended with Blood, and the spurious Ribs were pressed greatly outwards and upwards.

After this general View of the external Parts, we began the Dissection, by dividing the Cartilages of the six superior Ribs, and raising the Sternum. The Thorax being laid open, we observed that the Diaphragm was forcibly protruded into that Cavity. The Base of the Heart lay under the right Clavicle, and its Apex upon the most convex Part of the Diaphragm; which Convexity advanced as high up as the third superior Rib. The Lungs were surprisngly small, scarce exceeding in Magnitude those of a new-born Child. The right Lobe slightly adhered to the Pleura, the left was free, and both were in a sound State. Within the Pericardium was found, as usual, a small Quantity of Liquor, but none in the Cavity of the Thorax.

We next perforated the Abdomen in the most convenient depending Part, and evacuated from thence a surprizing Quantity of Water; which was lightly tinged with a Coffee-colour, limpid as Urine, and not in the least fetid. This Water was carefully measured, and found to be not above a Pint less than 30

Gallons, Wine Measure; which must weigh, according to the common Calculation, near 240 lb.

We afterwards made an Incision into the Abdomen along the Linea alba. The Integuments upon the epigastrick Region were very thin; the abdominal Muscles much extenuated; and above the Umbilicus the Tunica cellulosa contained no Fat; but from the Navel to the Os Pubis, the Panniculus adiposus was half an Inch thick. Upon dilating the Incision, the large membranous Bag that contained the Water presented itself to View, adhering transversely about ten Inches to the anterior Part of the Peritonaeum.

This Adhesion being separated, we had a full View of this wonderful Reservoir, which was of an enormous Size, and had almost occupied the whole Cavity of the Abdomen. In Figure, Colour, Thickness, Number, Magnitude, and Distribution of Blood Vessels, it very much resembled the Uterus of a Cow at the End of Gestation. The whole Inside was scabrous, and look'd as if parboiled; and here and there was observed a small Quantity of a Coffee-coloured Sediment. On the left inferior Part was discovered the Orifice of a Duct, which opened obliquely into the Cavity of the Saccus, and would easily admit of a large Goose Quill. From this Opening the Tube advanced about twelve Inches between the Membranes of the Bag obliquely upwards, and towards the Right; from whence it was inflected downwards, and pass'd between the Duplication of the Ligamentum latum Uteri, to be inserted into the Bladder of Urine. The Saccus was connected to the Ligamentum suspensorium Hepatis, to a considerable Part of the Mesocolon, to the Peritonaeum on the right Side in two or three different Places, to the same Membrane the whole Length of the Spine, and to the Ligamentum latum Uteri on the right Side of the Body.

The Liver was found, but less than in a natural State; and its convex Part adhered closely to the Diaphragm. The Stomach, Spleen, Omentum, small Intestines, and the upper Part of the Colon, were thrust very high up into the left Hypochondrium. The Convolutions of the lower Part of the same Intestine were entirely obliterated; and that, together with the Rectum, formed one continued straight Tube, from the left Hypochondrium down to the Anus. The left Kidney, with its emulgent Vessels and Ureter, were in their natural State and Situation. The Uterus, Tuba Fallopiana, and Ovarium, on the same Side, had nothing preternatural; but, on the right Side, the Fallopian Tube and Ovary were disposed in a very extraordinary Manner. The Tube, by Means of the Adhesion of the Ligamentum latum Uteri to the Saccus, was extended to three Times its ordinary Length. The Ovary was likewise, by the same Cause, rendered very preternatural, being no less than five Inches three Quarters long, one Inch broad, two Tenths of an Inch thick, and two Inches and a half distant from the Uterus. The Bladder of Urine was very small, but appeared to be sound.

We then made an accurate Search for the right Kidney; but, to our great Surprize, found no such Viscus, nor any Thing analogous to it, unless the Saccus that contained the Water, already described, may be esteemed such: And what seemed to favour this Opinion, was the Disposition of the emulgent Vessels on the right Side, which were propagated from the Aorta and Vena cava to this Saccus, in the same Manner as to the Kidney on the opposite Side; and, after having ran twelve or fourteen Inches between the Membranes of the Bag, without any Ramifications, were distributed all over it in the Manner before mentioned.

From the foregoing Account the following Queries are naturally suggested, which I leave to the Determination of the Learned:

Query 1. Was not the Saccus originally a mis-shapen Kidney, and the Duct an Ureter?

Query 2. Was not the Water contained in the Saccus prevented from growing putrid, by being continually drained off thro' the Duct into the Bladder of Urine, and by being afresh suppli-

ed by the
evacuat
Query
ver any
Thirst,
Query
the great
Pressure
not their
Birth, b
Breathin
Query
perincun
the Reaf
a Quant
To co
scribed,
ing them
the Figu

From
Abstract
Henry
the Ba
Fifth in

Dear

M
of Fish;
in Glafs

I sent
observed
to lay be
little com

About
our River
at the B
as I alw
about the
was in H
but was
frequentl

For fo
to eat an
I have y
coming o
I now an
so tame a
bold at la
what I of
Strength
Water to

This F
suffer no c
as to attac

One D
me, I put
diately aff
off a good
led it, ha
Infinite
all Fresh
whatever
certainly
make any
The En
from Place
est of the

ed by the emulgent Artery; and more being secreted than was evacuated, the Quantity thereby continually increased?

Query 3. Was not this the Reason why the Patient had never any anasarcaous Swellings of her Thighs or Legs, nor any Thirst, or other Signs of a confirm'd Dropsy?

Query 4. Were not the Lungs prevented from growing by the great Diminution of the Cavity of the Thorax, and the Pressure they sustained from the distended Abdomen? And might not their never having occupied a larger Space than they did at Birth, be the Reason the never labour'd under any Difficulty of Breathing?

Query 5. Was not the Bladder of Urine likewise by the superincumbent Weight, prevented from dilating itself; and that the Reason why Water was often made, and always in so small a Quantity?

To convey a more clear Idea of the several Parts already described, to those who may not have an Opportunity of inspecting them, (they being properly preserv'd for that Purpose) see the Figure in the *Philosophical Transactions*, N^o 482.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, p. 424.

Abstract of a Letter from Mr Wm Arderon, F. R. S. to Mr Henry Baker, F. R. S. containing some Observations made on the Banstickle, or Pricklebag, alias Prickleback, and also on Fish in general.—Read Feb. 5. 1746-7.

Dear Sir,

Many of my Leisure Hours last Summer were employed in attending and making Observations on several Kinds of Fish; some whereof I with great Care have preserved alive in Glass Jars for many Months together.

I sent you some time ago a brief Account of what I had observed remarkable in the Dace and Ruff, and am now going to lay before you what I have thought worth Notice in that little common Fish called Prickleback.

About the Beginning of last April, I took a Banstickle out of our River, full of Spawn, and put it into one of my Glass Jars, at the Bottom of which I had placed a small Quantity of Sand, as I always do in every Vessel wherein my Fish are kept; and about the 20th of May it buried its Spawn in the said Sand. I was in Hopes this Spawn would have produced a young Brood, but was unluckily disappointed; which I impute to its being frequently disturbed by the pouring in of fresh Water.

For some Days after I had caught this Banstickle, it refused to eat any Thing I could offer it, as is common with all Fish I have yet kept; but frequently giving it fresh Water, and coming often to it, it became so familiar as to eat small Worms I now and then threw into the Jar, and from that Time grew so tame as to take them out of my Hand; nay it became so bold at last, that when its Belly was full, or it did not like what I offer'd, it would set up its Prickles, and with its utmost Strength make a Stroke at my Fingers, if I put them into the Water to it.

This Fish was of so unsociable a Disposition, that it would suffer no other Fish to live in the Jar with it, and so audacious as to attack whatever I put in, tho' ten times its own Size.

One Day, for the Sake of Diversion, a Friend being with me, I put a Ruff into the Jar to it, which the Banstickle immediately assaulted and put to Flight, having in the Conflict torn off a good Part of its Tail; and would, I dare say, have killed it, had I not separated them very soon.

Infinite Numbers of Pricklebacks are to be found in almost all Fresh Waters, wherever it is possible for Fish to live; and whatever other Kinds the Water is replenished with, this is certainly one, as far as I have yet had an Opportunity to make any Enquiry.

The Endeavours they use, and the Ability they have, to get from Place to Place, are also extraordinary; for tho' the largest of them scarce measures above two Inches in Length, I

have seen some of them leap out of the Water a Foot high, perpendicularly, and even much further in an oblique Direction, when they wanted to get over Boards or Stones, or some other Obstacle to their Passage.

It is scarce to be conceived what Damage these little Fish do, and how greatly detrimental they are to the Increase of all the Fish in general amongst whom they inhabit. For it is with the utmost Industry, Sagacity, and Greediness, that they seek out and destroy the Spawn of all Sorts of Fish; and moreover, all the young Fry, that come in their Way, are pursued by them with the utmost Eagerness, and swallowed down without Distinction, provided they are not too large.

And in Proof of what I here assert, I must assure you, that the Banstickle before-mentioned in my Glass Jar, did, on the 4th of May last, devour, in five Hours Time, 74 young Dace, which were about a Quarter of an Inch long, and the Thickness of an Horse Hair. Two Days after it swallowed 62, and would, I am persuaded, have eat as many every Day, could I have procured them for it.

Could Gentlemen, who take Pleasure in Fishponds, entirely prevent these Destroyers from getting into them, I am convinced their Produce would be much greater than it commonly is: And tho' it may not be possible to keep them out entirely, it is most certainly adviseable to be very diligent in the destroying of them: And whenever, by Netting, or other Means, any of them are got out of the Water, never throw them in again, on a Supposition of their being harmless.

Nature has furnished this little Fish with a Kind of Breast-plate or Armour, to be its Defence against any outward Injury: She has likewise bestowed upon it several offensive Weapons or Spines, placed upon its Sides and Back, which it immediately erects upon the least Appearance of Danger, or when it attacks some other Fish. The Sharpness of these Prickles guards it well enough from larger Animals, that might otherwise prey upon it; but neither these, nor all the Endeavours it can use, are able to free it from an Enemy that torments it even to Death; what I mean is a kind of Louse, of an oval Figure, having eight Legs, and a very transparent Body, which is able either to swim or crawl, and sticks on it so fast, sucking and plaguing it all the while, that it makes it almost mad.

One remarkable Particular in this Louse is, that its little fibrous Fins are always in Motion, whether the Creature be swimming about, or fixed upon the Fish.

All Fish regulate their Times of Eating and Abstinence by the Temperature of the Air, and the Quarter from whence the Wind blows; and would those Persons who are Lovers of Angling, take the Pains to keep a few small Fish in Glasses, they might at any Time easily foretel, from their taking or refusing Food, what Sport is to be expected, and often save themselves many a weary Step taken to no Purpose.

I have always observed, amongst the Fish I keep in Jars, that such as have lived a while together contract so great an Affection for each other, that if they are separated they become melancholly and sullen, and are a long Time before they forget the Loss.

About Christmas last I put two Ruffs into a Jar of Water, where they lived together till April; when, at the Desire of a Friend, I gave one of them away.—After this Separation the Fish that remained with me was so affected, that for three Weeks it would eat nothing I could give it; and therefore, fearing it would pine to Death, I sent it to the Gentleman on whom I had bestowed its Companion; and, what is very extraordinary, upon being put together again, it eat immediately, recovered its former Briskness, and both of them are still alive.

I have made abundance of other Observations on Fish, but shall only add now, that when they remain supine and unactive, they every now and then gape and yawn, as most Land animals do, when weary of their Situation. Yours, &c.

Norwich, July 9.

W. ARDERON.
From

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, p. 408.

A Letter from Richard Brocklesby, M. D. and F. R. S. to the President, concerning the Indian Poison, sent from M. de la Condamine, Member of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris.

Read Feb. 5. 1746-7.

Honoured Sir,

London, Jan. 14. 1746-7.

THE Subjects of Natural History are often strange and uncommon; but the Authors who have treated on them have not failed, on their Parts, to support and raise the Wonder, and once conceived Astonishment, by ascribing Properties which never existed in Nature; thus indulging the Humour of finding a Marvellous in all Things, Truths have been greatly obscured, and Errors propagated without Number.

It is to this Cause originally (if I mistake not) we are to ascribe the prodigious Multiplicity of Poisons, and that equally numerous Tribe of Antidotes, treated of by the Ancients in their *Materia Medica*; and I should be very glad to have found modern Authors always just to Truth, in the Qualities by them ascribed to particular Drugs.

Upon hearing lately Part of Mr *Juan Antonio de Loa's* Letter to you, Sir, I was suspicious Mr *de la Condamine* had taken some Facts there upon the Authority of others, or else had been himself a little too much addicted to that general Bias of Mankind, the Love of Prodigy and Wonder.

In order to be better satisfied, I dissolved, in a certain Quantity of fair Water, as much of the Indian Poison as could be suspended, and let it stand to clear 24 Hours; and, having made a superficial Incision with a Lancet into the Nose of a young Cat, a few Drops were sprinkled on the Wound. The Creature at first discover'd no Marks of Injury received; yet in half an Hour she seem'd, by mewling more than before, to be sensible of some Pain. Thus she remained about 20 Minutes; when at length she shiver'd, was sleepy, soon became convuls'd, and, in about half an Hour, her Limbs were flaccid, and her Belly swell'd. These Symptoms continu'd, till she in a short time expir'd.

Some time pass'd ere I sat down to enquire what visible Effects had been produced on the Body. I then separated the Head from its Trunk, and carefully examin'd the Brain, and particularly the Origin of the Nerves; but when I had consider'd it thoroughly, I could not discover any preternatural Appearance in any of those Parts. Having spent near half an Hour in this Enquiry, I open'd the *Thorax*, and, with some Surprise, found the Pulsation of the Heart as regular as if the Animal were in perfect Health. This Appearance continu'd above two Hours after the Cat's Head was off; but afterwards languish'd, and was much weaker.

I then open'd one Ventricle of the Heart, in which the Blood was somewhat coagulated. This may be thought to be partly owing to the Medicine; for, soon after it had produced Convulsions in the Creature, I had a Mind to see what Bleeding would do, and with that View cut off the Tail; but, contrary to my Expectations, the Arteries that supply it with Blood bled very little; and, upon cutting off the Head, the Carotids and both Vertebrals did not pour out above half a common Spoonful.

But as it might be question'd by some, from the Continuance of the Heart's Pulsation, whether the Cat might not possibly, if let alone, have recover'd, I pour'd a few Drops of the same Solution as before into a superficial Wound of a young Dog, weighing 12 Pounds: The Creature, in less than an Hour, shiver'd, became sleepy, was very cold, and so stupid, that he suffer'd himself to be often burnt by the hot Ashes beneath the Grate, where he lay for Warmth.

In this comatous Way he continu'd near four Hours, and then shook off his *Stupor*, and was much better. I left him all Night, and found him next Morning quite well, and as hungry as ever. Upon this I made an Incision at that time into one of

the crural Veins, and pour'd a few Drops of the Solution into it: In less than 10 Minutes the Dog gave Signs of great Pain, soon shiver'd, grew cold, was convuls'd, and in less than 20 Minutes died.

Upon opening him nothing uncommon was found, nor was the Blood in this Creature's Heart so thick as in the former. The crural Vein did not bleed from a large Orifice, after the Poison was infused, though it was likely to do it before.

But, as some Authors have said, that Birds in particular are instantly deprived of Life, if the least Particle of certain Poisons are infused into the Blood, I had a Mind to try one Experiment, and to this End infused a few Drops of our Solution into a cuticular Wound of a small Bird. This occasion'd hanging of the Feathers, and a *Stupor*, in less than 10 Minutes, and kill'd him in somewhat more than 15.

I gave about two Drachms of Sugar to another Bird of the same kind, and shortly afterwards pour'd a little of the Solution into its Mouth; but two Drops had scarce touch'd his Tongue before the Creature was convuls'd, and I could with Difficulty lay him down before all Motion was taken away.

I gave these two Birds to two Cats; and whether from eating them or not I don't pretend to say, the Cats made so uncommon a Noise the whole Night, that they disturb'd the Family.

From these Experiments we find that the supposed Specifick is of no manner of Use, even when the Poison is only taken at the Mouth; and from them it may appear probable, that our Poison is nearly upon the same Footing with white Arsenick in the Cure of the Tooth-ach.

Yours, &c.

RICHARD BROCKLESBY.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, p. 378.

A Letter from the Rev. Mr Mason, Woodwardian Professor at Cambridge, and F. R. S. to the Pr. R. S. concerning Spelter, Melting Iron with Pit coal, and a burning Well at Broseley.

Read Jan. 22, 1746-7.

S I R,

I Believe Spelter was never yet applied to so large a Work as the Cylinder of a Fire Engine, till Mr Ford, of *Colebrook Dale*, in *Shropshire*, did it with Success: It run easier, and cast as true as Brass, and bored full as well, or better, when it had been warmed a little. While cold, it is as brittle as Glass, but the Warmth of my Hand soon made it so pliant, that I could wrap a Shaving of it round my Finger like a Bit of Paper. This Metal never rusts, and therefore works better than Iron; the Rust of which, upon the least Intermission of working, resists the Motion of the Piston.

Several Attempts have been made to run Iron Ore with Pit coal. I imagine it hath not succeeded any where, because we had no Account of its being practis'd: But I find that Mr Ford, from Iron Ore and Coal, both got in the same Dale, makes Iron brittle or tough, as he pleases; there being Cannon thus cast so soft as to bear Turning like wrought Iron.

At Broseley, about a Mile from the fore-mention'd Place, in 1711, was a Well found, which burned with great Violence, whereof some Account is given in *Philos. Transact.* N^o 334; but it has been many Years lost. The poor Man, in whose Land it was, missing the Profit he used to have by shewing it, applied his utmost Endeavours to recover it; but all in vain, till May last; when, attending to a rumbling Noise under the Ground, like what the former Well made, tho' in a lower Situation, and about 30 Yards nearer to the River, he happen'd to hit upon it again.

That you may have some Notion of what it is, I will lay before you such an Account of it, as the cursory View I had will permit.

The Well, for four or five Feet deep, is six or seven Feet wide; within that is another less Hole, of like Depth, dug in the Clay in the Bottom whereof is placed a cylindrick earthen Vessel

of about four or five Inches Diameter at the Mouth, having the Bottom taken off, and the Sides well-fixed in the Clay rammed close about it. Within the Pot is a brown Water, thick as Puddle, continually forced up with a violent Motion, beyond that of boiling Water, and a rumbling hollow Noise, rising and falling by Fits five or six Inches; but there was no Appearance of any Vapour rising; which perhaps might have been visible, had not the Sun shone so bright.

Upon putting down a Candle at the End of a Stick, at about a Quarter of a Yard Distance, it took Fire, darting and flashing in a violent Manner, for about Half a Yard high, much in the manner of Spirits in a Lamp, but with a greater Agitation. The Man said, that a Tea-kettle had been made to boil in nine Minutes Time; and that he had left it burning 48 Hours together, without any sensible Diminution.

It was extinguished by putting a wet Mop upon it, which must be kept there a small Time; otherwise it would not go out. Upon the Removal of the Mop, there succeeded a sulphurous Smoke, lasting about a Minute; and yet the Water was very cold to the touch.

The Well lies about 30 Yards from the *Severn*; which in that Place, and for some Miles above and below, runs in a Vale 100 Yards perpendicular below the Level of the Country on either Side, which inclines down to the Country, at an Angle of 20 or 30 Degrees from the Horizon; but somewhat more or less in different Places, according as the Place is more or less rocky.

The Country consists of Rock, Stone, Earth, and Clay, unequally mixed; and as the River, which is very rapid, washes away the soft and loose Parts, the next successively slip into the Channel; so as, by Degrees, and in Time, to affect the whole Slope of the Land: And as the inferior *Strata* yield Coal and Iron Ore, their Fermentation may produce this Vapour, and force it to ascend with Violence thro' the Chinks of the Earth, and give the Water the great Motion it has. This might be obstructed in one Place by the foremention'd subsiding of the sloping Bank, and might afterwards find a Vent in another; in like Manner as it happened at *Scarborough Spaw*, a few Years since.

If these Hints should be any Amusement to you, or be the Means of setting any more able Person upon further Enquiries, and giving a better Account of them, I have all that is intended by

Jan. 18. 1746.

Yours, &c.

CHA. MASON.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, p. 421.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Leonard Euler, Prof. Mathem. and Member of the Imperial Society at Petersburg, to the Rev. Mr. Cha. Wetstein, Chaplain and Secretary to his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, concerning the Discoveries of the Russians on the North East Coast of Asia.

Read Feb 5, 1746-7.

Berlin, Dec. 10, 1746.

AS you are desirous to hear something more particular concerning the Russian Expeditions to the North and North-East of Asia, I will here give you an Account of all that is come to my Knowledge relating to the same. But as I should, on the one Hand, be very glad that these Observations might give any Light concerning the Passage, now sought, thro' *Hudson's Bay*, I should, on the other, be very sorry, if Mr *Behring's* Opinion, who believed, that the new Land he had discovered was joined to *California*, should rather lead us to doubt of the Success of that glorious Undertaking. I wish, however, that a happy Experiment may soon inform us of the Truth. In the mean Time you will not be sorry to be acquainted with the Reasons upon which Mr. *Behring's* Suspicions were founded, notwithstanding the Objections you have been pleased to make, and to communicate to me upon that Head.

First, This new Land, which he fell in with at the Distance of 50 German Miles from *Kamschatka* towards the East, was followed by him, and coasted for a great Way, tho' I cannot say how far: From whence alone it will appear, that an Abatement must be made in the Distance of 30 Degrees, or thereabouts, which you suppose to be between the last known Headland of *California*, towards the West, and the farthest Extremity of this new discovered Land towards the East.

Secondly, Capt. *Behring* having had the Opportunity of observing an Eclipse of the Moon at *Kamschatka*, concluded from the same, that that Place lay much farther off to the East, than it is expressed in any Map; and that to represent it truly, it ought to be transferred into the other Hemisphere, as its Longitude is more than 180 Degrees [East from the Isle of *Ferro*.] For this Reason Capt. *Behring's* new Land will be considerably approached to the last known Part of *California*, and will not indeed appear to be many Degrees from it.

What we have therefore still to hope, is only, that in this unknown District there may be found some Streight, by which the *Pacifick Sea* may freely communicate with *Hudson's Bay*; but if it shall appear that there is no such Passage, it must then be concluded, that whatever further Progress may happen to be made thro' *Hudson's Bay*, the Opening at last must only be into the *Frozen Sea*, from whence there could be no passing into the *Pacifick Ocean*, but by the Neighbourhood of *Kamschatka*; and this Way would, without Doubt, be too long, and too dangerous, to be master'd in the Course of one Summer.

I very much doubt whether the Russians will ever publish the Particulars of their Discoveries, either such as have been made from *Kamschatka* towards *America*, or such as have been made upon the Northern Coasts of *Asia*. And indeed it is but very much in general that I know the Success of this last Expedition. What I do was communicated to me by Order of the Court, from the College of Admiralty, for me to make use of it in the Geography of *Russia*, which I was at that Time charged with.

They passed along in small Vessels, coasting between *Nova Zemla* and the Continent, at divers Times, in the middle of Summer, when those Waters are open. The first Expedition was from the River *Oby*; and at the Approach of Winter, the Vessels shelter'd themselves by going up the *Jeniska*; from whence the next Summer they returned to Sea, in order to advance further Eastward; which they did to the Mouth of the *Lena*, into which they again retired for the Winter Season.

The third Expedition was from this River, to the farthest North East Cape of *Asia*. But here they lost several of their Boats, and a great Part of their Crew, so as to be disabled from proceeding, and from making the whole Tour, so as to arrive at *Kamschatka*.

It was however thought, that a further Attempt was then unnecessary, because Capt. *Behring* had already gone round that Cape, sailing Northward from *Kamschatka*.

The Russians have not attempted the Passage round *Nova Zemla*; but as they have passed between that Land and the Coast of *Asia*, and as the Dutch did formerly discover the Northern Coasts of *Nova Zemla*, we may now be well assured, that that Country is really an Island.

From the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, p. 395.

Abstract of a Letter from Mr. William Arderon, F. R. S. to Mr. Henry Baker, F. R. S. concerning the perpendicular Ascent of Eels.

Read Jan. 29. 1746-7.

S I R,

Norwich, July 9, 1746.

WHEN I read, some Years ago, what Dr *Plot* in his History of *Staffordshire* relates concerning the Passage of Eels across Meadows, in the Night-time, from Pond to Pond, I could hardly forbear thinking, that the Gentleman there mentioned.

tion'd must by some means or other have been deceived; but what I have lately seen with my own Eyes gives me great Reason to believe his Account to be strictly true.

On the 12th of last June, whilst I was viewing the Flood Gate belonging to the Water-works in this City of Norwich, I beheld a great Number of Eels sliding up them and the Posts adjacent, notwithstanding they all stood perpendicular to the Horizon, and 5 or 6 Feet above the Surface of the Pool below the Water-works. They ascended these Posts and Gates, until they came into the Dam above: And what makes the Matter appear still more strange, they slid up with the utmost Facility and Readiness; though many of the Boards and Posts were quite dry, and as smooth as a common Plane had left them.

I observed, that at first they thrust their Heads, and about half their Bodies, out of the Water, and held them up against the Wood-work for some time; I imagine, until they found the glutinous Matter, which is constantly about their Bodies, become sufficiently thick or viscid, by being exposed to the Air, to sustain their Weight: Then would they begin to ascend directly upwards, with as much Ease, seemingly, as if they had been sliding along the level Ground; and thus they continued to do, until they had got into the Dam above.

Enquiry into the Opinion, whether the ANTS lay up Provisions against Winter. Extracted from the Rev. Mr HENRY GOULD'S Account of ENGLISH ANTS; with Mr MILES'S Observations.

IT has been a Dispute, says our Author, amongst the Inquisitive on this Subject, whether Ants have Magazines of Corn, and lay up a Stock of Provisions against Winter. The generality of Writers, he says, hold the Affirmative; referring, in his Margin, to Solomon, Pliny, Virgil, Horace, Aldrovand, Swammerdam, &c. Here I am obliged to do Justice to Swammerdam; who, in his *Biblia Naturæ*, expressly says, that he never at any Time observed them to get together any Food against Winter; and is of Opinion, that, during the Severity of the Winter they eat nothing; as is common with many Insects, and some Species of Bees. His own Words, in Vol. I. p. 296. are as follows: *Neque etiam unquam observavi, quod cibaria quædam in hyemem sibi comparent: unde censeo ipsas, quousque vehementissima est hyems, nihil comedere; quemadmodum multis insectis, et apum quoque nonnullis speciebus, familiare est; quæ tempore brumali ab omni penitus cibo abstinent.*

Our Author, with great Deference to the Writers who have held the Affirmative, and with extreme Decency, differs from them, offering a handsome Apology for himself.—He suggests, that in warmer Regions they may not undergo the Chill they do with us; and therefore may not pass the Winter in a State of Numbness:—That, if this be the Case, a Store of Food must be necessary for them, which is not to our Northern Ants, which live, as it were, entranced. He adds, that upon the most impartial Examination of Authors, the Opinion seems rather to be supported by its Antiquity, than reduced to a clear Demonstration.—He tells us, that, as upon the most exact and frequent Examination of numerous Settlements, in the Winter, he could never trace out any Reservoirs of Corn, or any other Aliment; no, not in those of Hill Ants, which are the largest, and proportionably strong: So, to put this Matter beyond all reasonable Doubt, he had Recourse to Experiments; which, had the Supposition been true, could not fail of succeeding. At the Beginning of the Spring, he placed, in several Flower Pots, and other Conveniences, different Colonies of yellow small black Ants, &c. with respective Queens, Attendants, and Vermicles; in which Position they continued Summer, Autumn, and Winter, and carried on their Operations as in other Settlements, nourished their Young, and brought them to Perfection: From whence he concludes, that they would have laid up Provisions, had it been their Custom; but, upon carefully examining some of these Pots, he found no Appearance of Magazines of Corn,

or any collected Food: And that, upon his having frequently observed their Excursions from, and Return to their Colonies, he could never find, that they ever returned with any Wheat, Corn, or any other Vegetable Seed; tho' they would with Eagerness attack a Pot of Honey, or a Jar of Sweet-meats, &c. Many other Experiments, besides these, our Author made, which I forbear to give you, judging these to be satisfactory.

The most material Argument in favour of Ant-magazines, he thinks, is the Authority of the Sacred Writings.—Solomon, he says, has twice mentioned these extraordinary Insects; and each Time with an immediate Reference to their Sagacity in providing for the Necessities of Winter.—For removing this Difficulty, he has Recourse to the former Solution, the superior Warmth of the Climate he lived in, and, of consequence, the proportionable Clemency of the Seasons; whence he concludes the Ants of those Countries may vary from ours in this, as well as other Respects: Or perhaps, adds he, it might have been a received Opinion, as the Sun's Motion; from whence this great Prince might recommend it, as a worthy Example of Industry and Wisdom.

If I might have Leave humbly to offer my Opinion, our Author seems to have justified his Conduct in departing from the commonly received Opinion: And perhaps there is good Reason to think that it has been handed down from ancient Writers of Reputation, and too easily received, without carefully examining into the Truth of the Fact; which Persons might easily be led to do from a general Observation of the extraordinary Industry of these laborious little Animals in carrying Things to their Cells.

The most learned Bochart, in his *Hierozyicon*, has displayed his vast Reading on this Subject, as he usually does on all others; and has cited Passages from Pliny, Lucian, Ælian, Zoroaster, Origin, Basil, and Epiphanius, Jewish Rabbies, and Arabians, all concurring in the Opinion, that Ants cut off the Heads of Grain, to prevent their germinating: But he confesses, that the ancients Greek Writers have made no such Observation of the Ants; nor any of them who lived before Pliny, as far as he remembers. Very probably this Opinion arose from what might have been observed of those laborious Insects, in cutting asunder with their Saws such Grains of Corn, or other Matters, which they might have occasion to carry to their Nests, but were too bulky; for that they cut off Grass, and other Things, which they find in the Road to and from their Repositories, our Author has observed: And it is observable, that the Hebrew Name of the Ant, *Nemala*, from the Verb *Namal*, which signifies to cut off, is used for cutting off Ears of Corn. (*Job xxiv 24* *.)

But if we consider the two Texts in the Book of Proverbs, cited by our Author, there is not the least Intimation in them of their laying up Corn in Store against Winter. In chap. vi. 8. it is said, *She provideth her Meat in the Summer, and gathereth her Food in the Harvest*: For, tho' the former Verb *Hekin* signifies to prepare, or dispose in Order, and the latter *Agar*, to collect, or gather together; and in the only two Places where I find it occur besides, 'tis used for Gathering in Summer, as *Prov. x. 5.* and for Gathering in the Vintage, *Deut. xxviii. 39.* yet the Expressions in the Text necessarily mean no more, than that they collect their Food in its proper Season;—nor is there any Thing else declared, chap. xxx. 25. So that all which may fairly be concluded from Scripture is, that they carry Food for themselves into their Repositories †. That they do this against Winter can only be determined by examining into the Fact: This our Author has done with very great Diligence, and has discovered, with respect to our English Ants, that they eat not at all in the Winter, and have no Stores laid in of any sort of Food. The

Opi-

* I might also have referred to the *Theatrum universale omnium Animalium* of Jobston, published by Dr Ruysch, jun. of Amsterdam, in two Volumes Folio, vol. II. p. 85.

† i. e. To serve them as long as it will keep good, or they shall need it.

Opinion therefore of their laying in Magazines against Winter, seems to me to have been grafted on these Scriptures, rather than found in them; and this from a Conclusion naturally enough made, from observing, as I said, their wonderful Labour and Industry in gathering their Food in the Summer,—supposing that this must be to provide against Winter.—And, after all, great Part of their Labour, which may have been bestowed in other Services, might easily be mistaken, by less accurate Observers, for carrying in Food.

I am sorry I must omit the ingenious Author's just moral Reflections; but my Time will only allow me to conclude, as he does, with the Words of the Royal Psalmist, *Great is the Lord, and marvellous, worthy to be praised, and there is no End of his Greatness.* I am, Yours, &c. H. MILES.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST, Nov. 21.

The following remarkable Speech of the Great Czar of Muscovy, Peter I. to King William III. when he met him at Utrecht, we hope will be acceptable to our Readers, as it not only proves that really Grand Monarch to be, what indeed most People agree in, a wise, but also, contrary to the general Notion of Mankind, a very polite Prince.

Most Renowned Emperor,

I was not the Desire of seeing the celebrated Cities of the German Empire, or the most potent Republick of the Universe, that made me leave my Throne in a distant Country, and my victorious Armies, but the vehement Passion alone of seeing the most brave and most generous Hero of the Age.

I have my Wish, and am sufficiently recompenced for my Travel, in being admitted into your Presence: Your kind Embraces have given me more Satisfaction than the taking of Azoph and triumphing over the Tartars; but the Conquest is yours, your martial Genius directed my Sword, and the generous Emulation of your Exploits insilled into my Breast the first Thoughts I had of enlarging my Dominions.

I cannot express in Words the Veneration I have for your sacred Person; my unparalleled Journey is one Proof of it.

The Season is so far advanced, and I hope the Peace too, that I shall not have the Opportunity, as Maximilian had, of fighting under the Banner of England against France, the common Disturber of the Liberties of Europe.

If the War continues, I and my Armies will readily observe your Orders; and if either in Peace or War your industrious Subjects will trade to the most Northern Parts of the World, the Ports of Russia shall be free for them; I will grant them greater Immunities than ever they yet had, and have them enrolled among the most precious Records of my Empire, to be a perpetual Memorial of the Esteem I have for the worthiest of Kings.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

JOURNAL of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE.

HAMBURG, Nov. 7.

According to Accounts, by way of Russia, relating to the present Troubles in Persia, a Commander in the late Shah Nadir's Army, and his Relation, whose Name was Ali Kouli Kan, has been raised to the Sovereignty, and proclaimed as such in the City of Meshed, by the Title of Adil Shah, or the Just Prince; but Affairs are still said to be in great Confusion, and two Factions are raised in favour of two different Pretenders for the Throne of Persia.

Hague, Nov. 10. M. Van Haren, jun. Commissary General to the Swiss Troops, set out this Morning for Switzerland; where he is to negotiate in the Protestant Cantons, several new Battalions, in order to increase to the Number of 20,000 Men, the Troops of that Nation in the Service of this Republick.

Gen. la Rocque continues in close Confinement; and the Prince of Orange has not yet decided upon the Sentence of the Council of War.

Nov. 21. A Resolution was passed Yesterday in the Assembly of Holland, and carried this Day to the States General for their Approbation, appointing Mess. Pentinck, Catwyck, and Hasselaer, Ministers Plenipotentiary for the intended Congress at Aix la Chapelle.

Liege, Nov. 15. M. Lowendahl set out for Paris on the 11th inst. The Day before his Departure, he gave Orders to quarter the Soldiers at Discretion on the Magistrates of Namur, for having refused to pay 350,000 Livres, which M. Luce, Intendant of Hainault, had demanded of them.

To the Author of the GENERAL EVENING POST, Nov. 19.

AS there are no greater Objects of Charity than the unfortunate Families which have been lately undone by the Distemper that rages among the Horn'd Cattle; so there are none that deserve the Publick Detestation more than those Rascals who, assuming their Character, travel the Country over with forged Certificates, and sham Petitions. House-breakers are mean Rogues in comparison of these; because they plunder Good and Bad alike, and often level their Aim at the Sordid and the Worthless, Wretches that heap up Treasures without any Taste for the exalted Pleasure of doing Good with them: But here the Mischief falls only on the most deserving; on those who have a Heart to use their Money, and who actually do employ it in the Godlike Work of comforting the Needy and succouring the Distressed. Nor does the Injury stop here, but reaches the unhappy Sufferers too; whose Relief is by this Means often diminished, if not totally obstructed, and a fatal Check thereby given to Charity, in Instances that are confessedly real, and attended with the most pressing and affecting Circumstances. Impositions of this kind, however unjust and cruel, are yet so common, that one would wonder they should ever succeed: But as, thro' the Credulity and Good-nature of weak and easy Men, we see in fact they too often do, it were much to be wish'd that either no such Certificates might pass the Hands of our Justices without a Mark upon them that may secure us infallibly from all Fraud and Mistake; or else, that the Legislature would be pleased (when the Publick Business is dispatched) to heighten the Penalties of such Forgeries, and to assign a Punishment adequate to such flagrant Offences.

I was led into these Reflections by a late Detection of three notorious Villains of this kind at Blandford in Dorsetshire, who, having made large Collections in Bristol and other Places in the West, visited lastly Wareham and Poole in this County, putting on the Air and giving themselves the Name of Dissenters, and pretending Recommendations from their Brethren in Northamptonshire, the Place of their Residence. Happening to be at the latter of these Towns upon Sunday the 8th inst. they divided themselves to the three Meeting houses, where, as I am told, the several Teachers recommended them from the Pulpit to their respective Congregations, and after that attended them from Pew to Pew to receive their Charity. Such a continued Run of Success would probably have encouraged them to have carried on the Cheat thro' half the Kingdom, had they not been seasonably discover'd by the Vicar of Blandford, Time enough to save his Parishioners Pockets, but alas! not Time enough to prevent their Escape.—Two of these Men were very tall, one very thin with a red Face, the other large boned with projecting Cheeks; the third was short and more fleshy.

From other PAPERS and LETTERS.

Paris, Nov. 10. 'Tis asured that the Court has granted Sweden a Subsidy of 3,700,000 Livres, payable in three Years, and that the first Payment, which is 8 or 900,000 Livres, is to be paid forthwith, the necessary Remittances being already made to Hamburg for that Purpose. An Order is given, that no Body shall appear in the Streets after six o'Clock in the Evening, upon Pain of the Gallies. This Order was occasioned by the great Number of Robberies that have lately been committed in this City.

The French give out the following Story:

Nantz, Nov. 13. Letters from the East Indies advise, that Adm. Griffin, Commandant of the English Squadron, presented himself in August last before Pondicherry, and made some Disputations as if he intended to attack that Establishment; but, after receiving many Volleys from the Cannon of the Fort, he soon moved off with his Squadron. Pondicherry is in as good a State as can be wish'd; the Fortifications of the Town and Port were repaired last Year, and the exterior Works flanked with six new Forts. The Artillery on the Fortifications amounted to 180 large Cannon; the Magazines and Arsenal were abundantly provided with Provisions, and Arms in Reserve to furnish the neighbouring Indians with, who live in good Harmony with the French. They had already 8 or 900 arm'd Indians in the Place; who, with the Garrison, form a Body of 4 or 5000 capable of making a vigorous Defence in case of an Attack. The Governor of Pondicherry sent an Officer to the Court of the Emperor of Mogul, to inform him of their Circumstances

with respect to the English; but the Officer soon returned with Answer, that the Prince would not take upon him to interfere in Quarrels between the two Nations; and that they must discuss them among themselves as they judged proper.

L O N D O N.

On Oct. 24. there was an Auto de Fe at Lisbon, in which 26 Men and 22 Women did Penitence. Of the Men five had taken second Wives during the Lives of the former; three others, one of whom was a Priest, had committed other Crimes, and 18 were what they call new Christians, two of whom were condemned to be strangled, and then burnt. Twenty of the Women were new Christians, and two had been convicted of Sacrilegious Superstitions. His Portuguese Majesty, notwithstanding his Indisposition, staid in the City to see the Ceremony performed.

The Gates of the City of Cologne having been shut, by Order of the Magistrates, against the Imperial Troops, some of them scaled the Walls in the Night between the 15th and 16th inst. and let in the whole Body which was in the Neighbourhood without the least Opposition; since which the chief Magistrate of the City treated amicably with the Commandant for his winning among them.

We learn from the Coast of Pomerania, that conformable to the Resolution taken by his Prussian Majesty to make Commerce flourish in his Dominions, they have equipped in the Ports of Stettin and Pillau many Vessels destin'd to trade in the Mediterranean; that the rich Merchants in Silesia were interested in the Equipment; and that a Ship was already returned to Stettin from its first Voyage, laden with all sorts of Merchandize to a considerable Value.

The Opening of the Conferences at Aix la Chapelle is fixed for the fifth of January, N. S. which is our Christmas Day.

The French King has imposed 300,000 Livres upon the 20 Generalities, to defray the Expence of providing Coast Guards during the Winter.

We hear that the Price of Bread, both at Paris and Lyons, is nine or ten Sols a Pound, that is, about Five-pence English Money; but the People in general were in hopes of seeing the Price soon abated by the Supplies of Corn that were to come from England.

The new Capitation Tax, established by the French in Brabant, extends, without Distinction, to all Ranks of People, Servants as well as Masters, and Ecclesiasticks as well as secular Persons; the lowest Domestick and the meanest Handicraftsman in proportion to their Abilities, from 20 to 1 and 200. The Bishop of Antwerp, who lately distinguished himself by his Charity to the poor Inhabitants of Bergen-op-Zoom, is taxed at 1000 Florins. This Capitation, added to the other Impositions, oppresses the People to that Degree, that the few Manufacturers that were left, entirely languish; but while it destroys Trade, it helps to recruit the Army, as the Poor know not how to get Bread, without receiving it from his Most Christian Majesty.

All our Advices from Rotterdam agree, that Numbers of Privateers are sitting out there, and in all the other Ports in the Dominions of the States General; and that it is apprehended that a considerable Number will likewise be fitted out at Curacao and Surinam, to cruise upon the Enemy's Trade in the West Indies.

We are informed that there are eight Ships arrived at Bourdeaux in France, laden with Corn from England.

We hear that several Dutch Ships have taken out Danish Passports, to carry on their Trade as in neutral Bottoms.

There are at this Time Numbers of Popish Priests, at Rotterdam, and other Ports in the United Provinces, with an Intent to come over to England; who find it difficult to obtain Passports, and therefore get over in the best Manner they can in the Holland Traders. Three of these Priests were taken by the Captain of the St Quintin Ship of War, who discover'd them on board the Vessels lately arrived from Rotterdam. 'Tis said some Papers of Consequence were found about them.

Letters from Dublin inform us, that a Bill is ordered to be brought into the House of Commons there, for granting farther Encouragement to foreign Protestants who shall settle in that Kingdom.

The Subscription for raising the Supply to the Government, being Six Millions of Annuitants at Four per Cent. to which will be annexed a Lottery for 600,000 l. on the like. In erect, to consist of 60,000 Tickets at 10 l. each, was opened at the Treasury, and at Sir John Barnard's in Bichin-lane; and there was very soon a much larger Sum raised than what was required; so that, 'tis said, some of those who subscribed large Sums must be curtailed, that each Subscriber may share in the Advantage of this Loan. Every Person subscribing 1000 l. Stock, to have 10 Tickets given him as an Encouragement.

The Act to prevent vexatious Suits and Arrests expiring about this Time, and not having been continued by the last Parliament, occasioned a mighty Harvest for the Petitioners and Bailiffs; Multitudes being sent to Spunging-houses and Prisons for Trifles: One in particular was arrested for seven Farthings; and many more must have gone to Goal, had it not been for Collections made for them by charitable People.

We hear that since the Return of the Dobbs and California Sloops, which were sent last Year to discover the North West Passage from Hudson's Bay into the Pacific Ocean, that tho' they had not Time enough, because of the Frosts coming on, to complete their Design, they made such Observations as, 'tis thought, will enable the next Adventurers, by sailing directly to the proper Inlet, to accomplish the great Work, which has been so long desired, and so often attempted in vain.

The 11th inst. at Night, Adm Boscawen set Sail from Torbay with the Fleet for the East Indies.

Nov. 13, between Seven and Eight o'Clock in the Morning, his Royal

Highness the Duke of Cumberland arrived in good Health at St James's from Harwich.

The same Day the House of Peers waited on his Majesty at St James's with their Address of Thanks for his most gracious Speech from the Throne: To which his Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer.

My Lords,

Nothing could give me greater Satisfaction than this dutiful and affectionate Address: I heartily thank you for it; and do not doubt, but the becoming Zeal you have unanimously express'd, and your ready Concurrence in my Sentiments, will have a very good Effect, both with our Friends and Enemies, and strengthen my Hands to pursue such Measures, either of Peace or War, as shall be most conducive to the Interests of my Kingdoms, and the Support of my Allies.

Nov. 20. Lieut. Col. Lockhart, of Gen. Johnson's Regiment of Foot, who was dangerously wounded at the Battle of Val, was introduced to his Majesty by his Royal Highness the Duke of Cumberland, and kiss'd his Majesty's Hand. This Honour was done him on account of his brave and gallant Behaviour in all Engagements he has been in.

According to a List delivered to the Lords of the Admiralty of what Ships we have in Commission, they appear to be in Number 194, viz. two of 100 Guns; four of 90; ten of 80; twenty-one of 70; twenty-eight of 60; thirty-two of 50; and ninety-seven of 40; twenty Sloops, Frigates, &c.

His Majesty was pleased to make the following most gracious Answer to the Address of the Hon. House of Commons, presented to him on the 25th.

Gentlemen,

The early Marks of Trust and Confidence, which you repose in me by this Address, give me the greatest Satisfaction.

You may be assured that I have nothing more at Heart, than to put, as far as possible, such an End to the present Troubles, as may be consistent with the Good of my People, the Security of my Allies, and the Honour and true Interests of my Kingdoms.

A Bill is ordered into Parliament to prevent frivolous and vexatious Actions. We hear that a Clause will be added to the said Bill, to prevent vexatious Law Suits; and that no Cause under 10 l. shall be removed from the inferior Courts.

All the Peers are obliged to attend the Service of the House this Session, and to take the Oaths; otherwise they cannot give Proxy to any other Lord to vote for them in their Absence.

Orders are given for the immediate Building of several Men of War, from 20 to 60 Guns, at the several Docks, Yards, &c.

A large Train of Artillery is ordered to be got ready with all Expedition at Woolwich, to be sent to Holland.

DOUBLE RETURNS in the present Parliament.

Thomas Gower, Esq; for Bedford Town and Portsmouth.

Sir William Irby, Bart. for Bodmyn and Old Sarum.

Edward Wortley, Esq; for Peterborough and Basingey.

Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; for Cambridgeshire and Ryegate.

Sir Charles Wyndham, Bart. for Cokermonth and Taunton.

Lord Viscount Peterham, for Coventry and St Edmundsbury.

George Pitt, Esq; for Dorsetshire and Shaftsbury.

George Littleton, Esq; for Downton and Oakhampton.

Lord Hobart, for Norwich and St Ives.

Sir William Yonge, for Honiton and Tiverton.

Hon. Richard Edgcumbe, Esq; for Plympton and Lestwithiel.

Hon. Richard Levison Gower, Esq; for Litchfield and Tavistock.

William Owen, Esq; for Pembrokehire and Pembroke Town.

Hon. George Edgcumbe, Esq; for Plympton and Fowey.

Sir Conyers D'Arcy, for Yorkshire and Richmond.

Lord Burleigh, for Rutlandshire and Stamford.

Admiral Boscawen, for Truro and Saltash.

Sir Nathaniel Curzon, Bart. for Derbyshire and Clitheroe.

Extract of a Letter from Kinle, Oct. 16.

There are now upwards of 2000 French and Spanish Prisoners here, who had contrived Means to escape from their Prisons, kill the Guards, possess themselves of the Town, make themselves Masters of all the Arms and Ammunition, and kill all the Protestants of the Place.

The 12th inst. was the Time fix'd for the Execution of their Project, that: Exactly at the Hour of One, when all the Guards and Town were silent, except the Centinels, some of the most active in each Prison were to rush out, and immediately kill all the Centinels who guarded the Prisoners; when they had thus secured their Escape, they were to divide themselves into three Bodies.

Three or four of the swiftest were to run by the Doors of both Guard-houses, as if making their Escape, in order to decoy the Soldiers out of their Guard-houses; who being thus suddenly waked and drawn out at Midnight, they thought would most of them bring out no other Arms than their Bayonets or Hangers.

In the mean time the Part of their main Body were to push into the Guard-houses, and to secure what Fire Arms might be there, which would be of the more Use to them, as they were sure they were all laden with Ball.

Another Party were at the same Time to break open the Court-house, where there are Fire Arms and Ammunition for 2000 Men, and secure whatever they found there.

At the same Time the other Party were to fly to the Barracks, kill all the Centinels with the greatest Expedition, and least Noise possible, that so the greatest Part of the Soldiers might be surprized in their Beds, or unarm'd, and possess themselves of all the Arms and Ammunition there.

These Things perform'd, the three Parties were all to unite in one Body, and

fight
pist,
prom
W
God
a Pro
far a
Maj
Rec
Affid
the Co
said, a
with t
Imme
a Guar
Orders
escape
nies of
P. S.
make b
immedi
his Fro
the Gu
the Shu
was the
A L
Instrum
frequent
underm
der Arm
A se
with Co
Carriage
fix Carr
off Scar
three Ho
ten repul
was fo p
board Ca
Things of
all this E
Oct. 2
of Prov
Mornin
Nov. 2
amine con
the Bar
The Co
from bein
figure they
Mr Stu
on having
Lord Prov
declared h
side the D
Great N
presented
liking the
ant to cond
for which
seven 70
with equal
it is said,
heritabl
themselves
for any Re
my Family
your Lord
Right estab
cations, ear
at and Hon
to your Per
tion, which
Years; and
added, at
made a volun
Nov. 11
ment to H
We have
Gentleman
own House
his Bed; tw
in a few Incl

fight their Way thro' all Opposition, and murder all before them, except the Papists, who are very numerous in this Part of the Country, and from whom they promised themselves some Assistance.

What a prodigious Scene of Blood had here been, if the good Providence of God had not visibly interposed in the Discovery! One of the Frenchmen (who was a Protestant, and as hearty as any of them all in the first Part of the Plot, so far as an Escape only was meditated, but could not bear the Thoughts of a Massacre) privately conveyed a Note out of the Prison to the Commissary; upon Receipt of which he was immediately sent for and examined, and made a full Affidavit, which I had the Opportunity of writing, being then present before the Commissary, Mr Bowler, the Sovereign, and Clerk of the Crown. He said, as he was bred a Protestant himself, and all his Family, his Soul trembled with the Thoughts of so much Protestant Blood being spilt innocently.

Immediately the Drums of all the Militia, Horse and Foot, beat to Arms, and a Guard of 50 Men was mounted at the Court-house, which still continues; and Orders were given to all the Centinels to fire at any they found attempting to escape. Letters were wrote to the Government to send us three or four Companies of more Men, which were ordered, and are since arrived.

P. S. On Wednesday Night one of the French Prisoners was attempting to make his Escape out of one of the upper Windows of the Hospital; the Centinels immediately fired and shot him thro' the Body; and as he was falling forward, his Foot was caught between the Window Frame and the Shutter: At the Alarm the Guard came, and seeing the Man hanging by one Foot, they went up to open the Shutter, and he fell down and dashed out his Brains on the Pavement. This was the only Life lost in this whole Affair.

A Letter from Cork dated the 23d inst. says, that by the Help of several Instruments which were carried to them by some of the Inhabitants, who frequently visited them under Pretence of carrying them Provisions, they had undermined part of the Wall of the Prison; but as the Inhabitants were under Arms, as well as the Soldiers, all is now easy.

Extract of a Letter from Wisbech, Oct. 23.

A few Days since arrived at this Port, of and from Sunderland, laden with Coal, the Middleham, Capt. Peter Harper, of 120 Tons, and but two Carriage Guns, who was attack'd the 11th inst. by a French Privateer with six Carriage Guns, some Swivels, and upwards of 100 Men, about two Leagues off Scarborough. Capt. Harper, with only two Men and four Boys, engaged three Hours, during which Time they had him three Times, and were at last repulsed, and at last steer'd off with the Loss of several Men. Their Flight was so precipitate the last Time they boarded him, that they left behind them on board Capt. Harper, a Pick-Axe, Grappling Irons, a Hammer, and many other Things of the like kind, some of which he has given to the Merchants here. In all this Engagement the Captain had only one Man slightly wounded.

EDINBURGH.

Oct. 20, in the Forenoon, the High Court of Judiciary returned the Trial of Provost Stuart, which lasted without Intermission till the 31st in the Morning, when the Jury inclosed and sat till Five that Evening; and on Nov. 2, at Ten o'Clock, they returned their Verdict, finding the Pannel, *namine contr'dicte, Not Guilty*; upon which the Pannel was dismiss'd from the Bar.

The Court ordered, that the Gentlemen of the Jury should be exempted from being on another for five Years, on account of the extraordinary Fatigue they had undergone.

Mr Stuart's Friends agreed to wait on him in a Body, to congratulate him on having his Conduct and Character clear'd by the above Verdict: But the Lord Provost being a trifle that he might lawfully forbid such a Meeting, he declared his Resolution not to suffer it; and Mr Stuart and his Friends laid aside the Design.

Great Numbers of Persons possessed of heritable Jurisdictions, &c. have presented their Claims to the Court of Session, in Terms of the Act for abolishing these Jurisdictions. Nov. 4, the Lords of Session ordered every Claimant to condescend on a particular Sum as the Value of each Jurisdiction, &c. for which he demands Satisfaction. The Claims of some Peers extend to between 30 and 40,000 l. Sterk.—Obedience has not been given to this Law with equal Cheerfulness by all the Persons concerned. In some of the Claims it is said, That the Claimant, for the publick Utility, cheerfully gives up his heritable Offices and Jurisdictions, as required by the Act. But others express themselves thus: *'Tis were at my Option, I would not have parted with them for any Recompence in Money, as reckoning them of the greatest Consequence to my Family, as my Predecessors always did;—Your Petitioner humbly hopes your Lordships will have some Regard to her Unwillingness to part with a Right established in her Family for about 200 Years: which, upon many Occasions, has been exercised usefully to the Country, and consequently for the Credit and Honour of her Predecessors;—It would have been extremely agreeable to your Petitioner, to have continued in the Possession of this Right of Jurisdiction, which has been enjoyed by him and his Predecessors for several hundred Years; and, after hoping the Compensation will be no less than 2000 l. it is added, at least he is certain, that that Sum would not have tempted him to have made a voluntary Alienation of it.*

Nov. 11, came up a Dutch Man of War to convoy Drumlanrig's Regiment to Holland.

We have Advice from Strathpey, that John Grant of Bellimore, Esq; a Gentleman possessed of every Virtue, was lately shot at, while in Bed in his own House, under Cloud of Night, thro' a Window opposite to the Foot of his Bed; two Bullets were lodged in the Bolster-piece on each Side, and within a few Inches where his Head lay.—No Discovery has yet been made who

are the Actors of such a Piece of horrid Villainy, tho' it is the unquestionable Duty of every good Man to detect them.

Nov. 25. Robert Drummond, Printer, in obedience to a Sentence of the Magistrates of this City, was brought to the Market-cross, and there exposed bare-headed for an Hour, with the following Label on his Breast, FOR PUBLISHING A FALSE, SCANDALOUS, AND DEFAMATORY LIBEL. At the same Time the Libel (reflecting on the present Magistracy, the most loyal of the Clergy of this Town, &c.) was burnt by the common Hangman, in presence of a good Number of Spectators. The Magistrates have also depriv'd him of his Privileges as a Burgess, and banished him from this City, for one Year, under the Penalty of 100 l. and Imprisonment, if he returns in that Time.

NEWCASTLE.

About the Middle of November a Farmer in the Township of Raimen, in the North Riding of Yorkshire, was digging a Place in the Earth to put Potatoes in to preserve them from the Frost; after digging thro' the common Soil he came to a kind of Gravel, which he digg'd thro' also; and then came to another Soil, which, in all Probability, had been the Soil before the Flood. Upon this last Soil, which was about two Yards within the Ground, he found the Back-bone of a large Fish, petrified, also a Bunch of Leaves, both very hard; but, among many other Things he found a Whip of Straw, each Straw being turned to a very hard Stone much like the Stones which are found in that part of the neighbouring Grounds. The Straws are joined together, but not very close, by a kind of Sand, which will crumble between the Fingers. The whole Mass is very near as heavy as its Bulk of Lead would be. The said petrified Straw is now in the Custody of Mr Robert Newby, Teacher of the Mathematicks in Thirsk, and may be seen by any that desires it.

Two Murders, and several Robberies, have been lately committed on the London and Western Roads, supposed to be done by some out-lawed Smugglers from the South.

DEATHS. Last Month, in Denmark, Nicholas Fenwick, Esq; Agent for the Russian Company at Elkesore.—On the 7th inst. at London, Mrs Bill, who (according to her own particular Desire) was opposed by Dr Middleton in the Presence of several eminent Physicians, &c. and a Child found within her, (tho' not in the Womb) where it has lain sixteen Years; in which Time she has had four Children, all born alive. This Case will soon be communicated to the Royal Society.—In New England, the Beginning of September, worth one Million of that Currency, William Bowdine Esq; of Boston in that Province: He has left two Sons and three Daughters; to the former he has left 150,000 l. each, for his Daughters 100,000 l. each, and 20,000 l. to be disposed of for charitable Uses.—In an advanced Age, at his Seat at Farley near Otley, in Yorkshire, Francis Fawkes, Esq; formerly Member of Parliament for Knarborough: A Gentleman of Integrity and Honour, and always ready on those two Principles, to serve his Country in a publick or private Capacity.—On the 22d inst. at Harrington, in Middlesex, in the 6th Year of his Age, the Rev. Dr Trench, Rector of that Place, &c. A Gentleman well known to the learned World by his Theological, Critical, and Poetical Writings.—On the 27th inst. Mr John Blenkinsop, of Newcastle, dropped down of an Apopleckick Fit. He was concerned in the Iron Works of that Town, and as Steward for several Gentlemen, by which he acquired a very large Fortune with a fair Character.—Majr, Esq; Governor of Fort St David's in the East Indies.—Rt Hon. Margaret Lady Nelson, Widow of Lord Nelson.—Col. Rambouillet, of the First Regiment of Foot Guards.—Lady Henrietta Lumley, third Daughter of the Earl of Scarborough, age 16.—Charles Colton, Esq; a Bachelor, aged 85, possessor of a large Estate in Hampshire: He has left 1000 l. for the Relief of the poor Debtors in the several Jails in the Kingdom, for that purpose this Winter.—Peter Leuhup, Esq; Joint Solicitor of the Treasury with Mr Sharpe.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL AND MILITARY. Capt. Lecher of the Vulcan Fire-ship, appointed by Adm. Hawke Commander of the Kent Man of War, in room of Capt. Fox.—Capt. Oms, Commander of the Barfleur.—Lord Vis. Duplin, Member of Parliament for Cambridge Town, chosen Chairman of Privileges and Elections.—Charles Floyer, Esq; Son to the late Col. Floyer, appointed Governor of Madras, in room of Governor Hind, deceased.—The Rt Hon. Lord de la War, Governor of Tilbury Fort, in room of Lt Gen. Williamson, deceased.—Henry Bollandier, Esq; Gentleman Usher of the Back Rod, knighted by his Majesty.—Rear Admiral Hawke, Knight of the Bath.—Mr Wright, an eminent Attorney at Law, Joint Solicitor of the Treasury.—Capt. Hoare, Capt. of the Lark, in room of Captain Cruikshanks, suspended by Adm. Knowles.

PREFERMENT ECCLESIASTICAL. Dr Pearce, Dean of Winchester, translated to the Bishopric of Bangor.

Dr according to the London Gazette. The Rt Rev. Father in God Dr Matthew Hutton, Bishop of Bangor, nominated to the See of York.

CONTROVERTED ELECTION. Seaford, determined in favour of William Pitt, Esq; Paymaster General of the Forces, and William Hay of Linboud, Esq;

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

Two Privateers from Martinico, carried into Antigua by the Porcupine, Tindal.—A French Man of War from Canada for Old France, taken by two of our Men of War.—A small French Privateer, of two Carriage Guns, six Swivels, and 40 Men, brought into Portsmouth by the Falmouth Tender, Capt. Phil.—The Heureuse Marguerite, Burthen 200 Tons, laden with Bale Goods for Martinico, taken at the Mouth of the River Bourdeaux, going to join—

join the French Fleet, by the *Charming Nancy*, and brought into Jersey. She also brought in a Ship with 280 Pipes of Brandy, from Rochelle for Dieppe. Several French Ships, laden with Provisions, bound to Nice, by Adm. Byng's Squadron.---Two rich Ships from Marfeilles, and a Felucca with a great deal of Money, together with several Ships from different Places, laden with Provisions for Genoa.---A Dutch Galliot, with 300 Bales of Spanish Wool, brought into Pool by the *George Privateer*, Capt. Freeborn.---The *Queen of St Maloes*, (formerly the *Hornet* British Sloop of War) brought into Plymouth by the *Hardwick*.---The *Grand Begona* and the *Felicity Privateers*, brought into Bristol by the *Tyger* and *Tygres Privateers*, from Cork; who have sent another Privateer into Plymouth.---A French Ship, laden with Provisions for St Domingo, by a Sloop of War.---The *St Magin*, a Spanish Settee, sent into Pool by the Privateers under Com. Walker.---Two Ships from Mississippi, and a Schooner, carried into Jamaica by the *Merlin Sloop*.---Two Ships of the French West India Fleet, that escaped Adm. Hawke's Squadron, carried into Lisbon by the *Nightingale* Man of War.---A Brigantine for Canada, with Rum and Sugar, and two French Privateers, taken by his Majesty's Ship the *Captain*.---The *Eagle*, laden with Linen, from St Malo's for Cadiz, carried into Lisbon.---A French Man of War, of 40 Guns, carried into Portsmouth by two Frigates from Leghorn.---The *Petronella*, Albert, and Apottle John, Beneman, from Malaga for Amsterdam, brought into Falmouth by the *Prince of Wales Privateer* of Guernsey.---The *Castorides Privateer*, of St Augustine, carried into Frederica by the *Carolina Gally*.---A French Privateer of 28 Guns, carried into Lisbon by the *Dover* Man of War; and a Dutch Ship from the Havannah, in the Spanish Service, laden with Silver and Cochineal, also carried into Lisbon by the *Duke Privateer*.---Three of the Merchant Ships which escaped Adm. Hawke, carried into Lisbon by the *Blake Privateer*, Capt. Wainwright.---A Ship under Dutch Colours, commanded by a French Captain and Officers, carrying Arms to French, by *Commodore Griffin*.---The *Nancy*, from Canada, for Bourdeaux, with Oil, sent into Plymouth by the *Saltash Privateer*.---The *Conqueror Privateer* of St Sebastians, of 20 Guns, and 230 Men, brought into Bristol by the *Tyger Privateer*.

DO according to the *London Gazette*. Two French Ships, laden with Cloth, valued at 100,000 Dollars, part of the *Marfeille* Turkey Fleet, carried into Leghorn by the *Essex* Man of War, Capt. Hughes.---Seven of the scattered French West India Fleet, taken by Capt. Dennis of the *Centurion* Man of War.---The *Castor*, of 28 Guns and 211 Men, brought into Plymouth by the *Hampshire* Man of War. She was one of M. de l'Estenduaire's Squadron, and left the Convoy the Night after the Engagement, and was returning to Brest.---The *Glorioso*, a Spanish Man of War, of 70 Guns and 700 Men, carried into Lisbon by the *Russel* Man of War, Capt. Buckle.---Two of the outward bound French Fleet, taken by the *Norfolk* and *Princess Carolina* Men of War.---The *Jafon*, a Privateer of Bayonne, taken, after two Hours Engagement, by the *Bridgewater* Man of War, Capt. Knowler. The *Jafon* is a new Ship, and built to carry 20 Guns, but came out with no more than 16 Eight Pounders; and when she began to engage had 207 Men on board. They were within Musket Shot of each other during the whole Engagement, and some Time board on board. The Captain of the Privateer and 24 Men were killed, and 35 wounded. The *Bridgewater* had two Men killed and eight wounded.---The *Jean Frederick* of St Malo, of 22 Guns and 200 Men, by the *Dover* Man of War, Capt. Shirley. She is a new Ship, and had been out but five Days, and taken nothing.

LIST of the FRENCH Men of War taken or destroyed.

	Guns.	Men.	By whom taken.
<i>L'Invincible</i>	74	700	By Admirals Anson and Warren's Squadrons.
<i>Le Terrible</i>	74	686	
<i>Le Monarque</i>	74	686	
<i>Le Neptune</i>	70	686	
<i>Le Trident</i>	64	650	By Admiral Hawke's Squadron.
<i>Le Fougoux</i>	64	650	
<i>Le Severn</i>	50	550	
<i>Le Fleuron</i>	64		
<i>Le St Michael</i>	64		
<i>Le Mars</i>	64	500	By the Nottingham, Capt. Saumarez.
<i>Le Vigilant</i>	64	500	By Adm. Warren at Cape Breton.
<i>L'Ardent</i>	64		Burnt on the Coast of France.
<i>Le Serieux</i>	66	556	
<i>Le Diamant</i>	56	450	
<i>Le Jafon</i>	52	335	By Admirals Anson and Warren's Squadrons.
<i>Le Rubis</i>	52	328	
<i>Le Gloire</i>	44	330	
<i>Le Parfaite</i>	56		
<i>Auguste</i>	50	470	By Capt. Stevens.
<i>L'Etoile</i>	46	400	Burnt by Adm. Warren's Squadron.
<i>Ambuscade</i>	40	365	By the Salisbury.
<i>Le Renommee</i>	32	303	By the Dover.
Mercury Hospital Ship, formerly a Man of War of 64 Guns.			
<i>Castor</i>	28		By the Hampshire Man of War.
<i>Medea</i>	26	240	By the Dreadnought.
<i>Subtile</i>	26		By Captain Stevens.
<i>Le Panthere</i>	26	240	By the Monmouth.
<i>Solebay</i>	22	230	By the Alexander Privateer, Capt. Phillips.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH. The *Prince of Orange*, Skinner, from Newfoundland.---The *Boston*, Clark, from Boston, ransomed for 1430 l.---The *Errant*, Heysham, from Amsterdam for New York, ransomed for 950 l.---The *Kent*, Wallace, from Virginia to Biddeford, ransomed for 520 l.---The *Margaret* and *Catherine*, from Fenham Flats, laden with Wheat for Newcastle, taken at the Foot of Timmouth Castle by a Dogger Privateer, of 10 Carriage and 14 Swivel Guns, and ransomed for 100 Guineas.---The *Industry*, Capt. Willis, for Lisbon from Topsham, carried into Morlaix.---The *Hester*, Cpt. Waldo, for Jamaica, and the *Success*, Oliver, from Boston for the Leeward Islands, carried into Hispaniola by a Spanish Row-boat. The *Byng Gally*, *Hawke*, from Barbadoes for Connecticut, carried into Port Louis.---The *Providence*, Poppleton, from Hull to Smyrna, carried into Toulon.---The *Three Sisters*, Capt. Bridgen, from St Kitt's for Maryland, with several other Vessels, carried into Porto Rico.---The *Liverpool Merchant*, from Virginia, with 400 Hogheads of Tobacco; the *Occupation*, Saunders, and *Anne*, from Liverpool for Virginia, and a Bristol Ship, from Jamaica, all taken by the *Grand Lyon Privateer* of Bayonne.---The *Griffin*, Jones, of Bristol, from Cork for Jamaica, taken by two St Malo Privateers.---The *Henry*, Rial, from Newcastle for Yarmouth, ransomed for 250 l.---The *North Carolina*, Everard, from North Carolina for Liverpool, carried into the Havannah.---The *Pegasus*, Ramsey, from London.

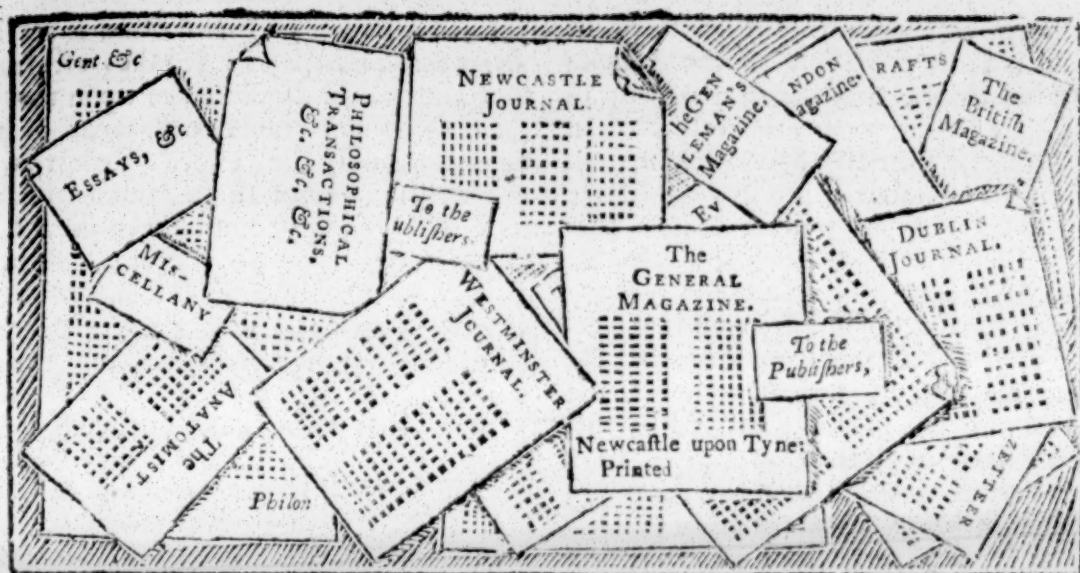
BANKRUPTS. Francis Weston, of St Clement's, Middlesex, Mercer.---John Bold, of Haymarket, Victualler.---John Burnside, of London, Dealer.---Silvester Oliver, jun. of Huntingdonshire, Butcher.---Thomas Kilby, of Holborn, Vintner.---Edward Hulitt, of Rotherhithe, Glazier.---James Worriedale, late of Broadstreet, London, Painter.---John Woodhouse, of King's Lynn, in Norfolk, Ropemaker.---Joseph Jelse, late of Dursley, in Gloucester, Grocer.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Oct. 27, to Nov. 24.

Christen'd	Males 601	} 1113	Buried	Males 1008	} 2084
	Fem. 512			Fem. 1076	

NEW BOOKS.

AN Enquiry into the Behaviour of our great Churchmen since the Reformation, 6 d.
A Vindication of the Principles and Practices of Protestant Dissenters. By S. Bourn, 1 s. 6 d.
The shameful Sin; being seven Sermons against whoring, 2 s. 8 d.
Willis's Sermons at the Consecration of the Bishops of Carlisle and Peterborough, at Lambeth, Oct. 4. 1747, 6 d.
A Discourse of the Small Pox and Measles, translated from Dr Mead's de Variolis, &c. 2 s. 6 d.
Siris Theologica Metaphysica.
The Benefit of purging in the confluent Small Pox, when the Second Fever arises, Pharmacopœia Universalis: Or a new English Dispensatory. By R. James, M.D. in one large Volume 8vo.
De Variolis & M. ribiles, Liber Auditor, R. Mead, 4 s.
Descriptiones Tabularum Marinarum. Only a few Copies imported from Dantzick, 4 s.
Albius's Anatomical Tables, N^o 1. 2 s. 6 d.
Minutes for his Majesty's Birth-day.
A Book of new Animals, neatly engrav'd on above 100 Plates, with a True rough Bass, adapted to the Organ and Harpsicord; with proper Returns. By Mr Reading, Organist.
Poems on several Occasions, written by Miss Charlotte Ramsay, 1 s. 6 d.
Richmond: A Vision. By a Lodger, 6 d. [See p. 29.]
The Downfall of Westminster Bridge, or my L— in the Suds, 6 d.
Six Town Eclogues, with some other Poems. By the Rt Hon. M. W. M. 1 s. 6 d.
The Plaid Hunting. A Ballad. By no Puff.
An exact View of the Engagement between Rear Adm. Hawke and the French Fleet, under M. d'Etendier, Oct. 11, 1747. Plain 6 d. 1 s. coloured.
Memoirs of the Life of John Medley, Esq; or Fortune reconciled to Merit, 2 s. 6 d.
Two Memorials of the Abbe de la Ville, together with the French King's Declarations transmitted by the said Minister to the States General, 1 s.
Three Letters to the Members of the present Parliament, 1 s.
A Letter to the Rt Hon. P— p E— of C— d, &c. containing a Discourse of the Conduct and Character of the present French King, 6 d.
An Account of the Regents, or Rulers, of the Republick of the United Netherlands, concerning their Conduct during the present War, 6 d.
A Scheme to raise 10 or 60,000 Men, without any Expence to the Government, &c. By Machiavelli, 6 d. [See p. 294.]
King Harry IX's Speech to both Houses of P— t, Nov. 31, 1647, 6 d.
The Court and City Register compleat, for 1748, 2 s. 6 d.
The Court Kalender compleat, for 1748, Watson, 2 s. 6 d.
A Narrative of the Affair between Mr Cresswell and Miss S—, 1 s.
The Quakers Defence of the People of England and Holland, 6 d.
The miserable Effects of grasping at Riches, 6 d.
The Groans of the oppressed; or Reasons for reviving, &c. the late Law for preventing frivolous and vexatious Arrests, 6 d.
A fourth Volume of the Independent Whig, 3 s.
A Parallel between the Roman and British Constitution, 2 s.
An Essay towards attaining a true Idea of the Character and Reign of King Charles I. and the Causes of the Civil War, 2 s.
The Primitives of the Greek Tongue, by Nugent, 5 s.
Clarissa, or the History of a young Lady, by the Editor of Pamela, 2 vols. 6 s.



T H E

GENERAL MAGAZINE,

For DECEMBER, 1747.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB,
continued from Page 284.



BY the 19th Article of the Union, our Power is limited with regard to the Courts, both superior and inferior. And first, as to the Court of Session, it is to remain the same, but subject nevertheless to such Regulations for the better Administration of Justice, as shall be made by the Parliament of Great Britain; that is to say, there is always to be a Court of Session, or supreme Court in Scotland, for the Determination of civil Causes; and the same Thing is stipulated as to the Justiciary Court, and with some little Variation as to the Admiralty Court; to which it is added, that the heretable Rights of Admiralty and Vice-admiralty in Scotland are reserved as Rights of Property. Hitherto it is evident, Sir, that there is nothing in this Article any way inconsistent with the abolishing of heretable Jurisdictions, except as to what may appear relating to heretable Rights of Admiralty, which I shall consider when I come to the next Article.

But, Sir, by the first Words of the next following Clause in this Article, it is stipulated, "That all other Courts then in being within the Kingdom of Scotland, shall remain; but subject to Alterations by the Parliament of Great-Britain." Now as the Courts of these hereditary Jurisdictions were then in being, it may be argued from these Words, that such Courts must for ever remain; that the Parliament of Great-Britain may make Laws for regulating their Proceedings; but that even the Parliament itself cannot abolish them en-

tirely, without being guilty of a Breach of this Article. This, Sir, might appear to be a strong Argument, if it were not for the next following Article, by which hereditary Jurisdictions are particularly provided for; which is a Demonstration that the Courts of such Jurisdictions were not intended to be comprehended in the general Words of this Article; and therefore it must be supposed, that the general Words of this Article relate only to Commissary Courts, Sheriff Courts, and such other Courts as were established by the general Laws or Customs of that Kingdom.

Then as to the 20th Article, which is the Article that will, I suppose, be chiefly insisted on, the Words are these: "That all heretable Offices, Superiorities, heretable Jurisdictions, Offices for Life, and Jurisdictions for Life, be reserved to the Owners thereof, as Rights of Property, in the same Manner as they are now enjoyed by the Laws of Scotland, notwithstanding this Treaty." Is there any thing more plain, Sir, than that the Proprietors of these heretable Jurisdictions can, from the Words of this Article, claim no Right to them more indefeasible than the Right they have to any other Property they possess? And is there any thing more clear, than that the Parliament of Great-Britain may oblige any Subject, either of England or Scotland, to part with his Property, for an equitable Price, when it becomes necessary for the publick Good? Might not the Parliament of Scotland, before the Union, have compelled any Subject of that Kingdom to sell his heretable Jurisdiction, or any other Property he was possessed of, to the Publick, for such a Price as should be thought rea-

tionable, when the Publick Good made it necessary for them to do so? And is there any thing in the Articles of Union can make us think, that the Parliament of *Great Britain* has now less Power in this respect than the Parliament of *Scotland* formerly had? Sir, it is an established Maxim in all Countries, that the legislative Power has a Right to compel any private Man to part with his Property in Lands and Houses for a valuable Consideration, when it becomes necessary for making High-ways, rendering Rivers navigable, raising Fortifications, building Bridges, inclosing Commons, and the like Publick Works; and every Gentleman knows, that this Right or Power is almost annually exercised by this House. To which I shall add, that no People have less Reason to controvert this Maxim than the People of *Scotland*: For I find in their Statute-Book a general standing Law for the Encouragement of Planting and Inclosing; by which any Gentleman intending to make an Inclosure, may, by the Authority of the Sheriff, compel his Neighbours to sell him, for a reasonable Price, such Parcels of their Ground as shall appear to be necessary for compleating his Inclosure: And to put this Question out of all Doubt, the Lords of Session themselves, in their *Report*, seem to acknowledge the Power of Parliament in this respect, when they say, that these heretable Jurisdictions, *as Rights of Property*, cannot be taken from the Proprietors, *without due Satisfaction*.

Therefore, Sir, the only Question is, Whether it be necessary for the Publick Good, to compel the Proprietors of these heretable Jurisdictions to sell them for a reasonable Price to the Crown? which, in my Opinion, is a Question that can admit of no Dispute, if we consider the Safety of the Publick, the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, or the Safety and Liberty of the Subject. With regard to the Safety of the Publick, it is certain, that in any Country where a few of the Great Men have it in their Power to raise a Rebellion; with some Hopes of Success, the Peace of the Country and the Safety of the Government, will always be precarious, let the Measures pursued by the Government be never so wise, or never so well calculated for the Good of the whole: Nay, the Wisdom and Justice of the Government's Measures may be the Cause of such Mens rebelling against it, because they are refused Offices which they have not a Capacity to execute, or Favours which they have no-way merited, or perhaps, because they are restrained from plundering and oppressing their Neighbours. It is therefore a Maxim in all well-regulated Governments, to prevent any Subjects having an absolute Power over the People of any Part of the Country. By the old *Saxon* Laws and Customs this was so cautiously guarded against, that even the Lord of a Manor had no Power over the Freeholders of the Manor, without their Consent, every Manor being a sort of limited Monarchy, where nothing could be done or resolved on, without the Consent of the Freeholders in their Court-Baron. But to vest in the Lord of a Manor, hereditarily, a sole Power of trying and punishing all Crimes, and hearing and determining all civil Causes within his Manor, is really vesting in him an absolute Power over the whole People of his Manor; and when this Power is extended over a whole County, or any large District, it is of the most dangerous Consequence to the Peace of the Country, as well as the Security of the Government.

Such a Power or Jurisdiction is really establishing an *Imperium in Imperio*: It takes off from the People of that District all Dependence upon the Crown: Such of them as do not travel never hear of the King: From their Lord only they expect Rewards, they expect Punishments: Therefore we cannot wonder at seeing them take Arms, at the Command of their Lord, against their Country and their Sovereign; and in this Island such Jurisdictions are the most dangerous, because, I hope, we shall never fall into the Method of keeping a very numerous standing Army within the Island, either in Time of War or Peace.

Then, Sir, with regard to the Honour and Dignity of the Crown, surely its jurisdictional Power, or the Power of appointing Judges, is one of the principal Supports both of its Honour and Dignity; therefore, to vest this Power hereditarily in the Family of any Subject, must be look'd on as a granting away one of the principal Flowers of the Crown: It is, in effect, giving away a Part of the Crown, and transferring to a Subject a Part of its Honour and Dignity, which, by Experience, has been found to make him a very bad Subject. To vest in the People of a very large District a Power to chuse their own Judges, has always been found to be attended with Faction, Riot, and Sedition; what pernicious Consequences may we not then expect from having this Power vested in the Family of any one single Subject? So far as such a Power extends, the Crown can have no Influence; and where it has no Influence, it can neither have Honour nor Dignity.

Lastly, Sir, as to the Safety and Liberty of the Subject, can a Subject be said to be free, who is under the sole and absolute Power of a Fellow Subject? Can a Subject be said to be safe, when his Life, Liberty, and Property, depends upon the sole and arbitrary Will of the Lord of his Manor or County? I may be said, I know, that if he is injured by the Sentence or Decree of his Lord, he may have Relief by Appeal to our superior Courts of Justice, or to Parliament; but how shall a poor Man in a far distant Province, come at this Relief? It is impossible. He must submit to his Fate; and therefore, in such a Province, every Man must be a Slave to that Power upon which his Fate depends. Besides, in capital Cases, how can a Man appeal? I know of no Appeal, no Relief he can have against the unjust Sentence of his Lord, but by applying to the King in Council for a Pardon or Reprieve; and considering the Distance, and the Methods that may be taken in the North, and *Highlands* of *Scotland*, to intercept his Messengers or Letters, he may, notwithstanding the Act of the 11th of his late Majesty, be hanged, before he can have any Pardon or Reprieve returned; and after a Man is hang'd, his Death may be revenged, but, I am sure, he cannot be relieved.

Even in Civil Cases, Sir, it has always been found, that the higher the Fountain of Jurisdiction is, the more impartial is the Judge; for the Lord of an hereditary Jurisdiction, or the Judge appointed by him, may have many Motives for Partiality, which cannot take place upon, or cannot have any Weight with a Judge appointed by the Crown; and as to the Reason suggested by the Lords of Sessions, for first granting those heretable Jurisdictions, if it had been then a good one, it cannot now have any Weight; for, I am convinced, we can meet with no Difficulty in bringing Offenders to Justice, and

exe-

executing the Laws, in any Part of *Scotland*, but what the Government of *Great-Britain* may easily surmount. But this was, I believe, at first only a Pretence made use of by some of the Great Men in *Scotland*, for getting oppressive Powers lodged in their own Families; for if ever the Government of *Scotland* found itself under any Difficulty in bringing Offenders to Justice, I am persuaded, it proceeded from these hereditary Jurisdictions. These Lords having got the Power into their Hands, they, of old, protected desperate Criminals within their respective Jurisdictions, for the sake of having privately a Share in the Spoil, for the sake of oppressing or revenging themselves on some of their Neighbours; and these Abuses grew at last to such a Height, that the Privy Council of *Scotland* thought fit to assume, and the Parliament of that Kingdom found it necessary to con-
 nive at their assuming, some very extraordinary Powers.

These Powers, Sir, a very learned Lawyer of *Scotland* has given us a summary Account of, in his Book upon the Laws and Customs of *Scotland*, in Matters of a criminal Nature. The Privy Council of *Scotland*, he tells us, was, by its first Constitution, to take Cognizance of nothing but what related to the publick Peace of the Kingdom; but as our Ecclesiastical Courts of old, under Pretence of Religion, arrogated a Jurisdiction in every Cause that could have the most distant Relation to Religion or the Church, and consequently in most Causes either of a civil or criminal Nature; so the Privy Council of *Scotland* at last arrogated to itself a Jurisdiction in every Cause of a civil or criminal Nature, where it could be pretended, that the Publick Peace had been or might be in the least disturbed; and consequently, there could be no Cause, either of a civil or criminal Nature, in *Scotland*, but what might at the Time of the Union have been brought before, and determined by the Privy Council; where all Parties were to appear upon a peremptory Day, under pain of being outlawed, and to come ready prepared with all their Proofs and Witnesses for supporting either their Charge or their Defence.

The Privy Council, 'tis true, did not pretend directly to decide Matters of Property; but with regard to the Possession, they assumed to themselves a Sort of arbitrary Power; and even when the right Owner entered into Possession by any Sort of violent Method, the Privy Council had a Power not only to restore the Possession to the Person so ejected, but to punish arbitrarily the Violence that had been committed.

Before Trial or Sentence, the Privy Council had a Power to take what they called a Precognition, that is to say, an Enquiry into the Facts said to have been committed, by examining all the Witnesses for proving those Facts. These Precognitions were generally entered into in Cases where powerful Persons, such as Noblemen or Chiefs of Clans, were concerned; and in Cases where from some extraordinary Circumstance the usual Punishment might be too severe, and therefore required a Mitigation. These Precognitions had such an Effect, that if the Party accused was acquitted, or underwent any mild Punishment by Decree of the Privy Council, he could not afterwards be tried or punished for the same Crime; and if he was found guilty of the Crime laid to his Charge, and remitted to the ordinary criminal Judges to be punished, these Judges were obliged to pronounce Sentence without any new Proof or Trial.

The Privy Council had likewise a Power to appoint Assessors to sit in Judgment with the ordinary criminal Judges upon any particular Trial, and to suspend, or prohibit the ordinary Judges to proceed upon any particular Trial; and after Sentence pronounced, the Privy Council had a Power to mitigate the Punishment, not only when it was arbitrary, but even when it was appointed by Statue; nay, after Trial and Verdict against the Prisoner, they had a Power to stop pronouncing Sentence, and to order the whole Proceedings to be reviewed by some of their own Members.

Then in criminal Cases, where the Sentence could not be executed, or the Criminals brought to answer by the ordinary Process, the Privy Council had a Power to grant what they called Letters of Intercommoning; by which the Parties were declared Rebels, and all Persons forbid to afford them any Relief or Assistance, or to converse with them under Pain of High Treason; and at last to grant Letters of Fire and Sword, and to order the Parties to be brought in dead or alive: by which the Persons to whom these Letters were directed, had a Power to treat the Delinquents and their Estates with all the Severities of War. Even in civil Cases, where a Debtor could not be apprehended upon a *Capias* by the ordinary Officers of Justice, the Privy Council had a Power to order such Debtor to surrender himself to the Keeper of some of the King's Castles, within a certain Time, under the Pain of being deemed guilty of High Treason; tho' this Power had not been exercised for many Years before the Union, the Reason of which may be easily guessed at, because such Debtors were generally the Relations of some of the Members of the Privy Council.

Tho' these Powers were not only extraordinary, but such as may seem inconsistent with a free Government, considering the absolute Power the King had of naming and removing the Members of the Privy Council at Pleasure; yet, when we consider the great Power lodged in the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions, and in the Chiefs of Clans, these extraordinary Powers lodged in the Privy Council, and consequently in the Crown, must appear to have been absolutely necessary, for the due Exercise of Government; the great Powers lodged in the latter were a sort of Balance for the great Powers lodged in the former: and therefore I must be of Opinion, that those noble Patriots who advised the abolishing of the Privy Council of *Scotland* without abolishing or lessening the Power of the Lords of hereditary Jurisdictions in that Country, were guilty of a Mistake in their Politics, and certainly did not act upon that Occasion with their usual Wisdom and Prudence; for both which they were as eminent as any Set of Ministers that ever were in this Kingdom: I say, Sir, they did not then act with their usual Prudence, because, by abolishing the Privy Council, they took a great Part of the Weight out of the Scale on one Side, without lessening the Weight on the other: which of course made the Balance incline to the Side of those Lords and Chiefs of Clans in *Scotland* who have such extraordinary Powers lodged hereditarily in their Families. Therefore, in order to restore the Balance, we ought now, in my Opinion, to lessen the Power of those great Lords, by abolishing all their hereditary Jurisdictions.

Before I give my Reasons why these hereditary Jurisdictions

ditions ought to be abolished, I shall tell you, Sir, what are not my Reasons. In the first Place, I must declare, that the late Rebellion is not my Reason for thinking that those hereditary Jurisdictions ought to be abolished: I was of the same Opinion before it happened, and if no such Rebellion had happened, I should be still of the same Opinion. The Rebellion has only furnished me with an Opportunity for declaring my Opinion, by fixing the Attention of Mankind upon this Subject; and whoever considers it seriously and impartially, must, I think, be of my Opinion.

I must likewise declare, Sir, that my Reason for being of this Opinion, is not because I think the People of *Scotland* disaffected: On the contrary, it is because I know them to be generally otherwise, and that they could never have been led into a Rebellion against this Government, had they been free from that Influence or Power, which their great Lords and Chiefs have over them. However much they may have been misrepresented; however much they may have been deceived, by those virulent and abusive Pamphlets that have been, lately published both against them and the Government, I have good Reason to believe, that a great Majority of the People of that Country are naturally neither disaffected to our present happy Establishment, nor dissatisfied with our present Administration; and consequently, that no considerable Number of them would ever have thought of an Insurrection against this Government, if they had not been stirred up, or rather compelled, by some of their Popish or ambitious Chiefs. But I must upon this Occasion observe, that if these seditious Pamphleteers go on in endeavouring to stir up one Part of the People against the other, or to make the whole People believe, that they are oppressed by the Government they are under, such Writers well deserve the Attention of the Legislature, and may render it necessary to put a Stop to their Proceedings by some new Law.

And lastly, Sir, I shall declare, that my Reason for being of this Opinion, is not because any of the Lords of Hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland* have of late Years made an ill Use of the Power they are now by Law invested with. If we except the few that lost their Power by the Treason they have lately committed, I am persuaded, none of those who are now possessed of any such Jurisdictions, will ever make a bad Use of their Power; but the present Possessors must die, and no one can foresee, what sort of Men their next Successors may be. They may make Use of their Power either for oppressing great Numbers of his Majesty's Subjects, or for disturbing the internal Tranquillity of this Island: Nay, they may be induced, by some selfish Interest or Resentment, to join with our most inveterate foreign Enemies, and may thereby be the Cause of overturning the Liberties of *Europe*, as well as those of their Native Country. The late Rebellion must convince us, that this is a Misfortune which may be apprehended; and common Prudence must convince us, that it ought to be guarded against, by abolishing those Powers which may be the Cause of such a fatal Event.

After having thus shewn, what are not my Reasons for abolishing those hereditary Jurisdictions, I shall next, Sir, mention some of those Reasons that have prevailed with me for being of this Opinion; and first,

I must observe, that it will be an Inchoation towards making the Laws the same in both Parts of the united Kingdom, which ought certainly to be aimed at as much as possible; but it is an Event that must be brought about by Degrees, because to attempt doing such a Thing all at once, might be the Cause of great Discontents and perhaps Confusion. Another Reason is, that by abolishing those hereditary Jurisdictions, we shall restore to the Crown what of Right belongs to it, what it ought never to part with, and what never can be taken from it, without risking a total Overthrow of our Constitution, as must appear from the History of *Scotland* before the Union of the Crowns; for before that Time the Country was almost never free from Rebellions or Insurrections, and the People were almost continually employed in cutting the Throats of one another, for satisfying the Private Piques and Resentments of their contending Chiefs. My third Reason is, Sir, because it will compleat what was begun by those Patriots who abolished the Privy Council of *Scotland*: By abolishing that arbitrary Court, they made a Step towards establishing the Liberties of the People of that Country; but by leaving them still subject to the arbitrary Power of their hereditary Lords, they left their Work incompleat, which we ought to take this Opportunity to finish; and this brings me to the last Reason I shall trouble you with, which is, because by abolishing all these hereditary Jurisdictions, and vesting them again in the Crown, we shall make the People of *Scotland* Sharers in that Happiness and Freedom, which the People of *England* enjoy under our present Royal Family.

These, Sir, are some of the chief Reasons for my being of Opinion, that all the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland* ought to be abolished; and every Gentleman will see, that these Reasons subsisted before the late Rebellion broke out; but from that Rebellion we have derived this Advantage, that it has made the People of this Country more curious to enquire into the Circumstances of their Fellow Subjects of *Scotland*, and consequently has made them perceive the Necessity of some Alteration, which they would not otherwise have been at the Pains to have thought of, or consider. This, in such a constituted Government as ours, is a real Advantage; because, where the Consent of a numerous populous Assembly is necessary for passing any new Law, it is not easy to make such an Assembly sensible of any impending Misfortune till they have begun to feel it; and therefore in all such Countries we find few cautionary Laws passed, till some Distress, some signal Nuisance, or some real Misfortune, has made the People generally sensible of their being in want of some new Regulation. The late Rebellion has done this for us: I believe, it will now be more easy to get a Law passed, for abolishing the hereditary Jurisdictions in *Scotland*, than it could ever have been done upon any former Occasion; and as, I think, the present Opportunity ought not to be neglected, I have drawn my Thoughts upon this Subject into the Form of a Bill, the several Clauses of which I shall now beg leave to explain.

[To be continued.]

To the A U T H O R, &c.

I N *July* last I found a Hen's Egg, nearly as big as that of a Goose, and almost round; but to my great Sur-

Surprize, when it was broke, another Egg appeared within it, of the common Figure and Size: Betwixt the Shells were found the Yolk, White, and Cicatricula of the Cock, promiscuously mix'd together; but within the internal Egg, the Yolk, White, and Cicatricula had their proper Places. Both the Shells were perfectly indurated, and very strong. — QUERY, 1. *What could be the Cause of this double Egg?* 2. *Whether from it a Chick might have been produced by Incubation?*

S I R, To the A U T H O R, &c.

I N my last Letter [p. 288.] I attempted to account for the Azure Colour of the Sky.—I shall now endeavour to assign the Cause of the Shade's *Blueness* on the Paper.—It is evident from Experience, that the Sun's Rays of themselves are too powerful; for they absorb so much of the Paper's Whiteness, or luminous Quality, in the Part where the projected Shade is, that the Remainder of the said luminous Quality is not sufficient to blend with the Shade, in such wise as to alter its Blackness, and convert it into a blue Colour. In regard to the Candle's Flame, its Redness is occasioned by the Sun's Rays closely uniting with it; it appearing, in the Night Season, of a palish white Colour. Now the Candle's secondary Rays, (if I may be allowed the Expression) being destitute of the above mentioned Power of the solar Rays, leave just so much of the Paper's luminous Quality, as suffices to mix with the Shade, and by so mixing with it, to change its Blackness into the compound Colour call'd *E.ue*.

CURIO.

Dr ALLEN's Method of curing Persons poison'd by eating HEMLOCK. Taken from his Synopsis, Vol. II. p. 323.

A Bout three Miles from the Place of my Abode, it happen'd that four Children had eaten the Roots of the *Oenanthe aquatica cicuta facie* (Hemlock Dropwort) Being dismissed from School about Eleven in the Morning, and strolling about the Meads, they met with these Roots by the Side of a Rivulet, which, with a Piece of broken Candlestick, that unluckily offer'd itself, they dug up. Being highly delighted with the Work, they cry one to another, *What charming young Carrots are here!* and, by mutual Inducements, greedily eat of them. Home they go, begin to sicken, but not a Word of the Carrots. These Children were Motherless, three Brothers and a Sister. The youngest Brother was not four Years old, nor the eldest nine; the middle one about five, and the Girl six or seven. There was nothing but crying and howling; the Father, amazed at the Sight, can no way account for the Disorder. Not long after they were taken speechless, seized with a Giddiness, and fell with their Faces to the Ground. Terrible Convulsions, with entire Privation of their Senses, followed. They all cast their Stomachs; the Girl purged upwards and downwards: Sometimes in lucid Intervals they eat and drank. The Father, astonished, bemoaned with a Flood of Tears the miserable Metamorphosis of his Children; nor could he help giving into the vulgar Notion of *Charm* and *Sorcery*. Great Enquiry was in vain made between their Fits about what they had eaten. Upon searching their Pockets were found Pieces of the Root; on which all that could speak, acknowledged they had eat of it, and gave immediate Suspicion of a Poison. Upon this a Messenger was dispatched to me with a Sample. As Fortune would have it, I was no Stranger to what was brought; but being at that Time otherwise engaged, I sent an Apothecary with proper Materials, and my best Instructions, who, as I imagined, found the poor Children almost expiring; now one, now another, now altogether, labouring under epileptick Paroxysms, with violent Convulsions and foaming Mouths. By my Directions, he gave them a good deal of Oil, with large and frequent Draughts of warm Water. Having first pumped clean, as it were, the Stomach, I made Use of my favourite Medicine on such Occasions, the *Tinctura Bezoartica* [inserted after]. De-

pending on this, I thought any other needful, and only indulged them with a little Wine in their fainting Fits. A Dose of this Tincture for the eldest was a Spoonful and a half, and for the little ones in proportion to their Ages, in a Draught of Ale: Their Diet in the mean time was Broth and Milk Meats. Within twenty-four Hours two were restored to Health, tho' much weaken'd; more slow was the Recovery of the others; nor was the Malignity discharged in less than five or six Days. Frequent Clysters were injected.—They all, tho' with great Difficulty, recovered.

Dr ALLEN's TINCTURA BEZOARTICA.

T Ake Roots of Elecampane, Angelica, Zedoary, *Virginia* Snake Root, of each two Ounces and a half; best Saffron, one Ounce; Myrrh, Cinnamon, Yellow of Citron Peel, dried, of each six Drachms; Leaves of Scordium and Rue, of each half a Handful; Venice Treacle, three Ounces; Theban Opium, two Drachms; rectified Spirits of Tartar, fifteen Ounces; Spirits of Vitriol, three Ounces; rectified Spirits of Elder Berries, and Juniper Berries, of each eighteen Ounces. Mix, digest, according to Art, and filter: Then add Salt of Amber, one Ounce; Camphire, two Drachms; digest again, and keep it for Use. The Dose, three Drachms to one Ounce.

P. S. This Tincture is given against the Plague, and all malignant Diseases. It wonderfully recreates and revives the Spirits.

From the GENERAL EVENING POST, Dec. 31.

To the A U T H O R, &c.

I T being the general Opinion, that some Addition or Alteration is intended, this Session of Parliament, relating to the Duties upon Tobacco, many Scheme have been talk'd of, but particularly the following, which I am inform'd was delivered at the Door of the Hon. House of Commons: I therefore expected to have seen it, before now, in some of the Publick Papers; but as I have not, I hope the Author will not take amiss my desiring your inserting it in yours, which I do for the same Reason I presume it was drawn, that is, to *Serve the Publick*.

The S C H E M E.

The present Duty upon Tobacco for Home Consumption is 4½ d. per lb. which now produces per Annum, but about — — — 130,000 00 00

The Importation of Tobacco into Great Britain is, communibus Annis, about 80,000 Hbds. weighing 900 lb. per Hbd. which is 72,000,000 lb.

It is thought that is consumed in Great Britain; but suppose, that is 18,000,000 lb.

To increase the Revenue, to stop the pernicious Practice of Smuggling, and encourage the Fair Trader;

It is proposed,

That one Farthing per lb. be paid down on all Tobacco at Importation, and not to be drawn back on Exportation; which on 72 Millions, as above, will amount to — — — 75,000 00 00

And on Tobacco for Home Consumption, instead of 4½ d. per lb. now paid, only 2 d. per lb. to be paid; which, on 18 Millions, as above, will amount to — — — 150,000 00 00

Total — — — 225,000 00 00
The present Duty — — — 130,000 00 00

Gain to the Revenue — — — 95,000 00 00

It is generally believed from the great Increase of the Use of Tobacco-Snuff, that the Home Consumption is much greater than a-

bove; in which Case, the Revenue will be more considerably increased; besides, it is a natural Supposition, that lowering the Duty will still add to the Consumption, as Tobacco will be much cheaper.

By this Scheme the *Smuggling* of Tobacco will in a great Measure be prevented: for the Low Duty will not afford the Bribing of Officers, and paying the Charges, which must attend the Carriage of so bulky a Commodity; neither can it bear the Loss which might happen by Seizures: For the Duty on 112 lb. of Tobacco will be but 18 s. 8 d. whereas on 112 lb. of Tea, it is about 16 l.

N. B. If the whole Consumption of *Great Britain*, being 18 Millions, was to pay fairly the present Duty of 4 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. per lb. it would amount to — — — — — L. 356,250 00 00

Whereas the Revenue produces now, only 130,000 00 00

So that the present Loss of the Revenue, by *Smuggling*, — — — — — 226,250 00 00

The foregoing Scheme shews the Produce of our Tobacco Colonies to be greater than most People, I believe, conceived; and consequently, the Advantage arising from them to *Great-Britain* must plainly appear to every one: It shews likewise the great Loss to the Revenue, and points out a very easy and natural Method to increase it; high Duties being indisputably the Encouragement to *Frauds* and *Smuggling*. As to the Farthing proposed to be paid on all Tobacco imported, and not to be drawn back on Exportation, it is what I conceive the Commodity may bear; but a higher Duty will, I apprehend, endanger the losing a Trade, of as great Value to this Nation, as any of the other Colonies, if not greater. I hope, therefore, it will be considered with the Attention a Trade of so much Importance deserves. I am, your constant Reader,

CIVICUS.

The following Receipt was ordered to be left by the Lincoln Drovers in every Town they pass'd through, it having proved very successful wherever tried, and has only fail'd where Persons would not be at the Expence of all the Ingredients.

Receipt for the distemper'd Cattle.

Take Daucus (that is, Wild Carrot) Angelica Root, Fennel Seeds, Groundsel, and Mistleto, of each a large Handful, and Eringo two Ounces; boil these well in twelve Gallons of Spring Water for two Hours; then take a Gallon of this Liquor, and boil in it two Ounces of Cassia for half an Hour, (the Use of this Gallon of Liquor is to put an Horn full down the Nostrils every Time you give the Beast a Drink) thicken the other Liquor with Wheat Meal like Calves Pottage; when cold, put in two Ounces of Myrrh, and two Ounces Frankincense, finely powder'd: Give three or four Quarts at a Time three Times a Day, for three Days together: Let the Beast have both Meat and Water. If they are collicive put in two Ounces of Glauber's Salt.

The First Question in the GENERAL MAGAZINE for November, Page 290, answer'd by R. R. H.

AS 31416 : 1 :: 30 : 9,5492 Feet the Conjugate Axis, which call a ; and put x for the Transverse, then will the Circumference of the Ellipsis be nearly

$$4 a a + 4 x x)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{a}{3} = 50 = m,$$

which Equation by Reduction gives

$$x x = \frac{9 m m - 6 m a - 35 a a}{36}, \text{ hence } x = 21.35,$$

and thence the Content is 1019. 61 square Feet.

Newcastle, Dec. 30.

The STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT.

THE National Debt 1744, being the first Year of the War between France and Spain, Navy Debt for the same Year,

L.
53,679,248
3,288,441

The National Debt 1740, 45,943,946
Navy Debt 1,301,525
47,245,471

56,967,689
47,245,471

9,722,218

In the Year 1747, one Million of the Navy Debt was paid off, and on the 30th of September, 1747, it was,
Wherefrom deduct the above Sum of

4,628,070
3,288,441

Remains, 1,339,629

To which add one Million paid off, 1,000,000

Debt accrued between December, 1744, and September 31, 1747, 2,339,629

Which, had the three Years been compleat, would have amounted to but each Year, 770,876
To which add the annual Allowance, 2,080,000

Total of the annual Expence of the Naval Commission, 2,859,876
To the Ordinary of the Navy, 200,000

Total Naval Expence, 3,059,876

The Money raised for the annual Service for the first four Years of the War with Spain, 1740, to 1743 inclusive, and for the four Years War with France and Spain, 1744, to 1747 inclusive; with the Increase of the National Debt during that Time, and the Amount of the National and Navy Debt to the 30th of September, 1747.

	National Debt.	Navy Debt.	Total.
1740—4,059,722	45,943,946	1,301,525	47,245,471
1741—4,501,022	Increased,		
1742—6,150,000			9,722,218
1743—6,562,492			
1744—6,203,562		53,679,248	3,288,441

1745—6,462,901	12,298,657	1,339,629	13,638,286
1746—7,063,251			
1747—9,425,353			

Thus it appears, that the national Debt, September 30, 1747, is, 65,977,905
The Navy Debt, 4,628,070

Total, 70,605,975

This Calculation is founded on the known increased Debt, the first five Years of 9,722,218; whereby, and by the Sums raised each Year it appears, that all the Money above 3,550,916, supplied annually out of the Land, Malt Tax, and Sinking Fund, are Debts; the Interest whereof, at four per Cent. excluding the last Quarter to Christmas, is 2,824,239 Pounds.

It appears above, that our annual Supplies, independent of Funds to pay Interest, is, 3,550,916

The Interest of our Debts, 2,824,239

Difference, 626,677

From

From the DUBLIN JOURNAL.

Since my Arrival in the Country, I have read the *Dissertation on Drowning*; in which I find much for the Support of your Opinion concerning the Reasonableness, Humanity, and Necessity of a Law to prevent the most barbarous of Murders, that of burying alive! — I have undoubted Authority for saying, a Man was lately (and I believe is still) living at *Husiley*, near *Winchester*, in *England*, [See p. 331. Col. 4.] who after lying for dead two Days and two Nights, was committed to the Grave, and rescued from it by some Boys luckily playing in the Church Yard! — Would People but have the Patience to wait till the Body sends forth a cadaverous Smell, or shew any evident Mark of Putrefaction, such dire Calamities could not happen.

That Numbers of useful Lives should be lost thro' the Want of a little common Care and Pains, is a very melancholly Reflection! And that this is the Case, with regard to People drowned, I am thoroughly persuaded.

An Experiment I lately made gave rise to this Letter; and I should not be sorry it were communicated to the Publick, as possibly, amongst Numbers, some may give it the Attention I think it deserves; and good may arise from it. For the Recovery of People drowned, I observed in the Dissertation already mentioned, great Stress is to be laid upon Warmth; and had the Curiosity to try its Efficacy on a Cat, which I accidentally saw some Boys drowning. After she had lain near three Hours, and was to all Appearance dead, I ordered her to be laid a moderate Distance from the Fire. In about half an Hour she began to stir, and in three Hours got up and ran about the House, and is now alive and well. I take for granted the Water operates alike upon Man and Beast, when in either it is the Cause of apparent Death; consequently that my Experiment had been as successful, had it been made on one of the human Species, under the same Circumstance.

To strengthen this Conclusion, and add to the many Instances already made publick, of Men and Women, who have recovered Life after lying a considerable Time under Water, it may not be amiss to relate the Case of *Mrs Mandeville*, going from this Kingdom to *Holland* about nineteen Years ago, and shipwreck'd on the West Coast of *England*. An honest Farmer, from whom I had the Story, instead of being employed with the Multitude in Plunder, espying this Lady floating among the Rocks, and the Sport of Waves, took it into his Head, notwithstanding the Appearances of Death, to give her the Chance of a warm Bed for her Recovery; and had the Pleasure to see his good Intention succeed.

What an Encouragement is this, to all of a Benevolent Disposition, to follow the Farmer's good Example, when the unhappy Circumstances of any of their Fellow Creatures give them the same Opportunity?

What Numbers of Lives are lost on Rivers! and what Numbers of Families thereby reduced to Misery and Distress! If it be in human Power to lessen such Accidents for the future, how glorious would it be to do it! *Yours, &c.* A. B.

The Subject of the foregoing Letter, no less curious than interesting, is further treated on p. 120, 160. But as no Directions have yet been given for the Recovery of Persons suddenly dead to Appearance from other Causes, as Apoplexies, Swoonings, Strangling, Stifling, close Places, noxious Vapours, convulsive Suffocations from hysteric and hypocondiack Disorders, sudden Transports of Grief, Joy, Rage, &c. it may be queried, whether in these, or other sudden Suspensions of the animal Powers, Persons may not be recover'd by Fumigation, Friction, &c. prescribed for the Recovery of the Drowned in p. 270.

Almost every Person's Memory and Observation will furnish Instances of very extraordinary sudden Deaths, in which bleeding, the only Expedient in common Use, has been ineffectual,

altho' all the Parts of the animal Machine were so far in a natural State, as to be capable of all the vital Functions, could they be again put into Motion. — I cannot forbear mentioning three.

Mr *Norton*, the Attorney, tho' a Man of great Presence of Mind, died in an Examination before the Justices at *Leicester*.

One *Wingfield*, an audacious Incendiary, as he was going from the Bar after Sentence of Death, at *Reading*, and after praying for Transportation.

The late Master of the Academy at *Portsmouth*, as he was attending the Lords of the Admiralty to give in a State of that Academy.

Whether these Persons sunk under any Perturbation of Mind, occasioned by the Circumstances in which the Accident happened, or whether the Animal OEconomy was interrupted by means purely mechanical, as in the case of Persons who suddenly fall and expire in the Streets, cannot be determined; but in either case it is probable the Treatment here advis'd would produce a good Effect.

Sir THOMAS DE VEIL'S LIFE.

AS Sir *Thomas De Veil* passed thro' many Scenes of Life, and raised himself from the Station of a common Soldier, to make a considerable Figure, and much Noise in the World, some Account of him will be acceptable to the Publick.

His Father, the Rev. Dr *Hans De Veil*, a Man of great Parts, extensive Learning, and of a good Family in *Lorraine*, came over into *England* before the Revolution, exercised his Function in the Established Church, was made Library-keeper at *Lambeth*, and was well esteemed by Archbishop *Tillotson* his Patron. His Wife was a good Oeconomist; so that *Thomas* passed his Childhood under strict Discipline, both as to his Morals and Learning. — He was born in *St Paul's Church yard*, 1684: At 16 was first placed out to a Mercer in *Queensstreet*, *Cheapside*. During a short Continuance here, he discovered a Readiness and Activity which promised him Success in that Business; but his Master failed, and his Father having exhausted his Purse in putting him Apprentice, he went into the Army as a common Soldier.

His Facility in learning the Languages recommended him to the Lord Viscount *Galloway*, then Commander in Chief of the *Portugal Expedition*; who finding him worthy his Confidence, and employing him in Services of Moment, as a Reward entertained him in the Capacity of a Secretary, and soon after gave him a Troop of Dragoons.

In this Station he contracted an Acquaintance with several Officers of Distinction, particularly Col. *Bladen*, raised also for personal Merit; by which he obtained an Interest that afterwards contributed greatly to his Advancement.

His Regiment being reduced, he came over to *England*; and finding it impossible to maintain his Family, and gratify his Taste for Pleasure with his Half pay, he had Recourse to soliciting Business at the War-office, Treasury, and other Publick Boards; drawing up Petitions, Cases, Representations, and Memorials, for which he opened an Office in *Scotland yard*; and as he wrote good *French* as well as *English*, understood most modern Languages, and was intelligent and active, he gained both Reputation and Profit.

His Friends, for his further Benefit, proposing to get him into the Commission of the Peace for *Middlesex* and *Westminster*, he declined the Affair till he had acquired a perfect Knowledge of the Nature and Power of that Office; which done, he commenced Justice in 1729.

His Activity and Address drew upon him the Attention of the Publick, and the Envy of those who had less Ability, tho' longer Experience. These were the trading Justices, Persons despised by their Superiors, as needy, mercenary Tools; and hated by their Inferiors, as Instruments of Oppression, yet absolutely necessary to keep the common People within due Bounds, as well in regard to their Superiors, as to one another;

ther; and the less dangerous, as their Conduct is inspected by superior Authority.

Mr *De Veil* might be ranked in this Class, when he did not deserve the Scandal of it; tho' his Business was profitable, he did not consider Justice merely as a *Commodity* which he was to vend for Money.

As the Object of our Wishes recedes as we advance, his principal Aim, now he had obtain'd a genteel Competency, was to gain the Confidence of the Court and Ministry, in order to gratify his Ambition, by giving him Access to the Great, increasing his Credit with his Equals, his Power over his Creatures and Dependants, and the Profit of his Profession; and in this perhaps he exceeded his own Hopes.

As he was sensible that great Men valued little ones only for the Use they could make of them, he thought it allowable to make them useful in their Turn; and besides other Advantages, he obtained a lucrative Employment in the Customs, as a Reward for that Trouble which he made to pay himself.

Mr *De Veil* shew'd no less Resolution than Judgment; he was indefatigable in tracing out remarkable Villanies, thro' long and tedious Examinations; and boldly expos'd his Person to add Authority to his Warrant. This Zeal and Assiduity in the Discharge of his Duty, discover'd and suppress'd, in 1735, one of the largest and most desperate Associations in Villany (afterwards called *Wreckers's Gang*) that ever infested this or any other Country. His undaunted Spirit was sufficiently shewn in the Disturbances occasion'd by the *French Players*, at the new Theatre in the *Hay-market*. The Riots which were occasioned by the *Gin Act*, and the Disturbances rais'd by the Footmen,* in which a Resentment against his Person was predominant, are Instances of the Dangers to which his extraordinary Diligence in his Office expos'd him: The Cases also of *Cha. Drew* and *Ja. Hall*, convicted for Murder, with many others detected by him, shew'd his uncommon Skill in conducting an Examination.

And indeed, except his Diligence, no Quality more distinguished him than his Sagacity: He knew how to improve the slightest Circumstance, to confound those he examined, to catch up their unguarded Expressions, to piece together broken Hints, and compel them to detect themselves; so that he was rarely deceived.

Where his Character was at Stake, he acted with great Circumspection. In his Conduct relating to the *Westminster Election* for the last Parliament, he shew'd himself a great Politician. Interest and Gratitude, rather than Inclination, led him into a large Share of that Transaction; and the popular Resentment which this drew upon him, altho' it was outrageous and excessive, he bore with the utmost Patience, and thus made his Court to Persons in Power. Yet, when those who were less able to endure such Indignities, talk'd of representing them by Military Force, the Colonel had the Prudence to feign Sickness; which, without rendering him suspected by his great Friends, for disapproving an impolitick Measure, kept him from being involv'd in its ill Consequences.

About a Month after the Riot of the Footmen, the *Middlesex* Justices took occasion to give his Majesty the strongest Assurances of their Attachment to his Person, and Zeal for his

* In the Beginning of 1744, a *French Invasion* being apprehended, and the *Swiss* having formed a Volunteer Regiment, a general Meeting of Footmen at *Hickford's Great Room* was advertised, on a Pretence, it seems, to prevent their Bread being taken from them by *Frenchmen* and other Foreigners. This Meeting Col. *De Veil*, at the Desire of some great People, prevented, by shutting up the Room. The Footmen, thus disappointed, went in great Numbers to the Colonel's House; and some forced into his Study, where he was alone, but had a Case of Pistols by him, and resolutely order'd the Door to be shut, and by the Help of his Servants and a Constable secured some of them; which so enraged the rest, that they beat in the Door of the House, rescued their Companions, and endeavour'd, by Threats, to oblige the Colonel to send Orders to deliver the Key of the Great Room; which, notwithstanding the great Danger he was in, he absolutely refused, till a Guard coming from the *Tilt-yard*, obliged the Footmen to withdraw.

Government, in an Address; upon the presenting of which, the Colonel, always forward to express his Loyalty, received, with two others, the Honour of Knighthood.

During the Rebellion he was extremely active, both as Justice of the Peace, and Colonel of the Regiment of *Westminster Militia*; and his Services were so numerous and important, that his Interest procured his Son an Ensign's Commission; and probably might have effected more, if he had not been over-cautious in soliciting Favours.

The vigorous Assiduity which distinguished him in his Youth, did not desert him in the Decline of Life; and he may be said even to have died in his Profession; for on Monday, Sept. 6, 1746, about Five in the Evening, after examining a Prisoner, he was taken suddenly ill, lost his Speech soon after, and lay senseless till next Morning about Five o'Clock; when he expired, in the 63d Year of his Age.

Tho' he married four Wives, and had several Children, one Son and two Daughters only survived him, all by his second Wife. The Son lately returned from Abroad; both the Daughters married, one to a Linen-draper in *Cheapside*, the other to an Attorney. By his first Wife he had a Son and a Daughter, both dead. This Son was the *Rev. Mr. Hans*, late School master at *Flasstead*, in *Essex*, Author of an Essay to explain the Phenomenon of the *Harvest Moon*; the *Translation of the Amusements of the Spa*, and several little Pieces of Poetry. By his third and fourth Wives he had no Issue. He was buried near his second Wife at *Dentham*.

As to his Character, if he had little Virtue, he must have possess'd he had less Hypocrisy. He was of an able Temper, and knew how to bustle thro' the World: He was Money, Magnificence and Pleasure in an equal Degree; so he was at once rapacious and profuse. He served himself by means of his Office with a Variety of Women, and frequently made these Amours the Subject of his Discourse, relating them indeed not directly of himself, but of one of his Age. He had a private Closet for the Examination of the Fair Sex, and never wanted Pretences for conducting such as he liked to it. He had found a Way also of coming at kept Mistresses, and sometimes of awing their Keepers; especially where Pregnancy was the Case: And, as many of the Sex wanted his Protection, he was favourably regarded by such in several Villages in the Country; where he often made Excursions. In the latter Part of his Life, whether he grew vain of the Respect paid him, and the great Interest he possess'd, or the Infirmities of Age rendered him more petulant and impatient, he indulg'd an haughty, vehement, and domineering Way of speaking, inconsistent with the Nature of his Employment, and sometimes disrespectful to the Persons present. But he was cautious in all his Proceedings, careful to distinguish whether what came before him was properly within his Cognizance or not, and where it had any Reference to a Statute, the latter was his Guide, never assuming any Power of Construction. His Resolutions, always deliberately made, no Intreaties or Menaces could move him to change; solicitous to approve himself to his Superiors, he was negligent of popular Resentment.

Upon the whole, he seems to have been a remarkable Instance how far Vices themselves may, with respect to the Publick, supply the want of private Virtue. If his natural Temper had not been unrelenting and severe, his Zeal to punish would have been less; and if his Desires had been more temperate, he would probably have wanted sufficient Motives to carry him thro' a Multiplicity of Business so important to Society.

An APOLOGY for the Conduct of a late celebrated second rate Minister, from the Year 1739, when he commenced Courtier. Written by himself, and found among his Papers.

THE Preface to this Pamphlet asserts that those who are best acquainted with Mr *W*'s Character will readily perceive

ceive him to, have been the Author of this Apology; and the Title is given to it accordingly, because in the Author's Manuscript were found these Words, *An Apology for my Conduct in Parliament*. Whether this be true or not, this Pamphlet makes *W——* declare (1) That Robert E. of Oxford, certainly intended to answer the main Purposes of his Royal Mistress, and prevent an Intrusion on the Constitution, could he have confided in *B——* and *Harc——*, and could he have trusted his weak Mistress with all the Secrets of his Plan.

(2.) That not only himself, but the great Duke of Marlborough, the Lord Godolphin, E. of Sunderland, E. Stanhope, Sir R. Walpole, in short all the late Ministers, and all the present Ministry, were Jacobites, and acted from a settled Design of restoring the old Constitution, that is, of introducing the Pretender.

(3.) That even the late King having no liking to the Nation, and less perhaps to the *H——*, intended to resign; in short was a Jacobite also; which made a Breach in the *R——*.

(4.) That in such Case, a certain Person was contriving to prevail on his Competitor to resign for a Sum of Money, and to bring the Pope to consent to it.

(5.) That the King of France is not in reality a Well-wisher to the Jacobite Cause, or the Family of the *Stuarts*.

(6.) That Mr *W——* contributed to enlarge *Ld G——*'s Views, in regard to the restoring the old Constitution; his Notions, like most others of the old Patriot Party, being confined to opposing Ministers.— But (says the Writer) I went over to the Court, to promote that Cause and Interest, by countenancing the ruinous Measures then in Hand, mentioning the *Seville Treaty*, for which he appeared (first in his new Sphere) and spoke strenuously for in the Debate; because productive of Brangles, &c.—and (adds the Author) shall not we arrive much sooner, and more certainly at the Port of our Happiness, by sailing with, than against the Current of Power? Let all who are fond of War, and Parades on the Continent, be indulged. Let all who would maintain a large standing Corps of cherished Foreign Mercenaries, have their Way. Let those who would increase our Debts, be pleased. Let those who would prolong the War, for a Pretext to continue the said Mercenaries in our Pay, be praised and supported. In short, let all who would impoverish the People in order to humble them, and corrupt them, in order to efface all generous Notions of Posterity, and their Country out of their Breast: let those, I say, have Rope enough, and they will better answer our Purposes than France even if she were sincere, and inclined to serve us.

Accordingly, says he, Sir R. Walpole's Scheme was to drain away the Riches of the Nation, and waste and enervate their Strength, so as that in length of Time, they would come of themselves, to a Sense of their Condition, and be ready to exchange it for a better.

Another Branch of his Scheme, was to corrupt the Morals of the People generally, in order to create an Indifference in them, towards Religion and Posterity. A Disregard for the latter would plunge them naturally into Profusion and Luxury, which would necessarily hurry on Poverty and Despair; and a Disregard for Religious Worship in general would render them less anxious and averse to those religious Tenets, that had given the best Colour for the late Change in the Constitution —

As for his Religion, a Man may be a staunch Patriot, without thinking better of our spiritual Guides, than they deserve, &c.

He adds, that a distinguished Nobleman, lately received into the Ministry, would not brook a State of Subordination, if he had not the Patriot Views, as he had himself; which, concludes he, must be my Excuse for the apparent Inequality of my Conduct.

A proper ANSWER to a scurrilous Libel, entitled, An Apology, for a second rate Minister, &c.

THIS Answer is written by Mr Fielding, who makes several Remarks on the Secret and Destructive Views of the

Apology; for which, and for Impudence and Falshood, it never had its Equal.—But (says he) Black, and False, and Wicked as this Pamphlet is, it contains some certain and undoubted Truths: Such are the Designs of *Q. Anne* and her Ministry, now first asserted and avowed in Print; to carry on which, our great General was discarded; our Allies, and with them the Protestant Cause of Europe, was abandon'd; and the Power of France restored — Weak as this deluded Princess was, Oxford durst not trust her with the Consequences of his Plan; for she was honest, and would not have entered into a Scheme to make this Country a Scene of Bloodshed and Desolation, and bring Popery, with all its Horrors, upon us; which as this Jesuit unguardedly says, nothing but the utmost Indifference towards Religion and Posterity could effectuate.

What is meant by the old Constitution?

Is it the Constitution under which the Barons lorded it over the King and People?

Is it the Tyranny of the Pope?

Or is it that regal Tyranny, which four successive Princes of the House of Stuart had been endeavouring, by all the Means of Fraud as well as Force, to erect and establish in this Kingdom.

If this be really a Part of our old Constitution, then I own the Revolution hath introduced a Change; a Change for which we ought for ever to honour our glorious Ancestors. And what means the Jesuit when he says, that those who had the principal Share in the Conduct of the Revolution had no View to go such Lengths as they were led into afterwards? Certainly they intended to have expelled the Popish Tyrant; who had shewn he was not to be trusted again, having broken the most solemn Oaths.

As to his Charge against the present Administration, how do they appear fond of War? The War was undertaken at the repeated Solicitation of the Merchants, by the Advice of Parliament. The then Ministry was forced into this War against their Will; they declined it to the very last, were contemned, abused for having declined it so long, and were at last compelled to undertake it, by the united loud Voice of the People, raised by the Trumpets of the Opposition. Yet the late Administration were not more averse to the Commencement of this War, than the present have been desirous to put an End to it. It is allowed by this Writer, that the Rupture with Spain unavoidably engaged us in a War with France; where then is it to be carried on? Must we rather make this Island than the Continent its Theatre?

The Nation under the present Establishment is, indeed, burthened with Taxes, and many other Grievances; but must she fly to the House of *St——* for Redress? Shall we thus incur still greater and more intolerable Mischiefs?

He appeals to the Reign of *James II.* when every Engine that Rome could invent or furnish, was employed to extirpate all our Liberty and all our Religion.

But it is insinuated, that by Means of the *St——* the Nation would be relieved from its Debt. How! not by the Payment of it. Foreign Debts, as well as foreign Obligations to our bitterest Enemies, will be imported; but not a Farthing of foreign Coin. The National Debt then is to be discharged by a Sponge, i. e. by the Ruin of one half of our People. But if this be a desirable Event, there is no Reason why we should purchase it at the Price of our Religion and Liberty, since it may be attained at a cheaper Rate by the present Government as well as another. If we will ruin one half of our Fellow-subjects, let us not ruin all; nay, let us leave those who are to be thus deprived of their Properties, all the other Blessings of Society, and not cruelly take away their Religion and Liberties, in order to rob them of their Money.

Mr F. concludes, by very strenuously defending a great Man, represented by the Jesuit as an Under-character, like *Tessin*; and the Clergy from a malicious Attack.

LIST of the CLAIMS enter'd in the Court of Session in Scotland, in pursuance of an Act of Parliament, pass'd in the 20th Year of the Reign of his present Majesty, intitled, Act for Abolishing HERETABLE JURISDICTIONS, &c.

Duke of Argyle, Heretable Sheriff of Argyleshire, &c. 25,000 l.
 Earl of Home, — Sheriff of Berwickshire, &c. 8000 l.
 N. B. Hugh Earl of Marchmont claims the same Jurisdictions, as Adjudger from the Earl of Home.
 Arch. Douglas of Deanbrae, Esq; — Sheriff of the Shire of Roxburgh, 10,000 l.
 John Murray, jun. of Philiphaugh, Esq; — Sheriff of the Shire of Selkirk, 8000 l.
 Earl of March, — Sheriff of the Shire of Peebles, &c. 5500 l.
 Duke of Hamilton, — Sheriff of Lanerkshire, &c. 38,000 l.
 Duke of Queensberry, — Sheriff of Dumfriesshire, &c. 14,500 l.
 Sir Andrew Agnew of Lochnaw, Bart. — Sheriff of Wigtonshire, &c. 7000 l.
 Countess Dowager of Hopewell, — Steward of the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright, 5000 l.
 Earl of Loudon, — Lord of the Regality of Mauchline, &c. 10,000 l.
 Duke of Montrose, — Sheriff of Dumbartonshire, &c. 15,000 l.
 Earl of Bute, — Sheriff of the Shire of Bute, &c. 8000 l.
 Earl of Eglington, — Sheriff of Renfrewshire, &c. 12,000 l.
 Earl of Hopeton, — Sheriff of Linlithgowshire, &c. 7000 l.
 Duke of Athole, — Lord of the Regality of Athole, &c. 17,433 l. 6 s. 8 d.
 Duke of Gordon, — Sheriff of Aberdeenshire, &c. 22,300 l.
 F. Campbell of Calder, Esq; — Sheriff of Nairnshire, &c. 4000 l.
 Roderick Macleod of Catboll, an Adjudger from the late Earl of Cromarty, — Sheriff of the Shire of Cromarty, &c. 12,000 l.
 N. B. George Mackenzie, an Infant, second Son to E. Cromarty, also claims these Jurisdictions, in virtue of a Deed of Entail, with Sir John Gordon his Trustee.
 Earl of Rothes, — Sheriff of Fifeshire, 10,000 l.
 Cha. Bruce, Esq; — Sheriff of the Shire of Kinross, 2000 l.
 Lord Gray, — Sheriff of the Shire of Forfar, &c. 2500 l.
 Earl of Sutherland, — Sheriff and Coroner of the Shire of Sutherland, &c. 10,800 l.
 George Sinclair of Ulbster, Esq; — Sheriff and Chamberlain of the Shire of Caithness, &c. 9000 l.
 N. B. The Earl of Caithness also claims the Offices of Sheriff and Justiciar.
 Earl of Moray, — Sheriff of the Shire of Moray, &c. 14,000 l.
 Earl of Morton, — Sheriff of the Shire of Orkney and Zetland, &c. 18,500 l.
 Earl of Dumfries, — Sheriff of Clackmannanshire, &c. 7000 l.
 Duke of Douglas, — Lord of the Regality of Kerymuir, &c. 34,000 l.
 Marquis of Annandale, — Steward of the Stewartry of Annandale, &c. 11,000 l.
 Viscount of Stormont, — Lord of Regality over the Temple-Lands in Perthshire, &c. 2000 l.
 Aeneas Macintosh, Esq; — Steward of the Lordship of Lochaber, 5000 l.
 Ja. Veitch, Advocate, as a Creditor Adjudger from Ja. Drummond of Perth, — Steward of the Stewartry of Strathern, &c. 8463 l.
 Duke of Buccleugh, — Lord of the Regality of Liddesdale, &c. 17,000 l.
 Earl of Findlater and Seafield, — Lord and Justiciar of the Regality of Ogilvie, &c. 5500 l.
 Lord Braco, — Lord of the Regality of Pluscarden, &c. 1400 l.
 Alex. Brodie of Lethem, — Lord of the Regality of Kinloss, &c. 4000 l.
 Earl of Lauderdale, — Lord of the Regality of Thirlestain, 8000 l.
 Lord Dalmeny, — Lord of the Regality of Primrose, 2000 l.
 Earl of Dundonald, — Lord of the Regality of Paisley, 5000 l.
 Earl of Kinneull, and Thomas Vise. Duplin, — Lord and Justiciar of the Regality of Balhousie, 3000 l.
 Countess of Errol, — Lord of the Regality of Slains, 5000 l.
 Countess of Eglington, — Lord of the Regality of the Citadel of Ayr, 1000 l.

Earl of Marchmont, Heretable Lord of the Regality of Marchmont, 1500 l.
 Lord Salton, — Lord of the Regality of Philorth, 1500 l.
 Ld Torphichen, — Lord of the Regality of Torphichen, 2000 l.
 William Maxwell of Nithsdale, — Lord of the Regality of Terregles, &c. 6600 l.
 Sir John Bruce of Kinross, Bart. — Lord of Regality and Justiciar of Kinross, 2000 l.
 Sir Ludovick Grant of Grant, Bart. — Lord of the Regality of Grant, 5000 l.
 Daniel Campbell of Shawfield, — Lord of Regality of Thankerton, &c. 500 l.
 Sir Arthur Forbes, of Craigiewar, Bart. — Lord of the Regality of Logiefintray, &c. 4000 l.
 Wm Gordon of Fyvie, — Lord of the Regality of Fyvie, 1000 l.
 John Hamilton, Advocate, — Lord of Regality of several Temple-Lands, called the Regality of Drem, 3000 l.
 The Magistrates of Edinburgh, Trustees for Heriot's Hospital, — Lords of the Regality of Broughton, 5000 l.
 David Smith of Methven, — Lord of the Regality of Methven, &c. 1700 l.
 Earl of Caithness, — Bailie of the Bailiary of Carrick, &c. 13,100 l.
 Earl of Breadalbane and Lord Glenorchy, — Bailie of the Lordships of Duffier and Tover, &c. 6000 l.
 Sir Robert Menzies of Menzies, Bart. — Bailie of the Lordship of Apin O'Dull, 1200 l.
 Sir John Anstruther of Anstruther, Bart. — Bailie of the Lordship and Barony of Pittenweem, 500 l.
 Geo. Ochterlony, and other Creditors of Cha. Murray of Stenest, — Bailie and Justiciar of the Lands of Stobo, 1000 l.
 Duke of Roxburgh, — Bailie of the Regality of Kells, &c. 4000 l.
 Marquis of Tweeddale, — Bailie and Justiciar of the Regality of Dunfermling, &c. 8000 l.
 Earl of Selkirk, — Bailie of the Regality of Crawford-John, &c. 3500 l.
 Lady Isabella Scot, — Bailie of the Lordship and Regality of Melrose, 5000 l.
 Robert Colvill of Ochiltree, Esq; — Bailie of the Regality of Culross, 1500 l.
 Earl of Stair, — Bailie of the Lordship and Regality of Glenluce, &c. 3200 l.
 Earl of Galloway, — Heretable Bailie of Regality of the Priory of Whitburn, &c. 5000 l.
 David Carmichael, the elder and younger of Balmedie, — Bailie of the Regality of Abernethy, 500 l.
 Major James Dalrymple of Nairn, — Bailie of the Monastery of Huddington, &c. 1000 l.
 Lord Forbes, — Bailie of the Parsonage of Kincardine, Part of the Bishop of Aberdeen's Patrimony, 500 l.
 John Ogilvy of Airlie, — Bailie of the Regality of Aberbrothwick, &c. 5000 l.
 Dr Robert Drummond of Cromlix, — Bailie and Justiciar of the Bailiary and Regality of Dunblane, &c. 1000 l.
 James Gordon of Ellon, — Bailie of the Regality of Ellon, &c. 2000 l.
 Antonia Barclay of Collerny, and her Husband, — Bailie of the Regality of Lindores, 1500 l.
 John Hay of Lawfield, — Bailie and Chamberlain of the Lordship of Dunbar, 1500 l.
 David Kinloch of Gilmertoun, and other Trustees for the Creditors of the Earl of Crawford, — Bailie, Steward, General Justiciar of the Regality of St Andrews, &c. 4000 l.
 Sir James Sharp of Strathtyrum, Bart. — Bailie of the Lordship and Barony of the Arch deanry of St Andrews, 100 l.
 Ja. Watson, — Bailie of Regality over the Lands of Sauchton, 600 l.
 Marquis of Lethian, — Lord and Bailie of Regality of the Temple Lands of Oxnam, &c. 1000 l.
 Sir John Cunningham of Caprington, Bart. — Lord of Regality over the Temple-Lands in the Bailiaries of Kyle Stewart, 2000 l.

William Wallace, Advocate,—Heretable Baillie of Regality over the Temple Lands, of old belonging to the Lord Torphichen, 500*l*.
James Wright of Latton, and *John Smith* of Balhary,—Depute Baillies for Life of the Regality of Coupar, 300*l*.
Evan Baillie,—D^o of the Regality of Lovat, 166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.
Alexander Birnie of Broomhill, Heretably the Privilege of Regality over the Lands of *Almornefs*, 400*l*.
William Binning,—D^o over his Lands of *Wallyford*, 300*l*.
Wm Campbell of Succoth,—D^o over his Lands of *Otter*, 600*l*.
Sir Duncan Campbell of Lochmell, D^o over *Muckairn*, 1500*l*.
Francis Charteris of Ainsfield, Esq; D^o over *Woolnet*, 1000*l*.
Sir Robert Dickson, Bart. and *William Stewart* of Carberry, Esq; D^o over the Lands of *Carberry*, 500*l*.
William Dickson of Kilbucko, Esq; D^o in *Kilbucko*, 1000*l*.
Joseph Douglas of Edrington, D^o over *Nether Mordington*, 300*l*.
Thomas Hay, D^o over his Barony of *Mordington*, 150*l*.
Robert Dunbar, and others, Adjudgers from *Dunbar* of *Grangehill*, D^o over the Estate of *Grangehill*, 500*l*.
James Falconer of Monkton, D^o over *Little Monkton*, 300*l*.
Mr John Gillon, D^o over his Lands of *Wallhouse*, 300*l*.
Alexander Goldie, D^o over the Lands of *Airdrie*, 31*l*. 3*s*. 4*d*.
William Graham, D^o over his Barony of *Arth*, 1000*l*.
Andrew Hunter, D^o over his Lands of *Park*, 150*l*.
Col. Macdonall, D^o and Justiciary of his Land of *Glen*, 2000*l*.
Alex. Macmillan, Heretably the Privilege of Regality over his Lands of *Blairwhannie*, 100*l*.
Mary and Willielma Maxwell, D^o over *Preston Barony*, 800*l*.
Walter Riddel of *Newhouse*, over his own Lands, 700*l*.
Hugh Stewart of *Northside*, D^o over his Lands of *Abir*, 200*l*.
Sir Archibald Stewart, Bart. D^o over *Duncryne*, 200*l*.
Tho. Yuill of *Darliest*, D^o over the Mains of *Kilmarnock*, 200*l*.
James Wauchop, D^o over his Lands of *Edmonston*, &c. 1000*l*.
George Lockhart, D^o in the Barony of *Braidwood*, &c. 1000*l*.
William Urquhart of *Meldrum*, Heretable Deputy Sheriff over his Barony of *Cromarty*, &c. 1200*l*.
Peter Hepburn,—Baillie of Regality, and Deputy Sheriff over certain Lands in the Shire of *Cromarty*, 2000*l*.
Gen. Campbell, Heretable Bailliary over *Ardincaple*, &c. 1000*l*.
James Campbell, D^o over his Lands of *Inchynan*, &c. 500*l*.
Joseph Corrie, D^o over his Lands of *Keltonhill*, &c. 100*l*.
Dutcheffs Dowager of *Gordon*, D^o over *Prestonhall*, 500*l*.
Thomas Haliburton of *Newmains*, and *John* his Son, D^o over his Lands of *Lassuden*, &c. 200*l*.
Hugh Hawthorn of *Castlewigg*, Heretable Baillie and Justiciar over the Barony of *Busbie*, 1000*l*.
Sir Thomas Hay of *Alderstone*, Bart. Heretable Baillie of Regality over his Lands of *Ugston*, 150*l*.
John Earl of *Kintore*,—Baillie of Regality over the Barony of *Kath-hall*, 1200*l*.
John Maclean of *Lochbuie*,—Baillie of the Bailliary of *Morowis* and *Mulrois*, 500*l*.
John Macdonald of *Largie*,—Bailliary over his own Lands within the Lordship of *Kintyre*, 500*l*.
James Stewarts, the elder and younger of *Allantoun*,—Baillie of Regality over the Lands of *Stane*, 200*l*.
John Wilson of *Kelton*,—Bailliary over his Lands of *Kelton*, 200*l*.
John Campbell of *Glenhyon*,—Bailliary of Regality over his Lands of *Balnald*, 200*l*.
Mr Alexander Abercromby of *Tillibody*,—Bailliary over the Lands and Barony of *Menstrie*, 500*l*.
Sir James Campbell of *Arkinglas*, Bart.—Bailliary of the Barony of *Gargumock*, 3000*l*.
Archibald Campbell of *Stonfield*,—Baillie of Regality over the Lands of *Blairwhannie*, 2000*l*.
Archibald Campbell of *Knockbuie*,—Bailliary over his Lands of *Kirkmichael*, 1000*l*.
Capt. Duncan Campbell of *Inveraw*,—Bailliary and Stewartry of the Lands of *Over Loch-low*, 500*l*.
Archibald Campbell of *Innellan*,—Bailliary and Stewartry of the Town of *Dunoon*, 500*l*.
Neil Campbell of *Dunroon*,—Bailliary of the Lands of *Ariefkeodniff*, 500*l*.
Arch. Campbell of *Jura*,—Bailliary of the Island of *Jura*, 500*l*.
Neil Campbell of *Dunstaffnage*,—Baillie of the Lands of *Dunstaffnage*, 500*l*.
Mr John Macleod, &c.—Bailliary over the Lands in their Claim in *Argyleshire*, 2500*l*.
Roger Macneil,—Baillie, &c. over the Lands of *Gya*, 500*l*.
Donald Macneal of *Colinsay*,—Bailliary of the Islands of *Colinsay* in *Argyleshire*, 1200*l*.
Alexander Earl of *Galloway*,—Bailliary and Regality over the Islands of *Burray*, 1000*l*.
James Fea of *Clasteron*,—Bailliary over the Islands of *Shapinsay*, 500*l*.
Mungo Graham of *Grahamsball*,—Bailliary over the Parishes of *Holm*, &c. 1000*l*.
Robert Graham of *Brecknesh*,—Bailliary over the Parishes of *Sandwich*, &c. 1500*l*.
William Honeyman of *Græmsay*,—Baillie of the Parishes of *Evie*, &c. 2500*l*.
John Trail,—Baillie over his Lands of *Woodwick*, 500*l*.
Sir James Lockhart,—Baillie of Regality of *Carstairs*, 1000*l*.
Robert Riddel of *Glenriddel*,—Baillie over the Lands of *Dalgarnar*, 500*l*.
Thomas Earl of *Strathmore*, Heretable Constable of the Burghs of *Forfar*, &c. 2500*l*.
George Lord Raffe,—Constable of the Burgh of *Renfrew*, 500*l*.
David Erskine of *Dun*, Esq;—Constable and Sheriff of the Town of *Montrose*, 2000*l*.
Thomas Bisset, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Athole*, 500*l*.
William Black, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Dunfermling*, 1200*l*.
James and Hugh Campbells, Clerks for Life of the Sheriffdom of *Caithness*, 1200*l*.
Gilbert Clark, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Broughton*, 300*l*.
John Colquhoun, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Glasgow*, 1200*l*.
John Haikerston, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Culross*, 500*l*.
Claud Hamilton, Clerk for Life of the Bailliary of *Carrick*, 800*l*.
George Johnston, Clerk for Life of the Stewartry of *Fife*, 400*l*.
Wm Macarwen, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Dunkeld*, 300*l*.
Hugh Macdonald, Clerk for Life of the Shire and Regality of *Sutherland*, 700*l*.
Alexander Monro, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Lovat*, 166*l*. 13*s*. 4*d*.
 N. B. This is the same Claim with *Evan Baillie*.
James Marshal, Clerk for Life of the Bailliary of *Cunningham*, 1200*l*.
Peter Ogilvie, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Coupar*, 280*l*.
 N. B. This is the same Claim with *James Wright*.
John and James Smiths, Clerks for Life of the Regality of *Aberbrothwick*, 300*l*.
James Stewart, Clerk for Life of the Regality of *Kinross*, 300*l*.
 Total 583,090*l*. 16*s*. 8*d*.

A GENERAL BILL of all the Christenings and Burials, from the 10th of Dec. 1746, to the 15th of Dec. 1747.

Christened	Buried	Bet.	10 and 20	790
Males 7737	Males 12417	20 and 30		2190
Females 7205	Females 13077	30 and 40		2649
		40 and 50		2717
		50 and 60		2079
		60 and 70		1544
		70 and 80		1199
		80 and 90		520
		90 and 100		63
Decreased in the Burials this Year 2663				
Died under 2 Years of Age 8741				
Between 2 and 5 2085				
5 and 10 905				

A Hundred 2. A Hundred and One 1. A Hundred and Two 1. A Hundred and Five 1. A Hundred and Six 1. A Hundred and Seven 1.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

Your inserting the following Lines in this Month's Poetical Collection, if they are thought deserving of a Place there, will oblige, Yours, &c.

On the BIRTH, SUFFERINGS, and DEATH
of our Blessed SAVIOUR.

Mysterious Babe, all hail! great God incarn'd
In Flesh and Blood! accept the humble Lay,
Which flows spontaneous to proclaim thy Fraile;
In Gratitude for those exalted Boons,
Which thy diffusive gen'rous Hand bestows
On worthless Man; by frequent, fell Transgression,
More subject than the Dust from whence he rose:
Ingrateful Man! who (like the fallen Seraph
That prompts him on) pursues his own Undoing,
In Contradiction to those noble Talents,
Which he enjoys 'bove all created Beings,
That visibly inhabit the round Globe.
Reason, by thee bestow'd, to check his Pride,
And other raging Passions, to subdue
His Will and guide his Choice: he straits perverts,
To sooth and foster the destructive Serpent,
Which Satan's Wiles and Malice has convey'd
In his unguarded Breast, to taint his Soul.

Him thus self-tempted, self-deceiv'd, to save,
Thou leav'st, transcending Love! thy bless'd Abode;
Lay'st by thy splendid Robes, thy regal Pomp,
T'enfold thy wondrous Essence in the Breast,
The Virgin, spotless Breast of a fair Daughter
Of Judah's Royal Tribe; thyself the *Shiloh*
By Prophets long foretold to sway that Scepter,
Which never could depart from David's Line,
'Till grasp'd by thy Infant, helpless Hand:
And yet, alas! what Pomp surrounds thy Throne,
When for a Palace Thou accepts a Stable,
A sordid Manger for a Bed of State?
Where humble Shepherds pay their first Obedience,
Summon'd by Angels to attend thy Cries,
And first divulge thy Coming to the World;
Bless'd Instance of that lowly Turn of Mind,
Which influenc'd thy Life, thy Speech, thy Manners,
In all thy Converse on this earthly Stage!

Yet with the Eye of Faith, 'midst this Abasement,
Which the ambitious *Jezeus* so much despis'd
And ridicul'd, my Saviour I descry;
Not with external Shew array'd and Splendor,
Which from Beholders claim an awful Distance,
Dazzles the Vulgar, and commands Respect;
But, as describ'd by the enraptur'd Prophet*,
Early rejected and despis'd of Men,
Enur'd to Grief and Sorrows from thy Cradle.

Superior to thy Woes, I then behold Thee
Unshaken and serene, still to thy Mission
Most faithful and attach'd, earnest to save
The scatter'd Sheep of *Israel's* little Flock,
Assuaging with thy Wonder-working Hand
The various Ills which torture Human-kind:
Whilst with thy piercing and energick Words,
Temper'd with graceful Softness, thou pour'st Balm
To heal the deeper Fests of their Souls.

And still (tho' thus employ'd in doing good)
I see Thee in return branded with Insults,
Thy heav'nly Works, which envious Prepossession
Could not gainst, blasphemously ascrib'd
To Satan's cruel, baneful Influence.
Oh savage Rage! oh more than wilful Blindness
Thus to reject the Light and Lord of Life,
And the repeated Tenders of his Love!

What Heart, if in degree less hard than Flint,
Can see the Crystal Drops fall from thy Eyes
Unmov'd? when o'er the unrepenting City
Thou breathes thy last compassionate Farewell;
Tho' conscious to Thyself, thy guiltless Death
Would soon fill up the Measures of her Crimes.

To aggravate thy Woes I next behold Thee
Betray'd and seiz'd by the Apostate *Judas*,
Deserted and forsaken by the Twelve;
As if they copied after vulgar Mortals,
Who smile no longer, than whilst Fortune smiles.

* *Isaiab.*

Hurry'd to Judgment with tumultuous Noise
And keen Reproach, I then behold my Saviour,
Speechless and meek as the emblematick Lamb,
When bound, he's carry'd to determin'd Slaughter;
The unjust Sentence extorted (not pronounc'd)
From the disorder'd Judge, to please the *Jezeus*,
Next grates my Ear, and fills my Soul with Dread;
'Till a yet deeper Circumstance of Woe
Calls my Attention to behold my Saviour
Dragging himself the ignominious Tree,
To which his tender Hands and Feet were nail'd.

Let ev'ry Christian when he thus beholds him
In mortal Agonies, his Head inclin'd,
Expiring on the Cross for his Offences,
Utter these mournful Accents to himself;
Shall I still cherish those delusive Sins,
Which brought my Lord to publick Shame and Suffering?
Shall I again make bleed that cruel Wound,
Which the keen Spear made in his precious Side,
By my Misdeeds? If I repeat this Treatment,
More fierce I am than the misguided Pagan,
More cruel than the unrelenting Jew;
For tacitly my Sins repeat the Sentence,
Take, take away, and crucify the Lord.
Along Adieu then to the World's Endearments;
Eternity henceforth employs my Thoughts,
'Till couch'd within my Tomb th'enliv'ning Trump
Shall sound the dreadful Charge, Arise to Judgment.
Then may thy Fiat, *Jesu!* raise my Dust,
To share immortal Honours with the Just.

Yorkshire, Dec. 25.

J. D.

HORACE Lib. ii. Ode 16. imitated.

To the Hon. PHILIP YORKE, Esq;

1. FOR Quiet, *Yorke!* the Sailor cries,
When gathering Storms obscure the Skies,
The Stars no more appearing:
The Candidate for Quiet prays,
Sick of the Bumpers and Huzzas
Of bless'd Electioneering.
2. Who thinks, that from the Speaker's Chair
The Serjeant's Mace can keep off Care,
Is wond'rously mistaken:
3. Alas! he is not half so blest
As those who've Liberty and Rest,
And dine on Beans and Bacon.
4. Why should we then to London run,
And quit our cheerful Country Sun
For Business, Din, and Smack?
Can we by changing Place and Air,
Ourselves get rid of, or our Care?
In troth 'tis all a Joke.
5. Care climbs proud Ships of mightiest Force,
And mounts behind the Gen'ral's Horse;
Outstrips Hissars and Pandours;
6. Far swifter than the flying Hind,
Swifter than Clouds before the Wind,
Or C—— before th' Highlanders.
7. A Man, when once he's safely chose,
Should lurch at all his threat'ning Foes,
Nor think of future Evil.
Each Good has its attending Ill;
A Seat is no bad Thing to fill,
Elections are the Devil.
9. Its Gifts, with Hand impartial, Heav'n
Divides: To *Orford* it was giv'n
To die in full-blown Glory;
10. To B——, indeed, a longer Life;
But tho' he lives, 'tis with his Wife,
And shunn'd by Whig and Tory.
11. The Gods to you, with bounteous Hand,
Have granted Seats, and Parks, and Land;
Brocades and Silks you wear;
With Claret and Ragouts you treat;
Six neighing Steeds with nimble Feet,
Whirl on your gilded Car.
12. To me they've giv'n a small Retreat,
Good Port and Mutton, best of Meat!
With Broad-cloth on my Shoulders:
A Soul that scorns a dirty Job,
Loves a good Rhyme, and hates the Mob,
I mean, that a'n't Freeholders.

S. J.

WINTER. An ODE.

NO more the *Morn*, with tepid Rays,
Unfolds the Flow'r of various Hue,
Noon spreads no more the genial Blaze,
Nor gentle *Eve* distills the Dew:

The ling'ring Hours prolong the Night,
Usurping *Darkness* shaves the Day,
Her Mists restrain the Force of Light,
And *Phæbus* holds a doubtful Sway:

By gloomy Twilight half reveal'd,
With Sighs we view the hoary Hill,
The Leafless Wood, the naked Field,
The Snow-topp'd Cot, the frozen Rill.

No Musick warbles thro' the Grove,
No vivid Colours paint the Plain,
No more with devious Steps I rove
Thro' verdant Paths now fought in vain!

Aloud the driving Tempest roars,
Congeal'd, impetuous Show'rs descend,
Haste, close the Window, bar the Doors,
Fate leaves me *Stella*, and a Friend.

In Nature's Aid let Art supply
With Light and Heat my little Sphere,
Rouse, rouse the Fire, and pile it high,
Light up a Constellation here.

Let Musick sound, the Voice of Joy!
Or *Mirth* repeat the jocund Tale;
Let Love his wanton Wiles employ,
And o'er the Season *Wine* prevail.

Yet Time Life's dreary Winter brings,
When *Mirth's* gay Tale shall please no more,
Nor Musick charm, tho' *Stella* sings,
Nor Love nor *Wine* the Spring restore.

Catch then, O! catch the transient Hour,
Improve each Moment as it flies,
Life's a short Summer, Man a Flow'r,
He dies! alas! how soon he dies!

To SAPPHO on her being at the CONSCIOUS LOVERS, Dec. 2. 1747.

WELL may thy Taste that sacred Pledge prove,
Where shines such Strength of Virtue and Love;

No purer Scene need Heav'n itself survey,
Nor could a fiercer Ang'ls bless the Play:
Fictitious Passions with such Life appear,
The Heart thinks ev'ry Character sincere;
Accomplish'd *Bevil* gives a real Woe,
And tender Tears with *Indiana's* flow:
While such Distress with conscious Eyes they view,
Coquets grow gen'rous, and e'en Rakes turn true;
In Fools alone the Sympathy is lost,
And finest Dispositions feel it most:
Can'st thou then weep imaginary Woes,
Yet slight, regardless, the sincerest Vows?
Still shall unwearied Faith in vain implore,
And in a Dread Uncertainty adore?
Say, will those Lips reverse the fatal Doom,
And may I hope for softer Sounds to come?
Or wilt thou yield to some imperious Sway,
Torn, torn for ever from these Arms away?
So hard a Heart, sure, ne'er had melted here,
Nor Eyes so cruel shed one lovely Tear!
Ah! spare the Pity in those Tears made known,
For Wounds more near, and in some Sense thy own:
These painted Sorrows one kind Scene repairs,
While Rage unbooth'd my never-ceasing Cares:
Oh! may thy Soul like *Indiana's* prove,
And dare be good to more than *Bevil's* Love.

J. B.

The LADY'S RESOLVE.

Written extempore on a Window.

W HILST Thirst of Praise, and vain Desire of Fame,
In ev'ry Age, is ev'ry Woman's Aim;
With Courtship pleas'd, of silly Toasters proud,
Fond of a Train, and happy in a Croud;
On each poor Fool bestowing some kind Glance,
Each Conquest owing to some loose Advance;

Will
Prais'd its Ge
Swore lavish
The Pride, th
Infinite Perf
Still the poor

While vain Coquets affect to be pursued,
And think they're virtuous, if not grossly lewd;
Let this great Maxim be my Virtue's Guide:
In part she is to blame that has been tried;
He comes too near that comes to be denied.

The GENTLEMAN's Answer.

While pretty Fellows think a Woman's Fame
In ev'ry State and ev'ry Age the same;
With their own Folly pleas'd, the Fair they toast,
And where they least are happy, swear they're most;
No Difference making 'twixt Coquet and Prude;
And her that seems, yet is not really lewd.
While thus they think, and thus they vainly live,
And taste no Joys but what their Fancies give;
Let this great Maxim be my Action's guide:
May I ne'er hope, tho' I am ne'er denied;
Nor think a Woman won, that's willing to be
tried.

ANSWER to the ÆNIGMA in October Magazine.

Shall thy malignant Fury bite,
Can Satyrists ne'er quell thee;
Are still thy Wings more swift than Light,
Nor can thine odious Self repel thee?
Deluded Snarlers, flee the horrid Fiend,
Aplaud the Good, dare Merit to defend,
Let Envy to its native Hell descend.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

Notwithstanding the flaming Colours Mr
Hypo has painted me in, I must needs con-
fess that I am not Heroine enough to ven-
ture myself asleep in the Arms of such a
Desperado; but to make up for that Piece
of Cowardice, do assure you I have Inge-
nuity enough to dream awake: And as I
am one of those few who have no Relish
for Praises superior to their Merit, your
giving this a Place in your Repository,
will oblige, Yours, &c. A.

The CONSCIOUS DREAMER:

O R,

HYP0 UNDECEIVED.

Oh! lucky Scheme, if Hypo thought me 'sleep,
Great Goddess of Revenge, thy Favours heap
On the next neglected Sister, doom'd to lye,
In the chill Bosom of the frozen Clay.
Since I'm reveng'd 'tis Time to undeceive,
Balsamick Truth come quickly give him Ease.
While in a Chair, 'midst Silence most profound,
He sat, with Love, or something else perfum'd,
His weary drooping Neck could scarce sustain,
The Weight of his intoxicated Brain.
Each drowsy Look was deaden'd as I sat,
And listen'd when he talk'd he knew not what;
While Yawns o'er Yawns succeeded one another,
One End of the Story told, and lost the other;
His careless Arms from round my Shoulders drop'd,
Love's Fire died out, servile Indulgence rock'd
His lukewarm Passions; fast asleep he sunk:
A common Ease enough when Sots get —
Just Indignation boil'd in ev'ry Vein,
To see my Charms so poorly entertain.
So waking dream'd in Raptures as he wrote,
By his Example on the Bosom taught.
For know, once as he slept I dress'd a Broom
In Female Garb, and plac'd it in my Room.
Half awake, he rubb'd his Eyes, squeez'd, hugg'd,
caress'd,
Prais'd its Gentility, and slender Waste,
Swore lavish Nature all her Charms had given,
The Pride, the Pomp, the Progeny of Heaven;
Infinite Perfection! thus in Raptures rav'd he,
Till the poor Bosom squeek'd aloud peccavi.

By this I'd laugh'd till I could laugh no more,
To see him kiss what Man ne'er kiss'd before:
When ceas'd, was forc'd my weary Sides to swaddle;
A merrier Scene by far than Prior's Laddle.
Who was the darling Object of his Dream,
I neither know, nor care; but to my Theme.
Then Chloe thus begins, My Love, my Life,
My Sun of Joys, I swear I'll be thy Wife.
Poor Thing! how does thy raving Fancy dream,
Or thy o'er-loaden Stomach vomit Spleen,
Mere Produce of thine own delirious Pace;
For what we wish we trow at any Rate.
I swore, dream'd he, by *Sonius* his great God,
I scorn'd Compliance to the frozen Clod.
Not the poor Prospect of his huge Estate,
The little Equipage of gaudy State;
Or the stern Commands of avaricious Friends,
Cou'd brand my free-born Countenance to cringe
To its Aversion: much less then my Oaths,
Which he right well, for all his Bowstrings,
knows.

I curse her Sex, in which 'gainst great and small,
Fiends, Demons, Furies, hang them sowre GRAPES
ALL.

Hear how he roars, the Echo of his Thunder
Is fit to rent strong Bedlam all round.
Thus, at the Break of an excessive Frost,
Whose purifying Ableness had tost
Up Earth's firm self, and the o'erpowering Thaw,
Controuls the Outrage, and bids cease to buoy;
The Bais of all Things back again defends,
While tatter'd Superstructures rattling blend
In noisy Ruin: and the congeal'd Sea,
Whose long froze Waves, rebelling to be free,
Spurn, till the icy Surface yerking cracks,
Like thy Darts, Lances, Spears, Whips, Fetters,
Racks;

Till by Degrees the kinder soothing Air,
Bids all Things actuate in their proper Sphere.
So hush, ne'er let my dreaming break thy Brain,
But shine resume, and fall asleep again.

CHLOE.

To the Publishers of the General Magazine.

Gentlemen,

By inserting the following Prologue in
your Magazine, you'll oblige, Yours, &c.

PROLOGUE to CATO,

As perform'd, Nov. 30, 1747, at Sedberg.

Spoken by Mr ROBERT VANBRUGH.

While restless Faction, and th'unstated Pride
Of *Cæsar*, *Rome*'s unhappy Sons divide;
While dire Ambition hinders their Repose,
And makes them to Mankind — themselves be Foes;
While lawless Tyranny's imperious Sway,
Swallow'd up States, and sweet whole Realms away;
Then *Cato* liv'd, — amidst the Storms of Fate,
In philosophick Worth serenely great.
He scorn'd Submission, Fortune's Power defy'd,
And look'd on Kings with more than *Roman* Pride.
Like a new Star in native Lustre bright,
That boasts no Radiance from reflected Light;
'Midst Crowds of Heroes he superior shone,
And join'd the Virtuous and the Brave in one.
Ev'n Savage Tyrants own'd a *Roman* Lord,
From *Cato*'s Virtue more than *Cæsar*'s Sword:
Refin'd their wild Barbarity away,
And bow'd their Necks to Wisdom's gentler Sway.
Such *Cato* was, — a Contest nobly great,
'Twixt stubborn Virtue, and imperious Fate.
Britons, let such exalted Virtue raise,
If not your Emulation, yet your Praise;
If not like *Cato* act, let *Cato*'s Cause
Draw from your Eyes a generous Sense of Woes.
A while let vain Romance and Fiction cease,
For once let Truth, let honest Nature please;
With higher Aims the steady Patriot view,
Such Tribute to yourselves, to Virtue's due.
Our youthful Scene shall give the just Applause,
Shew *Cato* struggling in a glorious Cause,
And vindicate in him the *British* Laws.

Let *Thebes* her Heroe boast who tore the Dart,
But not his Country's Int'rest from his Heart.
Let *Rome* sound *Scævola*'s immortal Fame,
'Midst Tortures calm, and brighter from the Flame;
In earliest Bloom let her relate how well
The noble *Curtius*, glorious Victim! fell.
Let those be great, yet *Cato*'s greater Name
Shall higher stand in the Records of Fame.

With just Regard ye *Britons* then approve
Those Virtues which a *British* Soul should move.
In such a Cause the Rage of *Pawr* defy,
Dare to be firmly virtuous — dare to die.
Should *Britain*'s Sons behold with less Disdain,
A Tyrant's Insults, or a Popish Chain?
No; — let the Thought your Indignation fire,
O! — let it more than *Brutus*' Zeal inspire!
Britain shall then rise Heav'n's peculiar Care,
And *Cæsar*'s Fate each bold Pretender share;
Let not this Dupe to *Rome* our Rights controul,
Let ev'ry *Briton* shew a *Cato*'s Soul;
A gen'rous Warmth let ev'ry Bosom fire;
O! ne'er let Freedom, but — with Life expire.
PHILOLEUTHOS SEDBERGIENSIS.

The LOVER. A BALLAD.

To Mr C —.

I.

At length, by so much Importunity press'd,
Take, C —, at once the Inside of my Breast;
This stupid Indifference so often you blame,
Is not owing to Nature, to Fear, or to Shame.
I am not as cold as a Virgin in Lead,
Nor is *Sunday*'s Sermon so strong in my Head.
I know but too well how Time flies along,
That we live but few Years, and yet fewer are
young.

II.

But I hate to be cheated, and never will buy
Long Years of Repentance for Moments of Joy.
Oh! was there a Man (but where shall I find
Good Sense and good Nature so equally join'd?)
Wou'd value his Pleasure, contribute to mine;
Not meanly would boast, nor would lewdly design;
Not over-severe, yet not stupidly vain:
For I would have the Power, tho' not give the Pain.

III.

No Pedant, yet learned; nor rake-helly gay,
Or laughing, because he has nothing to say;
To all my whole Sex obliging and free,
Yet never be fond of any but me.
In publick preserve the Decorum that's just,
And shew in his Eyes he is true to his Trust;
Then rarely approach, and respectfully bow,
But not fulsomely pert, or soporifically low.

IV.

But when the long Hours of publick are past,
And we meet with Champagne and a Chicken at last,
May ev'ry fond Pleasure that Moment endear;
Be banish'd afar both Discretion and Fear!
Forgetting or scorning the Airs of the Crowd,
He may cease to be formal, and I to be proud.

V.

And that my Delight may be solidly fix'd,
Let the Friend and the Lover be handsomely mix'd;
In whose tender Bosom my Soul may confide;
Whose Kindness can sooth me, whose Counsel cou'd
guide.
From such a dear Lover as here I describe,
No Danger should fright me, no Millions should
bribe:
But till this astonishing Creature I know,
As I long have liv'd chaste, I will keep myself so.

VI.

I never will share with the wanton Coquet,
Or be caught by a vain Affectation of Wit.
The Toasters and Songsters may try all their Art,
But never shall enter the Pass of my Heart.
I loath the lewd Rake, the dress'd Fopling despise;
Before such Pursuers the nice Virgin flies;
And as *Ovid* has sweetly in Parables told,
We harden like Trees, and like Rivers grow cold.

3 O

To

To the PUBLISHERS of the GENERAL MAGAZINE.

GENTLEMEN,

AFTER seeing the Remarks which *Eubulus* was pleased to make upon my Letter in *June* last, I proposed to write immediately by way of Reply: but as a great many of your Readers are not fond of such dry Entertainment, I thought it would not be using either you or them well, to continue such a Subject, till some of your more valuable Materials, of general Taste, had first taken place.

When I wrote that Letter on the Belief of Mysteries, I did not imagine that *Eubulus*, or any Person of such Sagacity, could so far misunderstand what I maintained, as to make Remarks upon it, very foreign to the Purpose. The Substance of what I said is plainly this, Since *Deists* believe the Principles of *natural* Religion, tho' pregnant with Mystery, why do they not as firmly believe the Principles of *revealed*, not *more mysterious* than the other? Tho' *Eubulus* was pleas'd, in his Remarks, to supply us with a Definition of *Mystery*; yet, in order to set what I have to say on this Subject in a clearer Light, I shall produce one or two Definitions, more distinct and satisfactory. "By a *divine Mystery* is meant some Truth not discoverable by Reason, but made known to us by Revelation: and of which, when revealed, we know only the *Reality*, or that such a Thing is; and not the Manner *how* it is. It is some Thing which, upon the Testimony of God, we assent to, or believe in the general; tho', either for want of further Revelation, or else thro' the Narrowness of our present Capacities, we cannot comprehend all the Particulars." *Vide Wheatley's Preface to his Sermons on the Creed.* Or thus: "A *Mystery* is a Doctrine which is so above our Reason, that we are incapable of comprehending it; a Doctrine concerning which our Ideas are either *inadequate* or *indeterminate*; and therefore such, the Connection of whose Parts we are incapable, in many Instances, of discerning; or at least, of answering numberless Questions that may be rais'd about them." *Vide Dr Conybeare's Sermon, intitled, The Mysteries of the Christian Religion credible, page 5.* "As for the Nature of the Things themselves, which are the Subject Matter of the Christian Religion, there are in them these three Qualifications or Properties; which do, and must of Necessity, render them *mysterious*, obscure, and of difficult Apprehension. As, 1. Their surpassing Greatness and Inequality to the Mind of Man. 2. Their Spirituality and Abstraction from all sensible and corporeal Matter. 3. Their Strangeness, and unreasonableness to the common Methods and Observations of Nature." *Vide Dr South's Sermon, intitled, Christianity mysterious, amongst his Works, 3d vol. 8vo.* Thus we have not only distinct Notions of a *divine Mystery* laid before us, but also the Qualifications or Properties of the Things which constitute it.

The Christian Religion no where enjoins us to carry our Faith beyond our Understanding: That is, it does not enjoin us to believe what we do not understand at all; for where we can frame no Ideas, we can, strictly speaking, give no Assent. But yet, as there is no Mystery of the Christian Religion, of which we have not some Ideas, either *inadequate* or *indeterminate*, therefore we believe *may* be true; and when supported by a divine Authority, we are certain *must* be true; consequently we are bound to believe them: our Assent to such is not a *blind*, but a *rational* Faith; as being founded on this sure Principle of Reason, that *God cannot deceive.* *Eubulus* professes to acknowledge and receive a divine Revelation; but, in the Conclusion of his Letter, desires the *Deists* not to startle at those *mysterious* Doctrines or Precepts which are *said* to be contained in it: not, *which are*, but which are *said* to be, contain'd in it. Now, whether one who talks in this Strain, should be denominated a *Deist*, or no, I do not presume to determine; since Dr *Clarke*, the great Refiner upon *Arianism* and *Socinianism*, has not, in his Account of four sorts of *Deists* (*Vide Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion, page 157—170.*) included such in the

Number; but I may venture to set him down a *Socinian*. And therefore, to shew his Inconsistency in *gratefully acknowledging and receiving* a divine Revelation, with desiring the *Deists* not to startle at those *mysterious* Doctrines or Precepts which are *said* to be contain'd in it, I shall be at the Pains to transcribe what Dr *South* says upon a like Occasion. "I have often wonder'd, says that great, learned, and able Writer, at the preposterous Tenets of *Socinus*; and that, not so much for his denying the *natural Deity* of our Saviour, as that he should do it after he had wrote a Book for the Authority of the Scripture. They say, for *Christ to be God*, is a Thing absurd and impossible; from which I should argue, that that Writing or Doctrine, which affirms a Thing *absurd* and *impossible*, cannot be true, and much less the Word of God. And that the Gospel affirms so much of *Christ*, we may appeal to the Judgment of any impartial Heathen, who understands the Language in which it is written.—In short, if the Adversaries of *Christ's Divinity* can prove *Christ not to be God*, they must by Consequence prove that the Scriptures, naturally and grammatically interpreted, are not the Word of God." Dr *South's Sermon on the Literal Descent of Jesus of Nazareth*, in his 3d vol. 8vo. What this ingenious Author says in respect of *Christ's divine Nature*, may equally be applied to the personal Relations, and incommunicable Properties of *Trinity*; which, according to *Eubulus*, is *said* to be contained in Scripture. How *said*? Does not the New Testament affirm *Christ to be God* and *Man* in one Person? Is not a *Trinity of Subsistencies* in the Unity of the Godhead, asserted there too? We find it so, in express Words; these Words have a determinate Meaning: consequently, these Mysteries are not only *said* to be there, but actually are there. We are in Possession of those sacred Writings, and do believe what is declar'd in them to be true. It lies therefore upon *Eubulus* to prove, either that these *mysterious Truths* are not there at all, or, if they are, that notwithstanding they are false. Till this be done, we must, and will believe, whatever God reveals, tho' we cannot find it out to Perfection.

Perhaps it may be said that the Mysteries of *revealed* Religion, are more difficult to be comprehended, than those of *natural*. Not at all; for *Eternity*, *Omnipresence*, &c. being incommunicable Perfections, and natural Properties of the Deity, are as much above human Conception as the personal Relations can be: that is, the one are incomprehensible *Perfections*, and the other, incomprehensible *Relations*. And now, where is the Inconsistency in believing the one, any more than in believing the other? We do not believe without Ideas, as the *Deists* impudently object: We have divine Authority whereon to build our Faith, that these Things are so; of this Authority we have clear Ideas: whereas, of the *divine Mysteries*, only *inadequate* and *indeterminate*.

Eubulus says that he is utterly at a Loss to see, how the Belief of the actual Existence of any Thing, includes in it the Knowledge or Belief of the precise Mode of that Existence; or how it is connected with it. This is quite foreign to the Argument. Who says that it includes, or is connected with it? We do not presume to determine the precise Manner of the eternal Generation of the Son of God, or of the Union of his two Natures, or of the personal Relations of the holy Trinity; nay, even of our own Resurrection, which St *Paul* calls a *Mystery*. They are not a Part of a Christian's Belief *how* they are: only a serious and rational Christian will take Care to form no Notions of these Things, that are absurd and inconsistent. Tho' he cannot argue in a *positive* Manner concerning them; yet he will maintain that the Relation between the Father and the Son, is not the same in the Nature of God, that it is amongst Men; nor are the divine Persons such as the Persons of Men are: but these are the fittest, the most proper and significant Terms, to express these Things by, that human Language and human Understandings are capable of. As to *Eternity*, tho' (as the learned and most ingenious Mr *Law* says, in Chap. 3. of his

Enquiry into the Ideas of Space, Time, Eternity, &c.) "the Manner of the divine Being ought to be left in its proper *Incomprehensibility*;" yet we may safely affirm, that it is not by an infinite Series of successive Moments, that God has existed; nor his *Omnipresence* to be conceived after the Manner of corporeal Extension; nor his *Omniscience* to be acquired, either by Study or Information. As to those Instances from Natural Philosophy, which *Eubulus* brings in, since they do not affect the present Argument, I shall leave them, and pass on to where he readily allows there are several Things in the Christian Religion, which natural Reason could not have discover'd, and before the Revelation was made, were properly *Mysteries*; but surely they are no longer so when revealed. To this formidable Objection it is answered, that "the Truth of the Proposition is revealed; the Manner how it is true may notwithstanding remain a Secret. We are certain that whatever God declares must be true; we may be certain that such or such Propositions have been declar'd by God; and if so, that there is a real Connection between the Parts of them, tho' (for want of adequate or determinate Ideas) we may be incapable of discerning it. And accordingly, our Assent to such Propositions is, a certain Persuasion that they are really true, tho' of themselves *inevident*; a Persuasion of their Truth, without concerning ourselves about the Manner of it." *Vide Conybeare ubi supra*, p. 10.

All the discouraging Invitation (as *Eubulus* terms it) I gave the Deists to embrace the Christian Religion, was only this; "Why do ye not as firmly believe what your God says with respect to some Truths of divine Revelation, as what your Reason discovers with respect to others in natural Religion?" Was this discouraging? Is it not much more so, to heighten their Prejudices, by boldly insinuating that the principal Doctrines of our holy Religion are not to be found in the Bible; and only said to be contain'd in it? Can we suppose a Man to be in earnest, who gratefully acknowledges and receives a divine Revelation; and then, out of Compliment to the Deist and Socinian, gives up the principal Articles of the Christian Religion? What is this but a sort of *Mahomedan Christianity*? This is indeed (to use his own Words) an *unintelligible Mystery*.

"Let us consider the Weakness of our Minds, and the Narrowness of our Capacities; and have but Humility enough to allow, that there may be many Things which we cannot fully comprehend; and that God is not bound, in all he does, to subject his Ways of Operation to the Scrutiny of our Thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing but what we must comprehend." *Mr Locke's Examination of Malbranche's Opinion*, Sect. 2.

What I have written, is with an honest Intention, for the Sake of Truth, and not for Victory; being conscious that I am liable to Mistake. I heartily pray that all Men may be saved, and come to the Knowledge of the Truth. In the mean time let us practise what we know; and rest satisfied in this, tho' there are many Things which we cannot comprehend at present, yet this is plain to all Capacities, that to fear God and keep his Commandments, is the whole Duty of Man.

EUSEBIUS.

From the WHITEHALL EVENING POST, Dec. 12.

The OCCASIONAL WRITER.

ALPHONSO, King of Castile, used to say, that the Romans had forgot one God out of their Worship, Jove the RECONCILER, and that before they entered upon any publick Deliberation, their Senate ought to have met in his Temple, and to have sworn to lay aside all Animosity within their own Body. There is a Difference between the Power and the Strength of a State: Riches, and Extent of cultivated Territory, give the one; Harmony, and Unanimity of publick Council, the other. The Efforts, even of despicable Faction, may clog the Wheels

of Government; the very Opinion of Dissention in a State encourages its Enemies, and renders it doubly difficult for an Administration to make either Peace or War.

Perhaps there has not any Maxim operated more fatally, even with Men of Virtue in this Island, than a Notion that Opposition is necessary for the Preservation of Liberty. If by Opposition is meant an indiscriminate speaking or voting against all Measures of an Administration, this Maxim is weak and wicked; if a well-grounded Jealousy of Power, it is virtuous and constitutional. But there are Time and Places proper and improper to disclose this Jealousy. Even Enquiries may be unreasonable and impertinent; and there are many Instances in the English History which prove, that when we have been enquiring, our Enemies have been executing.

The Novel of the *curious Impertinent* is a fine Ridicule upon causeless Jealousy. Jealousy, without Foundation, either in publick or private Life, is *Frenzy*; it is no longer laudable but vicious; it is no longer the Health of a State, but the Foundation of a Faction.—But is an Administration to have no Curb upon their Proceeding? No Fear of the People before their Eyes?—Yes, when Common Sense points out, that the natural Interest of that People has been neglected, that their Enemies have been unhurt, and their Strength misapplied; when there is a visible Backwardness to distress a Foe, or to support an Ally, then the Impunity of an Administration may in Time become of worse Consequence than the Progress of an Enemy.

The Opposers of a Government that can be charged with none of those Imputations, put me in Mind of verbal Criticks in Writing, who are ready to damn the finest Production of Genius, perhaps, because an *and* or a *the* is misplaced, or because the Author does not write what they call Grammar.—A true Patriot no more expects a faultless Administration, than a true Critick requires a faultless Performance. Each makes Allowance, and each says, *Non ego paucis offendar Maculis quas aut in Curia fudit, Aut humana parum cavit Natura.*

Let a Man revise the English Annals, and then let him lay his Hand upon his Heart and ask, whether, in the most unexceptionable Times, greater Abuses were not tolerated, nay, authorised, by the Government, and borne as slight Inconveniences by the People, than any that our most sanguine Patriots can now charge as the highest Crimes in the Administration. But the People were ever easy when they saw the main Interests of the Nation consulted. We have no Instance on our ancient Records that ever a Party of Englishmen refused Support, on account of the Accidents that Human Foresight could not prevent; or that they declined distressing the Enemy, merely that they might embarrass the Minister.

There is no Constitution without its Faults; even our own, tho' next to Perfection, has its Inconveniences; but the Briton, who exposes those Inconveniences, exposes the Nakedness of his Mother. Our Ancestors covered the Defects of their Constitution with filial Piety. They never suffered the Breath of their Divisions to go abroad into foreign Lands; they never told them in GATH, nor published them in ASCALON; and it is to their immortal Honour, that in the most remarkable Periods of their Glory and Distress, tho' they often debated and divided, we do not find upon all the Rolls of Parliament, the Number of any one Division.—It was not till the unhappy Times of James and Charles that this Practice took place, nor till then did our Enemies know who were their Friends, and who were their Foes, in an English Senate.

Every Resolution upon the Rolls, and early Journals of Parliament, carries with it the Pace and the Force of the whole House; there we always see Deliberation, sometimes Debate, but never Dissention. Patriotism in those Days had the Characters of Charity, it never *vaunted*, it was not *puffed up*. If Patriots then had a Difference with the Majority in Sentiments, they looked upon it as their Misfortune, not their Glory; they considered themselves as *mistaken*, not the Majority as *corrupted*; they

they thought themselves obliged not to *strive*, but to *submit*, not to throw out *Abuse*, but to advance *Arguments*.

It was such a Conduct as gave *Dignity* to the *Debates*, and *Success* to the *Counsels* of *English* Parliaments: It was the *Behaviour* in *Posts*, not the *Acceptance* of them, that drew *Censure*; it was an *Attachment* to the *Constitution*, not an *Opposition* to the *Ministry*, that attracted *Applause*.

It is easy for a Man to distinguish himself by *Declamations* for bringing the *Constitution* back to its first *Principles*. This has been the *Common Place-Argument* urged in all *Countries*, and in all *Times*, by the *Opposers* of *Government*. But is the *Practice* of the present *Opposition*, any more than that of the present *Government*, agreeable to those first *Principles*? Where is the *Patriot*, who dares to say that he is forced to all the *Pains*, and all the *Money*, he spends to get or keep a *Seat* in *Parliament*, because there is a first *Principle* in the *Constitution*, which gives his *Constituents* a *Power* to oblige him to take that *Trouble* for their *Sakes*?

No Body will deny, that when *Cato* lived, the *Roman* Senate was irretrievably degenerated; yet *Cato* never, that we know of, was in *Opposition* to the *Majority*. He always thought it his *Duty* to submit when the *Numbers* were declared; for, till then, there can be no *Majority* supposed. Yet *Cato* was not without his *Failings*. Amongst others, he possessed that *Spirit*, which his *Apes* have affected; I mean that of bringing popular *Elections* back to their first *Principles*. But I remember his *Friend Cicero*, in his *Pleadings* for *Muræna*, very humorously rallies him for this impracticable *Notion*, which, he says, *Cato's* own *Conduct* contradicted. "If, says *Tully*, *Merit* alone ought to be the *Qualification* of a *Candidate*; pray, Sir, how comes it, that you, with all your *Merit*, should solicit *People* to vote for you? Did not you importune me to make you my *Constituent*, and to put my *Interest* into your *Hands*? What was the *Meaning* of all this? Whether was it most proper, that you should be importuned by me, or I by you? that you should undertake a difficult and a dangerous *Attendance* for my *Good*?"—*Cur enim quemquam ut studeat tibi; ut te adjuvet, rogas? Rogas tu me, ut mihi Praeferas, ut committam me tibi. Quid tandem? Istuc me rogari oportet abs te, an te potius a me ut pro mea salute laborem periculumque suscipias?*

While the *Vitals* of a *Constitution* is not attacked by an *Administration*; while they who have a near *Relation* to the *Crown* are appointed for its *Defence*; and they who have the greatest *Interest* in the *Country* are employed in its *Service*; while no *Subject* who dares to avow himself a *Protestant*, is proscribed from publick *Emoluments*; while we are faithful to no *Ally*, and favourable to no *Enemy*; *Faction* may invent *Pretexts*, but never can produce *Reasons*, for *Opposition*. When the *Sovereign* candidly tells his *People* he is for *Peace*, but that the *Blessings* of *Peace* can be expected only from *Preparations* for *War*; what *Name* does the *Party* deserve which is for continuing the *One* with *Disadvantage*, or embracing the *Other* with *Disgrace*, rather than that the *Crown* should have the *Credit* of making *either* with *Honour*.

It is on our *Divisions* that our *Enemies* found their *Hopes*; it is from our *Factions* that they derive their *Obstinacy*. The *Days* of our *Edwards*, *Henrys* and *Elizabeth*, can be recalled only by recalling the *Spirit* of *Unanimity* that reigned in their *Parliaments*, when *common Danger* was the *Subject* of *common Deliberation*: It is this *Spirit* that must give *Strength* to our *Power*; it is this that will give *Success* to our *Arms* in *War*, and *Weight* to our *Negotiations* for *Peace*.—*Pliny* in his *Natural History* makes mention of a large *Stone*, usually found in the *Island* of *Schyros*, which, while it was entire, floated upon the *Water*, but when the smallest *Bit* was broken off, it sunk to the *Bottom*.

We hope that this never will be the *Case* with regard to the *Resolutions* of a *British* Senate; but they who want to break off a *Bit* at a *Time*, when *Unanimity* is so necessary, as it is

at present, would be glad to crush the *Whole*. The *Tempest* of civil *Commotion* that lately shook the *Nation*, is a *Proof* that the *Crown*, and not the *Minister*, is now the *Object* of *Opposition*; and that the *Party* which seeks to perpetuate *Division*, aims not at reforming the *Government*, but at altering the *Establishment*.

The *Necessity* of the present *War* is acknowledged by all; the *Convenience* of *Peace* is denied by none. Dares he then call himself an *Englishman* who shall attempt, by perpetuating *Division*, to clog the *Arms*, or to perplex the *Counsels* of a *Prince*, who has taken up *Arms* at the *Desire*, and enters into *Negotiation* for the *Relief* of his *Subjects*? His *Majesty's* *Speech* at the *Opening* of the *Parliament* is, one would think, sufficient to strike all *Opposition* dumb, and to reconcile the *Minds* of every *Briton* to the *Measures* of his *Government*. It speaks the *Language* of a *Father* of his *People*, and answers the fine *Compliment* which *Pliny* pays to his *Trajan*.—*Bella nec provocat nec timeas*.

And now that I mention *Authorities*, I shall close this *Paper* with two; the first of a great *Ancient*, the other of a greater *Englishman*; as the best *Comments* that can be made upon his *Majesty's* *Sentiments*, as declared in his *Speech*.

When *Epaminondas* was for *War*, *Meneclides*, a strong *Opposition* Man among the *Thebans*, preached up *Peace* upon any *Terms*. You impose upon your *Countrymen*, said *Epaminondas* to him; under the *Pretext* of *Safety*, you invite them to *Subjection*. *Peace* can only be obtain'd by *War*; nor can we ever enjoy it, but by our being in *Readiness* to fight.

The other *Authority* I would mention is upon our *Records*, tho' not in our *Histories*, and was delivered by *Henry V.* to his fourth *Parliament*, when a *Negotiation* was on foot with *France*; which *Speech* ends in this remarkable *Manner*, *Bella faciamus*, said he, *quia finis belli pax*. "Let us continue the *War* as the *Means* of *Peace*."

P R I S C U S.

Extract of a Panegyrick on H----- P-----, Esq; &c.

IT is yours, Mr P-----, to direct the *Finances* of this *Empire*. *Nobility* of *Descent*, *Influence* in the *Senate*, superior *Knowledge*, and the *Favour* of your *Prince*, have called you to this *Station*. But what *Charm* have you found to conciliate adverse *Parties*, and reconcile the *Claims* of haughty *Competitors*? *Hereditary* *Resentments*, and long *Expectations* of sweet *Revenge*, have all been relinquished by your *Mediation*; and the *Senate* hath almost forgotten the *Voice* of *Envy* and *Discord*.

Our *Ancestors* laboured under civil *Dissensions*, and the *Force* of the *State* was rent by *personal Oppositions*, and *rival Attacks*: They wanted one superior amongst them, as the common *Center* of *Union*, whose *Decency* and *Dignity* attracted universal *Esteem*, and in whose *Power* they could all concur. Happy for that *Age*, where this *Perfection* of *Character* shines; to whose *Sentiments* all have deferred their own, and unanimously confide in his clear *Probity* of *Heart*, and unbiaſſed *Rectitude* of *Judgment*.

This hath not been more glorious for You, than serviceable to your *Prince*, and *Country*. The *Protestant* *Succession*, our great *Palladium*, acquired, from this general *Attachment* to you, the firmest *Security*. Relying upon your *Sincerity*, and *Steadiness*, and moved by a dutiful and upright *Zeal*, many of the noblest throughout the *Kingdom* engaged in the immediate *Service* of the *Crown*, jointly banishing their *Disgusts*, and despising all false and mean *Imputations*: In the *Hour* of *Danger* they were found faithful, and exerted their important *Force* for the *House* of *Hanover*, and the *Liberties* of their *Country*.

But there is One, whose *Merit* in this *Junction* was the *Rival* of yours: The *Benevolence* of his *Nature*, and his untainted *Integrity*, were of great *Efficacy* in cementing the *Union*. It would be new that in any *Instance* of *Zeal* for the *House* of *Ha-*

However, the Duke of Newcastle should not be of the foremost: In the Time of Anxiety his *active Watch*, and *undaunted Courage* stood forth as our publick *Guard*: His powerful Influence then eminently appeared throughout the Nation; and his *riper Years* well supported the Cause, which his *early Youth* had gloriously vindicated.

This powerful and new *Coalition* of the noblest Families in Concert with your House, gave a general Confidence to the Friends of *Liberty*. Rebellion saw the Efficacy of it, to its Confusion; and where it falsely had flatter'd itself with Neutrality, found the warmest Friends to the House of *Brunswick*: Hence, despairing, it turned its Course, and shrunk abashed to the darkest Corner of the Land. Your Merit in this Event will be ever recorded by your grateful Country: For the *Union*, so important at this Crisis, which was cordially made with *You*, would not have been obtained by *other Ministers*. Thus, instead of being torn by *civil Divisions*, our *Enemies*, to their Astonishment, found us an *united People*; nor could the Publick Credit of *Britain* be shaken, for you was at the Helm. The *Rebels* then skulked in the *North*, till they obtained their Reward from the illustrious Youth, sent forth for their *Scourge* by our Royal Hero; who, as the *Soul* of the *State*, then animated his whole People.

Extensive *Authority* is now delegated to your Care, from the *Favour* of your *Prince*, and from the united *publick Affection*; and it hath not been delegated, but for great Purposes: It would never have been committed, in such Plenitude, to the Direction of one, for common, or trivial Ends. Achievements are expected at your Hands, worthy of your Power. You have advanced far in abolishing our Party Distinctions; pursue the important Task; continue your *Benevolence* to all equitably, and proceed to *enlarge the Pale*. You have the Body of the Great and the Good on your Side throughout the Nation: Their Wishes and Prayers attend your Progress; and you have already outstripped their fondest Hopes. It is an Object the nearest to your own Heart, and the most worthy of your Power; and will be the Completion of all your Glory.

There are other *Fields*, which have long been *ripe*, and seem to be reserved for your *Sickle*.—The *Regulation* and *Abridgement* of the Body of our Laws; the *Discovery* and *just Application* of the Revenues of *Corporations*, *Hospitals*, and *Schools* throughout the Kingdom, all wait to be gathered to you *full Sheaf*.—Nor let the *Nurseries* of *Learning* still bewail the *publick Neglect*. The *Alma Matres* sue to your *Piety*. Be it yours to redress their Wrongs; to vindicate our *native Genius*, from *illiberal Statutes* and *narrow Exercises*, and to *unveil* the Charms of *polite Education*.—Thus the *Sciences* and *Arts*, led forth by your *Hand*, in an amiable Dress, shall strew their *Flowers* on the *Land of Liberty*.—Our Youth shall then seek no Refinement *abroad*, but owe the highest to their own *Colleges at home*: Other Nations shall come to *draw at our Springs*, and find the *Seats* of the *Muses* in your *Britain*.

From the EDINBURGH EVENING COURANT, Dec. 10.

CHARACTER of DUNCAN FORBES of Culloden, Esq; late Lord President of the Court of Session at Edinburgh, who died Dec. 10. 1747.

IN the Beginning of his Days he was bred up in a Family remarkable for Hospitality, which led him, perhaps, to a freer Indulgence of those Passions, which draw off the Mind from severer Studies, to more social Pleasures.—His natural Inclination led him to the Army; but as he early discovered a superior Genius, by the Advice of his Friends he applied himself to Letters, in which he made a very considerable Progress; and particularly to the Study of the Civil Law, which his Ambition pointed out as the best Way to raise the Fortune of a Second Brother, and support the Credit and Reputation of his Family. Fired with a Desire to excel, he soon found Encouragement

at the Bar, where he never prostituted that masculine and persuasive Eloquence, of which he was so great a Master, to promote a bad Cause.—Even in the early Part of his Life he laid down a very uncommon Principle, a generous Contempt of Money; which he look'd upon only as the Means of forming an After-character.—In this Way he so soon distinguished himself, that he was advanced to be the King's Advocate, after he had been unanimously elected a Member of Parliament; both which he discharged with so great Honour and Fidelity, without meanly stooping beneath his Office, or venally betraying his Trust, as to merit the Countenance of his Master, and the Thanks of his Constituents.—As he advanced in Years, so in Usefulness: His great Capacity and untainted Character were the sole Reasons of his extraordinary Advancement to the President's Chair, which he filled so well as to render it extremely difficult for any one to sit in it after him.—The most candid Honesty, the strictest Integrity, the nicest Discernment, the most ardent Desire of Justice, adorned every Part of his Administration; in so much that the Decisions of the Court of Session will afterwards have a Weight and Authority proportioned to the Character of him who presided.—No Man ever made greater Allowances for human Infirmitates, but, in the Number of these he did not reckon Falshood and Knavery, to which he never gave any Quarter.—When he was advanced to the Chair, you saw at once the Dignity of the Man, the noble Independency of the Judge, a Constancy and Uniformity in the Pursuit of Truth, a manly Fortitude and Intrepidity of Soul, superior to the Frowns of Fortune, or the Influence of false Shame. In Opposition perhaps, to former Habits, he restrained himself, when acting in that high Capacity, within the most regular Bounds, and gratified no Pleasures inconsistent with his Character as a Judge.—He had no doubt a Mixture of Imperfection, in common with the Herd of Mankind: Conscious of his Merit, he was pleas'd with popular Applause, but never servily courted it.—He was susceptible too of Flattery; but never did either one or other divert him from his favourite Paths of Virtue and Integrity.—He was possessed with a truly publick Spirit, and a most disinterested Love of his Country.—In our late unhappy Troubles, as well as in the Year 1715, he acted a noble and consistent Part: He beheld with Indignation, the mad Attempt of the Enemies of our happy Constitution, whom he strenuously and successfully opposed; but with his wonted Humanity, and the strictest Regard to the Laws of his Country, both during the Time, and when the Danger was over.—He not only defended our Liberties by his Sword, but our Religion by his Pen.—He was well versed (a rare Accomplishment now-a-days) in the original Language of the Holy Scriptures; and as he had a Soul above low Superstition, so he was impressed with the firmest Belief of a Supreme Being, and the Truth of the Christian Religion.—He could reason or rally, be grave or pleasant, with equal Success; and make himself extremely agreeable to all Sorts of People, without deviating in the least from his native Candour and Integrity.—During the stated Times of publick Business, he gave the most regular Attendance; and even in the Vacation, when his tender Constitution required some Ease and Relaxation, he was constantly, and with unwearied Diligence, employed in encouraging Industry, Trade and Manufacture, and in promoting every possible Way, the real Interest and Good of his Country.—He was remarkably generous; often distressed himself to serve his Friends, and courted secret Opportunities of surprizing Men into Happiness, without the least Show or Affectation of Vanity.—How often does the Want of this Virtue throw a Shade over otherwise very shining Characters!—He always valued his Honour as his Life.—He was a tender Husband, an affectionate Father, a firm and trusty Friend; and, in short, possessed with every other Virtue which adorns the human Heart in this imperfect State.—After a Life sacred to Virtue and Honour, after he had liv'd long enough for himself, tho' not for his Country, he has left us, regretted by

by all who knew him, by all who are capable of judging of such a Character, by all the true Friends of Religion and Liberty.—He is succeeded in his Estate by his only Son John Forbes, Esq;

— Hei mihi quantum
Præsidium Ausonia, et quantum tu perdis Iule!

The important Question discussed, Whether it be a National Advantage to BRITAIN, to insure the SHIPS of her Enemies.

THE first Argument produced for this Practice, is, *That we hereby heavily tax the French Trade, and draw to ourselves a certain prodigious Benefit, to the Amount of the whole Premium.*

Ans. Every Ship in her Voyage being exposed to the Hazard of Captors and Shipwrecks, the Amount of this Hazard is to be determined by the Proportion which the unsuccessful Ships are allowed to bear, to the whole of those on the same Voyage in the same Circumstances. Thus suppose the unsuccessful Ships to have been one out of ten, in any Voyage, the Amount of the lost, or defective Part, may be estimated at Ten per Cent. of the Sum insured. Upon Receipt of which defective Part, any Person might undertake, without Advantage or Disadvantage, to insure that Cargo from all Loss. But 'tis reasonable for Insurers to receive some Profit, over and above the real Amount of the defective Part, otherwise they would have no Inducement to follow the Business. And these two, the defective Part of the Cargo, and the Insurers Profit, both together constitute the Premium.

The Profit of the Insurer is the whole gained to the Nation: The remaining Part of the Premium, or the real Value of the Loss upon the Cargo, being due to our Men of War and Privateers, on a fair Computation of the Value of their Captures, or of the Loss of the French, if there was no Insurance.—This Loss is certainly a heavy Tax on the French Commerce: But this Tax arises from the British Captors.—The British Insurers do not aggravate the Tax, except in the Profit for their Trouble: In return for which Profit, they restrain the Loss upon every Cargo insured, to the Amount of the defective Part; and intercept the Hazard from overshadowing the whole French Commerce.

It is ridiculous to imagine, that the French would voluntarily pay large Premia to the British Insurers, without finding their Advantage in it, upon the Balance of the Account.

It will probably be urged, *That altho' our Gain by insuring the French Ships be no more than the Profit in the Premium, yet still this may be a considerable publick Advantage, and ought not to be rejected.*

Ans. This Profit is reduced very low by the Multitude of our Rival Insurers.—It is not estimated, that our Insurers have gain'd clear to themselves, on the Balance of their Accounts, more than One per Cent.—And they will scarce assert, that their Gain in general hath amounted to so much on French Insurances; or that they would refuse to insure for such a constant certain Profit at a Medium.—There are many British Insurers, who, in a Year, insure 50,000 *l.* and upwards, of which, perhaps, a Third, or more, may be continually depending. Which Insurers would be well content to receive One per Cent. Profit on the whole, or a constant clear Balance of 500 *l.* a year.

The Broker who negotiates the Bargain, receives Five per Cent. of the Premium from our Insurers: This may entirely exhaust the Insurers Profit. It will, if the Premium, on an Average, be Twenty per Cent. and the Profit only One per Cent.

If the Premium be more than Twenty per Cent. and the Profit still only One per Cent. the Broker will obtain more than the whole Profit, and the Insurer be a Loser. The Advantage in either Case, whether the Profit be made by the Insurer or Office-keeper, is equal to this Nation.

However, let it be admitted that the clear Gain of our In-

surers alone upon French Ships hath been One per Cent. of the Sum insured, and that the Premium on these Ships, at an Average, hath been Twenty per Cent. the Office keeper's Perquisite in this Case will be One per Cent. of the Sum insured, and the Insurer's Profit also One per Cent. therefore our whole Profit in the Premium is Two per Cent. and the Remainder, or the defective Part of the Cargo, is Eighteen per Cent. Therefore, upon one Million Sterling of French Property insured, the whole Amount of our National Gain will be no more than 20,000 *l.* which is no prodigious Publick Acquisition.

If it still be imagined, from the Struggle of the Insurers and Brokers, that this Sum must be less than the whole Amount of their Gain, let it be considered that 20,000 *l.* annually divided amongst 100 Persons, will yield no less than 200 *l.* to each; which is a very valuable Article to the Persons concern'd, as it is obtained in the Manner of Commission-money, with little Trouble, and without advancing any Money of their own upon the Occasion.

To extend the Computation.—If upon a Medium the constant clear Profit to the Insurer be $1\frac{1}{4}$ per Cent. and the Premium also upon the French Ships, at an Average, be 21 per Cent. of the Sum insured, the Profit gain'd by this Nation will little exceed the foregoing Amount: For the Insurer's Profit being $1\frac{5}{8}$ per Cent. and the Office-keeper's Perquisite $1\frac{1}{8}$ per Cent. of the Sum insured, the Total is $2\frac{3}{4}$ *l.* upon every 100 *l.* insured; and this upon one Million Sterling of French Property insured here, will amount to no more than 23,000 *l.* yearly.

There is another Argument urged in their Favour, viz, *These Insurances have been proved by Experience to be advantageous, from the continual Increase of Insurers; which can only have arisen from a clear Knowledge of the Profit of the Business.*

I answer, 1. The continued Pursuit of any Business by a great Number of Persons is no absolute Proof that it is on the whole advantageous.—For which I need only produce Gaming.

2. If our Eagerness to insure the French, proves the Business advantageous to this Nation, by the same Rule it may be proved an Advantage to France, from the Eagerness of the French to be insured in England.—It may here be thought, that we may both find our Advantage in these Insurances: But this cannot be; for we are Competitors in Commerce, and their Advantage is our Loss, and reverſely.

3. That the Insurance of French Ships may be profitable to our Insurers, is not denied:—But this is not the Question. There are many Branches of Business profitable to the Merchants concerned, and yet very detrimental to the Publick.—I am aware it may be alledged, that this Business differs from the Importation of foreign Luxuries, for which Money is sent out of the Nation; whereas these Insurances draw Money hither from our Enemies.—This is to be admitted; but still the little Sum which this Profit amounts to, may not be comparable to the prodigious extensive Advantages we lose by this Practice.—The Exporters of our Wooll to France find their Business profitable to themselves, and urge, that it draws Money into the Nation: But it is evident, that Britain gains by this fraudulent Commerce much less than the French, and consequently much less than we should receive, if the French had not our Wooll to support their Manufactures.—The Case is the same in our Insurances of French Ships, by which our Insurers draw a small Sum, over and above what they pay; and thereby Advantages immensely greater are given to the French, and lost to ourselves. But right Policy always regards publick Consequences, and is not to be blinded by a little particular present Profit.

These Consequences are: 1. By our Insurances the French diminish the Amount of the Distress and Ruin which they would otherwise incur; for, if out of every hundred of their Merchants, eighteen are absolutely ruined, and eighty two escape with considerable Gains, there will be a greater Quantity of Distress upon the whole, than if all the hundred are fined according to their Abilities.—In one Case you see absolute Ruin

to many, and Terror to the whole: In the other, neither Ruin nor Terror, but a general frugal Security.

If the Loss of the French Shipping and Cargoes concerned upon their first Outset after the War would have been $\frac{1}{100}$ Parts of the whole at a moderate Computation, then the Remainder of the French Shipping and Cargoes after the first Loss, would have been $\frac{99}{100}$; of which, if $\frac{1}{100}$ also had been captured in its Voyage homewards, the Remainder of the French Shipping and Cargoes concerned after the second Loss would have been $\frac{98}{100}$.—Again, if the Amount of the third Loss had been $\frac{1}{100}$ of this $\frac{98}{100}$, the Remainder of the French Shipping and Cargoes, after the third Loss, had been no more than $\frac{97}{100}$.

Thus, after three Circles of Voyages, each including one Voyage outwards and homewards, there would be only $\frac{97}{100}$ of the whole French Shipping and commercial Property left. And supposing each Circle to be completed in twelve Months, this great Destruction would be accomplished in the Space of three Years; and in a few Years more their whole Shipping and Cargoes, by repeatedly passing thro' our Men of War and Privateers, would be entirely captured.

To which it will be objected, that under our Insurances, there is a greater Deduction upon the French Shipping and Cargoes, than here supposed; the *Premia*, including the Insurer's Profit, being a Loss of 20, instead of 18 per Cent. upon these Cargoes; and yet that the French Commerce sustains this greater Burthen, by the extraordinary Gains of their Merchants; which would be greater without our Insurances.—But it is duly to be remarked, that there is a very wide Difference between the two Cases, altho' the Deduction from the Value of the French Shipping may seem to be the greatest under Insurances. For in this latter Case the whole Loss is prevented from falling upon a few Particulars, and accomplishing their Ruin. Instead of which, the whole Amount of this Loss is computed, and the French Merchants in general pay their Contribution towards it, each according to the defective Part of his own Cargo.—It is this Contribution indeed, which may be sustained by the Profits of the Commerce; and the same Number of Merchants and Value circulated in Trade may be thus preserved. But these Advantages are derived to the French from Insurances; whereas, if the whole Weight of the Loss was to be constantly poured upon a few Individuals, it would effect their Destruction: And thus the French Merchants being devoted, one after another, to Ruin, their Number would be successively diminished, and, in a short Time, utterly annihilated.

It may be imagined, that the extraordinary Gains of those who escape will be continued in the French Commerce, and preserve its Value equivalent.

Ans. Most of the Winners, like fortunate Gamesters, who have adventured deeply, and been successful in a hazardous Game, will probably retire out of Trade, and secure the Wealth they have gained: This is the common Discretion of Men of Substance, who seldom chuse to run the Hazard of becoming Beggars for any Prospect of Gain.—If ever therefore they game deeply, it is upon very unequal Terms; for they are not in a State of Indifference between Poverty and Riches; but run the Hazard of Poverty on one Hand, to acquire what they already hold on the other; which is, in Effect, to venture all against nothing.

Thus, in want of the Support of Insurances, the poor Merchants of France would be broke, and the rich would retire from Trade. Thus the whole French Trade would soon be abandoned; not only Losses, as hath been already demonstrated, but Success also, as a new Spring, co-operating to annihilate their Merchants.

Let those, who shall object to the middle Rate of the Premium, as being too low at 20 per Cent. remember, that if it ought to be stated higher, and the defective Part of the French Cargoes be more than 18 per Cent. upon a Medium, then the Ruin would advance upon the French Merchants with greater Rapidity than

computed.—Thus, if the defective Part of their Cargoes be $33\frac{1}{3}$ per Cent. or $\frac{1}{3}$ Part, their Merchants and Commerce would be immediately annihilated.—Let any Gentleman conversant in Trade lay his Hand upon his Breast, and declare whether he thinks it possible for the French Commerce to have subsisted, if it had been constantly exposed to such a Course of successive Destruction, and the Losses upon it had been left to their full Scope of crushing Particulars, without any Support to their Traders from Insurances.

What hath then given the Merchants of France a solid Credit, and an Ability under their Hazards, to maintain their Commerce, but Insurances? Can it be doubted, that without these they must instantly sink: For they could give no solid Security to any Lender. And of course the Money now intrusted in their Hands, and circulated in the French Commerce upon the Security of the Restraint of the Loss, would all be withdrawn.

The Consequence of this would be, their Manufactures, Shipping, and Plantations, would immediately languish and die; the Merchant being no more able to set them to work: So that by the Insurance of French Ships, not only their particular Cargoes are insured, but also the whole Commercial Stock of the French Monarchy, to an immense Amount, is hereby preserved alive, and invigorated: View then the prodigious Advantages, which the French have derived under this War from Insurance.

As the French and we are Competitors in Trade, almost all preserved to them, is intercepted from us: This is evident in regard to their Woollen Manufactures, Sugars, Fishery, and the greatest Part of the Produce of their American Plantations. It fully appeared in 1719, when the Plague of Marseilles stoppt the Vent of the French Woollen Manufactures, that the Foreign Demand and Consumption of ours was thereby vastly increased: And it is plain, that before the prodigious Increase of the French Sugar Colonies, we vended large Quantities of Sugar in the Baltick, Holland, Germany, and the Mediterranean; which Markets have been since supplied by the French: And that now, if their Sugar Colonies were ruined, our own would be almost proportionably increased.

How surprizing an Effect their Loss and our Gain at the same Time, will have upon the Proportion of Trade and Wealth between the two Nations, is fit to be particularly explained.—For suppose the whole Value of the British Trade to be the whole Value of the French Trade, as 3 to 2;—let now the French lose half of theirs, and let Us gain it; then will the Proportion be as 4 to 1 in our Favour.—Again, suppose the whole Value of the English Trade to be to the whole Value of the French Trade, as 2 to 1; and let the French lose one half of their Trade, and let Us gain it; then will the Proportion be, as $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1, or no less than 5 to 1:—How pernicious then is that Commerce, which hath prevented such great Effects in our Favour!

Arg. 3. It is right Policy in any Commercial State to deal in all Articles of Trade, and to fix their own Country the great Magazine of all sorts of Commodities; in the same Manner, as judicious private Traders keep many Commodities, by which they are likely to gain little, in order to preserve the general Resort to their Storehouses.

Ans. The Case is not similar:—For, considering Britain as one Trader, Holland as another, and France as a third; it may be right for either of them to have in their Storehouses, not only the Commodities, which are in general Demand, but some of those seldom required, provided they exhaust not too much Property.—But will it therefore be prudent in any private Trader to insure the bad Debts of a rival Trader, and support the Credit of his Competitor, from whose Failure he should draw the whole Business to himself?—This last is the Case of our insuring the French Commerce.

It may happen, and is really the Fact, that not only the British Nation, but even the British Merchant, who is the Insurer, shall be a Loser by this Business: For considering him as a Merchant, he sets up and supports a French Rival in Commerce,

merce, to undersel him, in most Cases; and thereby he loses excessively more than his little Profit by Insurance.

Some Gentlemen declaim against all Commercial Prohibitions and Restraints; and have a *Creed*, which they emphatically repeat, that the *Current of Trade* should be free, and not interrupted by any Obstacles.—Such have no Conception of the Wisdom of the *Act of Navigation*, without which the *Dutch* would supply the Wants, and receive the Produce, of all our *American Colonies*: They have no Notion of our checquing the Importation of *French Linens* and *Silks* into this Island, without which our own *Linen* and *Silk Manufactures* would be immediately ruined:—It is true, the *Current of Trade* ought not to be stopped, but it ought to be prevented from flowing into *wrong Channels*, and be directed into such as are right.

Arg. 4. *We are now possessed almost of this whole Business; and as Trade is of a delicate Nature, it behoves us to consider, whether by checquing any Branch of this Business, we may not drive the whole from amongst us, and be at last obliged to depend upon the Courtesy of Foreigners for being insured ourselves.*

This Argument hath been answered in general, by shewing, that Trade is not of so delicate a Nature, as not to suffer some Prohibitions and Restraints.—The true Spring and Principle of Trade is the Profit of the Trader; and as the vast Quantity of our own Shipping is a very extensive Field for Insurance, and the Profit in the Premium a sufficient Incentive to this Business, it is no more to be doubted, that it will always be pursued in Britain, than that *Glass*, or *Iron*, or *Earthen Ware*, will continue to be sold, whilst a sufficient Profit is to be gained by the Seller.—Add to which, the Establishment of several Corporations of Insurance amongst us, with ample Stocks, are perpetual Funds for supporting this Business.

Again, this Argument seems not to be grounded on Reason, but Conjecture and Terror; not upon present Facts, but on future imaginary Mischiefs.—And yet we need not be much terrified neither:—For if these Foreigners in the Clouds, who are to obtain all the Business of Insurance, and upon whose Courtesy we are to depend, should not be courteous, then They also will drive this delicate Business from them, and we shall recover it again.—But if it be said, that in the Interval between its Retreat from them, and Establishment with us, our Trade may be ruined for want of this Support, it is what I desire may be well remembered; and that by the same Rule, We now, in Possession of this Business, may utterly ruin the French Commerce.

Arg. 5. generally esteemed of the most Weight, *If we don't insure the French Ships, the Dutch will insure them, or the French will become their own Insurers.*

The Gentlemen who use this Excuse, seem to admit, that it would be bad Policy in us to insure the French Ships, if it could be prevented; but they urge, that the Dutch will insure them, if we don't; and therefore that it is prudent in us to acquire the Profit, as the Evil cannot be remedied.

To which I answer, first, that it is not so certain, as may be imagined, what the Dutch either can, or will * do in this Case;—but it is our Business at present to act rightly and consistently ourselves.

In like Manner, our Insurers might subscribe to the French Loans, and alledge that they gained good Interest for their Money; and that if they did not subscribe, the Dutch, or the Venetians would, or the French would subscribe themselves.—And, in short, upon this Principle, for the sake of a little present Advantage, may be committed the greatest consequential Evils.

The French procure a large and constant Body of Men for their Armies from *Switzerland*; will it be said, that if the French were intercepted from this Supply, it would be equally easy for them to obtain other Troops, in their Stead, from *Italy*, *Germany*, or *Holland*? Would it not intercept them from their greatest Resource for Foreign Troops? And if they could raise

an additional Number in these Countries, equivalent to the *Swiss*, would they not be obliged to give higher Levy Money to the *Germans*, *Italians*, and *Irish*, when they wanted more Men from them, and were confined only to their Markets?—It is the same in regard to Insurances; the French have almost wholly relied upon England for this Support; and if they were now excluded from hence, it is evident they must give higher Premium to the Dutch or Venetians; in the same Manner, as a prodigious new Demand for a Commodity at any Market, will certainly raise the Price of that Commodity.

But it is said that the French, upon finding Difficulties abroad, will insure themselves.—How this is to accomplished does not appear:—In the Midst of the Distress of the French, and their Loss of all Credit, how a large Body of money'd People are to rise up amongst them, and instantly to establish Offices of Insurance, is not evident; these require Time and Experience to be rooted and grow, and cannot suddenly acquire a general Confidence.—The French Court hath no Money to spare at present for these Purposes: And whether the French Merchants would have any Faith in such a Support, or would not be tender of exposing the Amount of their Dealings to the Officers of the Crown, is much to be doubted.

Arg. 6. *It is impossible to prevent Insurance by prohibitory Laws, and our Insurers, having tasted the Profit, will pursue the Practice; and the secret Communication between Merchants at distant Ports, giving them constant Opportunity, when a Business is prohibited at one Place, of transacting it with the greatest Facility at another.*

Ans. 1. It is not to be supposed that Gentlemen here of Character and Fortune, who may now be engaged in this Business, would allow themselves, for the Sake of a little Gain, to act in Opposition to the Laws and Advantage (after they were both clearly described) of their Mother Country.—And Persons of small Fortunes, who now probably transact a great Part of this Business, and appear responsible at Home, will not be able to establish a Fund of Credit for the Support of it Abroad.

2. Even imagining Persons of real Substance should design to pursue the Practice, they are not all of them, nor the major Part, at present concerned in Commerce at *Lisbon*, *Leghorn*, or *Amsterdam*; nor can they easily or immediately establish a Communication with these Ports, or find proper Correspondents at once there, to whom they can confide their Property and the Management of this Business.—Besides, most Insurers chuse to be informed themselves of the Nature of the Voyage, the Condition of the Vessel, the Character of the Captain, and of other Circumstances; nor, without their own previous Knowledge and Approbation of these, are willing to hazard their Substance.—But supposing these Difficulties to be all removed, yet the Establishment of a Fund of Credit abroad, and the Commission Money to Correspondents for negotiating the Business, would be attended with new Expence, which must aggravate the Premium, and consequently the Burthen upon the French, upon whom all these additional Charges must in the End be imposed.

Upon the Whole, I say, whether a Prohibition shall be effectual to restrain our Insurers, or shall not, from pursuing this Practice, it is still right to try the Experiment.—For if it shall prove effectual, your End is answered; and if it shall not, you will lose nothing yourself, according to this Argument, and at the same Time will raise the Premium upon your Enemies.

Arg. 7. *It being wrong Policy in the French to be insured abroad, it is therefore right Policy in Us to be their Insurers; what is detrimental to them in their Dealings between both States, being our Advantage.*

Ans. In right Policy the French ought to erect Offices of Insurance at Home, and not depend upon the Mercy of Foreigners for this Support; but until such Offices are established amongst themselves, it is a Benefit to them to be insured abroad.—And here let it be well remarked, that the chief Reason why

* The Insurance of French Trade is prohibited by the States General.

they ought not to depend upon us for insuring their Ships, is, because we may take this Security from them in a War; therefore, as this is the Blow which they ought to dread, it is the Blow which we ought to give them, at this Juncture, by withdrawing this Security suddenly from them, before they withdraw their Dependence from us; which it is possible they may gradually do in a Time of Peace, without Inconvenience.

The Business in War is to use every Advantage and Superiority to distress your Adversary; and if we could force them into a Distress, which might oblige them to sue for Peace only three Months sooner, than they would do otherwise; our Advantage from thence, in the saving of Expence only, would be greater than the present Value of our Profit by insuring them in infinitum.—Not to mention our Advantage otherwise, in the Increase of our own, by the Ruin of their Commerce.

However, as I conceive this Argument, that we ought not to force our Enemies to rectify their bad Policy, nor rashly to deprive ourselves of a Branch of Profit which we may long continue to possess, is the latent Argument to be used in favour of these Insurances, I shall state it in the strongest Light by the following Instance.—Imagine that in Time of Peace the French neglected to encourage their own Shipping, and suffered us to be the sole Carriers of all their Manufactures and Produces; this would evidently be wrong Policy in them, because it would be trusting the whole Support of their Commerce to our Courtesy, besides giving us a Profit, which ought to be distributed to their own Navigation: It would therefore be right Policy in us to receive this Profit, and at the same Time to hold the French Commerce at our Mercy. But suppose in this Situation that War should arise between England and France, are we then to neglect the Power we have in our Hands, and still to circulate the French Manufactures and Produces in our Shipping? Or is the mean Fear of losing one little Branch of our Profit, to withhold us from ruining the whole French Commerce.—In War no Force can be exerted, nor Battle fought, without some Loss to the Victor: But if by suffering a lesser Mischief yourself, you can ruin your Adversary, you gain the entire Su-

periority. It is then you are to fix this Superiority, by a proper Treaty; and to force from your Enemy such solid Concessions, as may be an ample Equivalent for any thing he may withhold from you for the future, by rectifying his Errors.

It may perhaps be demanded, *Whether, as the French are our constant Competitors, right Policy permits us, in Peace, to insure their Commerce?*

Considering the Insurance of Goods as a Commodity which we produce, and may be sold at a high Price to our Neighbours, it does not therefore follow, that it will be right to export this Commodity, even in Peace; for there are many Articles of our Produce, which the Wisdom of the Legislature hath prohibited to be exported: As particularly Sheep, Wool, Woollen, Yarn, Fullers-Earth, Untanned Hides or Skins, White Ashes, British Tallow, Frames or Engines for making Stockings, or other necessaries, and other Articles: All which have been evidently prohibited upon the right political Principle, of preserving to ourselves the Benefit of manufacturing our own Materials, and also such other natural and acquired Advantages of our own, as our Competitors cannot obtain, but by our Courtesy. And upon the same Principle, if the Insurance of Ships, which is an acquired Advantage we now eminently possess, and which is the Support of Credit, Navigation, and Commerce, could not be raised and cultivated in Peace by other States, it ought absolutely to be prohibited to be exported.

But, as I suppose it to be in the Power of the French, gradually to plant Insurers at Home; if they shall be willing to insure themselves in England in Time of Peace, it seems to me that we ought to insure them for two Reasons; because they will pay us a Profit, which they ought to keep to themselves: and at the same Time will put the Support of their Commerce in our Power: But if they shall chuse to be insured here in Peace, and we take no Advantage of it in War, we release them out of our Power; and act as wisely as those, who can suddenly disarm their inveterate Enemy, and yet continue to furnish him with Weapons.

The HISTORICAL REGISTER.

JOURNAL of the War, &c. according to the LONDON GAZETTE.

HAGUE, Dec. 1. BY Letters this Day from France we are informed, that their Privateers have had Commissions given them to seize upon all Dutch Vessels that are not provided with French Passports. And Orders have been sent to the respective Colleges of the Admiralty to grant Commissions to the Privateers of this Country to make Reprisals on the French. Vice Admiral Schryver is ready to go to Sea with six Men of War, and is to sail as soon as the Weather will permit.

Dec. 5. The Conduct of Pr. Hesse Philipsthal having been much censured by the Publick upon the Loss of Bergen-op-Zoom, he petitioned last Friday the Prince of Orange to appoint a Council of War, that his Conduct, and that of all the General Officers who commanded in Bergen-op-Zoom, may be immediately examined, and the Blame laid upon the proper Persons. The Council of State petitioned last Week the States General for two Millions of Florins, to put their Navy in a better Condition.

Dec. 12. Yesterday the first Commission that had been granted, was delivered to a Privateer of Amsterdam, and they will now be given out to all who apply for them.

Letters from Paris mention, that a new Regiment of Scots Infantry has been ordered to be raised, and is to consist of 13 Companies, viz. one of Grenadiers, and 12 of Fusiliers, of 47 Men each, Officers included.

Dec. 19. The States General published last Saturday three Placarts relating to the Trade with France: The first contains a Prohibition of all Wines, Brandy, refin'd Sugars, Syrups, Paper and Salt, of the Produce of France, or the French Colonies. The second prohibits the Insurance of all Ships, Goods and Effects belonging to the French. And, by the third, the Subjects of the Republick are absolutely forbid the carrying on Trade for the Use of any of the French King's Subjects.

Dec. 22. The Dutch Officers who were taken Prisoners of War by the French, and have had Leave to come home upon their Parole, are greatly alarm'd with the Declaration of M. Chiquet, that his Court intends shortly to order them all back again to France. The new Council of War has wrote circular Letters to all the General Officers in the Service of the State, who were employed at Bergen-op-Zoom, or in the Neighbourhood of that Place, to desire they would give in Writing whatever they know with any

Certainty, relating to the Defence of that Fortress. M. d'Envie, Major General in the Bavarian Troops in this Country, arrived here three Days ago, to enter Lieutenant General into the Dutch Service.

Dec. 26. It was publicly declared, that her Royal Highness the Princess of Orange was seven Months gone with Child; and Prayers have accordingly been ordered in all the Churches for her happy Delivery. The States of Holland have resolv'd upon raising 4,300,000 Florins by way of Lottery, which is to be opened the 22d of next Month. Their High Mightinesses have published a Placart for the Encouragement of Privateers; by which they are not only to be exempted from the Obligation of giving up one Man out of three for the Use of the Fleet, but are likewise promised, upon taking any of the French Men of War or Privateers, a Reward of 150 Florins for every Man alive before the Engagement, and likewise the same Reward for every Pound Weight of Ball, computing together the Weight of Metal that each Gun carries on board the said Ships. And, as a further Encouragement, all Men of War, Privateers and other Ships thus taken, are to belong absolutely to the Captors, without any Deduction whatsoever.

Jan. 2. This Day their High Mightinesses have resolv'd on a Promotion of General Officers; by which all the Lieutenant Generals are made Generals, and the Major Generals and Brigadiers Lieutenant Generals, the Rank of Brigadier being totally suppressed. All the Colonels, whose Commissions are dated in 1745, and the preceding Years, are promoted to the Rank of Major General; and their Commissions, with all those that have been given to other General Officers since the Prince of Orange's Accession to the Stadtholdership, are to bear Date from the 16th of May last; excepting M. Burmania, who is now promoted to the Rank of General. Lt Gen. la Rocque, and M. Van Echten, who commanded at Menin, are left out of this Promotion; and none of the other Generals, whose Conduct is to be enquired into, are to receive their Commissions, nor be admitted to take the Oaths, till their past Conduct be fully cleared; and the Names of such Generals as are to be examined or called to an Account, are marked in the Lists of Promotions. C. de Envie is included among the Lieutenant Generals, and Mess. Cornabe, Steuart, and La Riviere, are made Majors General. The States published last Saturday another Placart, whereby the Crews of all French Armed Vessels, or Letter of Marque Ships, that shall be taken fifteen Days after Publication thereof, within the Creeks, Buys, or at the Mouths of any of the Republick's

lick's Rivers, or found any where on Land along the Sea Shore, shall be punished with Death; unless it be evidently made appear, that they were cast away or driven in by Strefs of Weather, and had surrendered themselves Prisoners, and given up their Arms to the first Vessels they saw within the Buys, or to the first Persons they met on Shore.

Hamburg, Dec. 19. A Dutch Officer is arrived here to enlist Volunteers for the Land Service of the States General; and their Minister in this Circle has applied for, and obtained Leave of the Magistrates for that Purpose.

From other PAPERS and LETTERS.

Constantinople, Nov. 13. There are actually two younger Children of Shah Hussein, and a Son of Shah Thamas, in Arms; but 'tis thought they will not be able to keep the Field long, the Forces of Ali Kouli Kan being out of all Comparison superior to theirs. It seems the late Shah Nadir committed such and so many Acts of Tyranny, that it begins to be doubted whether he was not mad. It is said, that in the Course of his short Reign, he put out the Eyes, or cut off the Heads of upwards of 40,000 Men; he is also said to have erected Pyramids of their Heads at certain Distances upon the great Road to Ispahan. The new Monarch appears hitherto of quite another Disposition, and has given some very substantial Proofs of it. He has suppressed all the burthenome Taxes imposed by his Predecessor, and he has even remitted to the Provinces the Arrears that were due to the Treasury; and that they may be in a Condition to recover themselves a little, he has granted them an Exemption for two Years from all Taxes whatever.

The Porte has received Letters from the Bashaw of Babylon with Advice, that the new Sovereign of Persia had sent him word, that he is desirous of cultivating the Grand Signior's Friendship; that he would renew the Treaties made between his Sublime Highness and the late Thamas Kouli Kan, and take Care to make the Subjects of Persia live in good Harmony with those of the Ottoman Empire. The Grand Signior has sent Orders to the Bashaw of Babylon to acquaint the new Sovereign of Persia, that as he is no less inclined than that Prince to live in Peace with him, the good Understanding between the two Empires may subsist as long as he pleases. Ali Kouli Kan was proclaimed King at Hisspahan in August. Instead of the proud Title of Shah Nadir, assumed by his Predecessor, which signifies, *The Prince whose Brightness equals the Sun*, he has contented himself with the Title of Adil Kan, *The Friend of Justice*: For tho' the first Step taken by him was to put out the Eyes of the three Sons left by Thamas Kouli Kan, and then dispatch them by Poison, such cruel Acts being common in Mahometan Countries, hinder not a Prince from being looked upon as a very honest Man, especially as they are deemed necessary for keeping the Crown on his Head. Christian Princes too did the same in the Days of Yore; but as their People became more learn'd and polish'd, such Barbarities grew out of Fashion by Degrees. But Turks and Persians enjoy not the Blessings of the Art of Printing, which, even in the most arbitrary Governments in Christendom, keeps Kings and Ministers a little in Awe.

Petersburgh, Nov. 17. A vast Quantity of Ore and Mineral have been brought hither lately, and all the Proofs having answered very uniformly, we persuade ourselves that a new Indies has been found in Siberia.

Stockholm, Nov. 28. Mr Springer, Merchant, who was taken into Custody in February last, and who was to have Sentence pass'd on him this Day, found Means to escape out of Prison Yesterday in the Evening; and, after strict Search, it was discovered this Morning, that he had taken Shelter at the House of Mr Guy Dickens, the British Envoy; who having at first refused to deliver up the said Criminal, a Guard of 50 Men was set at the Gate, and all the Avenues to the House occupied by 350 more: but this Moment we learn that his Excellency determined to deliver up the said Prisoner, who is carried back to Prison under a strong Guard.

Dec. 12. The British Minister having written to the Secretary of State, that perceiving the Government were inclining to make Use of Force, which he was in no Condition to resist, the Prisoner, who had taken Shelter in his House, should be delivered; but protested, nevertheless, against this Act of Violence, as contrary to the Rights of Ambassadors, the Law of Nations, and the Customs hitherto observed in Sweden. We apprehend that it was owing to this Letter, that the Change was made in the Prisoner's Sentence; so that his Life being spared, his Name is to be fixed to the Gallows, and he is to be conducted to the Fortrefs of Marstrand, where he is to be confined during Life, after standing in the Pillory two Hours in this City and undergoing the like Punishment in all the Towns he passes on the Road.

Hamburg, Dec. 18. The Dutch Officers here, at Bremen, Lubbeck, Keil, and other Ports near the Baltick Sea, to engage Sailors for the Service of the Dutch Squadrons, meet with a great deal of Success.

Paris, Dec. 18. We have Advice that the Merchants of St Malo's, Nantes, and Dunkirk, have formed themselves into a Society, and resolved to assist the King with 50 arm'd Vessels, each of them to carry from 50 to 60 Guns, upon the following Conditions, viz. 1st, That his Majesty will confirm the said Company, and grant them the Iceland Cod Fishery. 2dly, That they shall, during 30 Years, enjoy an exclusive Right, not only for the Cod Fishery, but for the Sale thereof. 3dly, That the said Company shall be exempt from all Admiralty Duties, not only upon such Captures as may be taken by them from the Enemy, but likewise upon such Goods as they shall import into the Kingdom. Letters from Breft mention, that a Squadron of 12 Men of War is fitting out there.

L O N D O N.

Letters from Constantinople, by way of Venice, represent the Revolt in Egypt as a Thing of very great Consequence. They say it has been concerting

for eight or nine Years; that the Beys have been all that Time amusing the Porte with a long Negotiation, in reference to their Claims against the Bashaw of Cairo, whom they likewise amused with a Variety of Intrigues, while they were all the Time filling their Magazines with Arms and military Stores from Barbary, and some Parts of Europe. It is said that a French Renegado was their principal Agent; and that the Rebels, after obliging the Bashaw to quit Cairo, have encamped in the Neighbourhood of that City with an Army of 130,000 Horse and Foot. The Grand Signior has ordered several B. des of Janizaries to march into that Country from Asia, and is soliciting a considerable naval Force to be employ'd against these Rebels, from Tripoli and Algiers.

The Russian Auxiliaries are marched under the Command of Pr. Repnin, one of the most experienced Officers in her Czarish Majesty's Service, and a Pupil of the late Pr. Eugene's, who had a great Opinion of him.

Thirty thousand more Russians, under the Direction of the English and Dutch, are to lie in Readiness on the Frontiers, and are to march when they shall please to order them.

We have an Account from Berlin, that his Majesty of Prussia has the Commerce of his Subjects extremely at Heart; and that in order to promote it, he has Thoughts of setting up three Companies, one at Stetin, another at Koningsberg, and a third at Embden.

His Prussian Majesty is taking Abundance of foreign Seamen into his Service.

According to a very just and careful Computation, it appears, that from the Beginning of the Troubles in Italy, to the Close of October last, there have died within the City of Genoa, and within three Miles round, 34,652 Persons, of all Ages and Sexes, exclusive of those killed in the Field, or that died in Hospitals of their Wounds; which are supposed to be as many more.

We have an Account from Aix in Provence, that the Governor of the Island of St Marguerite has been lately brought there before a Council of War, to answer for his Behaviour in surrendering that Island, and the Fortresses therein. After a full Hearing he was declared guilty, and the following Sentence passed upon him, viz. That he should lose his Rank as a Gentleman, and have his Arms expung'd; that the Order of St Lewis should be torn from his Neck, in Sight of his Garrison; and that he should suffer ten Years Imprisonment in the Fortrefs where he commanded, and in the very Room where he sign'd the Capitulation.

We have Advice from the Mediterranean, that the Fire which broke out at the King's Storehouse at Port Mahon, being a large Fabrick of 150 Feet in Length, had entirely consumed it, with the Stores, &c. for several Men of War; which Accident prevented their putting to Sea for a few Days.

An Apothecary at Paris having invented a new Composition of Gunpowder, which, tho' used in a much less Quantity, will carry a Ball one Fourth further than any yet found out, the Court has ordered a Description of his Person to be sent to all the Frontier Towns and Sea Ports in the Kingdom, to prevent his getting away to carry the Secret into other Countries, in case he should be so inclined.

Letters from Paris mention a Mutiny at Thoulouse, occasioned by the Bakers shutting their Shops, declaring they were not able to sell Bread at the Price (tho' very high) fix'd by the Magistrates, and that in a very small Time it would be out of their Power to make Bread at all, as not knowing where to purchase Corn at any Price. The Rage of the People was so great, that an Insurrection was feared; but, very luckily for the Magistrates, Advice coming that 25 Vessels with Corn [*The Dutch Writers say, sent thither by G. F. G. an English Merchant*] were arrived in the River of Bourdeaux, they were, tho' not without much Difficulty, dispersed. The first President of the Parliament exerted himself on this Occasion, and in a fine Speech from a Balcony, exhorted the People not to exceed the Bounds of their Duty. But a Note being handed to him, in which were these Words, *The Belly has no Ears, Hunger has no Loyalty, and Harangues are to no Purpose*, he retired in some Confusion.

The Dunkirk Privateers have received Notice from the Admiralty Office in that Port, that they are now at full Liberty to take all Dutch Vessels they meet with, except such as are provided with French Passports; and by some Advices from Paris we find, that the like Notice has been sent to all the French Ports.

The Step taken at the Hague of forbidding the Insurance of French Ships, is such a one as gives Pleasure to every true Briton; and is what the States could never be brought to submit to, in all the Wars during the Reigns of King William and Queen Anne.

We hear a Law will soon be enacted to prevent Insurance being made in England on French Ships, or on French Property in neutral Bottoms; which 'tis thought, will give the finishing Blow to the Trade of France.

Several Letters from Holland mention, that several Vessels, which were taken up to carry Fish and other Provisions to Bergen-op-Zoom, and the other conquer'd Towns by the French, were seized in the Texel, and their Passports taken from them.

Letters from Antigua mention, that M. Bourdenay, with four French Men of War from the East Indies, were arrived at Martinico, where he expected to be joined by eight Men of War from France [those taken by Admiral Hawke]; that M. Bourdenay's Ships were so shatter'd as not to be in a Condition to proceed to Europe; upon which he had shipp'd himself on board a Dutch Ship, with part of the Treasure, and was gone to St Eustatia. From whence 'tis conjectured, that he has either left the French Service thro' Picque, or an Apprehension of being called to an Account, and is fled to the above named Place for Refuge.

We hear from Portsmouth, that the Court Martial, for the Trial of Cap-

tain Fox, was opened on Nov. 25, on board his Majesty's Ship the Duke, Admiral Warren being President. The President spoke first to the Court, and afterwards to the Prisoner, in a Manner equal to the Qualities of his Mind, and the Bravery of his Heart.

The Court Martial on Capt. Fox having heard the Evidence for the King, and, in support of the Defence of Capt. Fox, were of Opinion, that part of the Charge had been proved; that he had been guilty of backing his Mison-top-sail, and leaving the Tonnant, which the Court do attribute to Misconduct, and not to Cowardice, the contrary having fully appeared to them; and that such Misconduct was owing to the First Lieutenant and Master of the Kent: And the Court were of Opinion, that the said Offence fell under Part of the 10th and 11th Articles of War, and adjudged him to be dismissed from the Command of his Majesty's Ship the Kent; and he was thereby dismissed accordingly.

Nov. 28. There has not been known in the Memory of Man so shallow Water in the River Thames at this Time of the Year, occasioned for want of the Land Floods; several Barges, laden with Corn, Timber, and Flour, have laid 10 or 11 Weeks at Maidenhead, Abingdon, Marlow, and Old Windsor, at a very great Expence to the Barge-masters and Farmers, waiting for Rain.

Nov. 30. At the Anniversary Meeting of the Royal Society, the annual Prize Medal of Gold was given to Dr Knight, for his great Improvement in raising the Power of artificial Magnets.

Dec. 7. One Whiting, a Sailor on board the Devonshire Man of War at Spithead, who had been laid out for dead upwards of twelve Hours, when they came to fix him up in a Sack to throw him into the Sea, came to Life, to the great Surprise of all the Ship's Crew; and he is now in perfect Health.

The same Day Orders were sent to Lancaster Castle, to discharge out of that Jail the following Rebel Prisoners, viz. Ralph Abernethy, James Thorold, Adam Peirson, Stephen Cummins, Benjamin Lee, and John Fitzgerald.

Dec. 10. The Court sat at Margaret's Hill for trying the Rebel Prisoners; when Aeneas, alias Angus Macdonald, late a Banker at Paris, (commonly called the Pretender's Banker) was tried. There were eight Witnesses examined in behalf of the Crown, several of whom saw him in the Rebel Army at several Places in Scotland, and at Carlisle, arm'd, and in a Highland Dress. Then several Witnesses were called for the Prisoner, one of whom proved him to be in France at the Age of nine or ten; and that he went to School at one of the King of France's Colleges, and that he knew him there from the Year 1721 to the Year 1730. Other Witnesses said, they thought him to be a Scotman; and the Prisoner had no other Witness to prove that he was not a Subject of Great Britain. One of the Witnesses said, he was supposed to be the Brother of Kinloch Moidart. The Prisoner surrendered himself to General Campbell in Scotland, on May 19, soon after the Battle of Culloden. The King of France's Commission was produced, wherein the Prisoner was appointed Commissary in England and Scotland. The Jury, after withdrawing a few Minutes, found him guilty of the Indictment. Then the Prisoner delivered a Paper to the Jury, which being perused by them, the Foreman applied to the Court to recommend the Prisoner to his Majesty's Mercy.

Dec. 18. Angus Macdonald was again brought to the Bar. The Attorney General, on behalf of the Crown, mov'd that Sentence might be pronounced against the Prisoner.

The Prisoner then delivered a Paper into Court, desiring it might be read, which was read accordingly; setting forth, that he had made Use of no Subterfuge on his Trial; that his Witnesses were Men of Credit and Reputation, who gave an Account of him in France for many Years; that if he was sent out of one Country into another, it was without his Knowledge; and if he acted against the Laws of his Country, it was thro' Ignorance.

Then Lord Chief Justice Lee pronounced Sentence of Death upon the Prisoner. The Time of Execution is appointed for the 15th of January.

Dec. 17, were communicated to the Royal Society, two very extraordinary Cases; the one of a Woman who speaks articulately, and sings very prettily, after having been deprived of the whole Substance of her Tongue by a cancerous Humour; the other of a Child (which was produced) that had been taken out of a Woman after her Death, which had lain within her 16 Years; during which Time she had four Children, all born alive. The Particulars of these Cases, will we hear, be published in the Transactions of the Society.

The Petition of the Lord Mayor, Aldermen, and Common Council of the City of London to the Hon. House of Commons, against the Bill for a general Naturalization of Foreign Protestants, represents, amongst other Things, That it will occasion the Decrease, if not the total Loss of the Duties of Package, Scavage, Portage, and Balliage of the Goods of Foreign Merchants: That it is more likely to increase the Poverty, than make any Addition to the Wealth of this Nation; for that neither the Rich nor the Industrious among them need any such Inducement, as the latter never wants Encouragement, nor the former the very Privilege in question, when they apply for it to Parliament: That a like Law was attempted in the Reign of the late King William, but was rejected on such national Considerations as it is presumed can never escape the Attention, nor lose the Regard of the House: That an Experiment being made, by passing a Law for that Purpose, in the Reign of the late Queen Anne, it was found so detrimental to the Publick Interest, that it was shortly after repealed, and not without some Reflections on the Mischief it had produced: And that as a Naturalization cannot convey to Foreigners a true Knowledge of our happy Constitution in Church and State, or give them such Zeal and Affection for it as may be requisite for maintaining and defending it; and as those who have grown up under Arbitrary Government, may be fittest to answer arbitrary Purposes,

too much Caution cannot be used in a Matter of so great Importance: And therefore pray the Bill may not pass into a Law.

Proclamations are ordered for a General Fast throughout England and Scotland on Wednesday the 17th of February next.

DEATHS. At London, on the 2d inst. Mr Vincent Bourne, late of Westminster School, reported to be the best Latin Poet in Europe.---At Breda, Lt Gen. Price, Colonel of a Regiment of Foot.---In Italy, Lieutenant General Wentworth, Colonel of a Regiment of Light Horse.---At Macericht, on the 9th Year of his Age, Felt Marshal Colyear.---At Edinburgh, on the 10th inst. the Hon. Duncan Forbes, Esq; Lord President of the Court of Session there. [See his Character p. 325.]---John Fenwick, Esq; of Bywell, Member of Parliament for the County of Northumberland.---At Paris, Gordon of Glenbucker, so often mentioned in the late Rebellion.---At Edinburgh, on the 23d inst. in the 103d Year of his Age, Mr Robert Milne, Writer. He enjoyed his Sight, and the Exercise of his Understanding, till a little before his Death.---At Scuttskelfe, in Cleveland, Yorkshire, on the 28th inst. Mrs Bathurst, Relict of Charles Bathurst, Esq; a Lady of the most amiable Qualities, and posses'd of the finest Talents of Wit and Politeness. Her late Husband, at his Decease, had given her absolute Power over his Fortunes; but, after a prudent Disposition of her own paternal Estate to her own Relations, she has generously, and from a Principle of Honour and Justice, return'd the same back to his Family.---At Eton, aged 98, Dr James King, a learned Divine, an excellent Philosopher, and who had been a Prebendary of Winchester upwards of 40 Years.---Mr Edmund Curl, Bookseller, a Man not a little known, and who, some Years ago, deservedly stood in the Pillory for publishing immoral and obscene Books.---Mr Laurence Craigie, of Gilgastone, Advocate, one of the Barons of the Court of Exchequer in Scotland.---The Rev. Mr Jeremiah Seed, Rector of Enham, Hants, Author of two Volumes of Sermons on curious Subjects, which have passed thro' three Editions, and were translated into the Russian.

PREFERMENTS CIVIL AND MILITARY, from the London Gazette.
Morice Bockland, Esq; made Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late Graham's.---The Earl of Panmure, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late Crawford's.---Lord Beauclerk, Colonel of the Regiment of Marines late Duncomb's.---The Earl of Ancrum, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late Houghton's.---Francis Leighton, Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late Douglas's.---Thos White, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel of Lord Tyravley's Regiment of Foot, in room of Lt Col. Hart, deceased: Edward Momby, Esq; Major, and Gavin Cummin, Captain, to the said Regiment.---Charles Ruffel, Esq; First Major in the Second Regiment of Foot Guards.---Hedworth Lambton, Esq; Second Major to the said Regiment.---John Scot, Esq; Second Major to the Third Regiment of Foot Guards.---Jonathan Driver, Esq; Lieutenant Colonel of Lord Mark-Kerr's Dragoons.---Lord Robert Manners and John Moyten, Esq; Aid de Camps to his Majesty.---William Herbert, Esq; Colonel of the Regiment of Foot late Gen. Price's.---John Laforey, Esq; Colonel of the Marine Regiment late Colonel Herbert's.---Alexander Dury, Esq; First Major to the First Regiment of Foot Guards, in room of John Laforey, Esq; and Charles Fitzroy, Esq; Second Major, in room of Alexander Dury, Esq;---John Folliot, Esq; Lieutenant Governor of Kinfales and Charles Fort.---Henry Rolle, Esq; a Baronet of Great Britain, by the Title of Lord Rolle, Baron of Stevenstone, in Devonshire.---Richard Haddock, Esq; Sir Jacob Ackworth, Knt. Joseph Allen, Daniel Dewart, William Corbett, Robert Osborn, George Crowle, Edward Falkingham, Alexander Geddes, John Russell, Richard Hughes, Philip Vanbrough, Charles Brown, William Davies, and John Towry, Esqrs. Principal Officers and Commissioners of the Navy.---Richard Hall, James Wallace, Esqrs. Sir Francis Haskins Eyles Stiles, Bart. the Hon. Horatio Townshend, Francis Vernon and William Jenkins, Esqrs. together with Tyrwhit Cayley, Esq; Commissioners for victualling his Majesty's Navy.

D^o from other Papers. Capt. Barrington of the Bellona, made Commander of the Romney, of 44 Guns.---Capt. Gordon, Commander of the Assistance, of 50 Guns.---Hon. Major Cawfield, Governor of Inverness.---Capt. Edward Saunders, Commander of the Blandford Man of War.

ECCLIASTICAL PREFERMENT according to the London Gazette.
John Fogg, D. D. presented to the Rectory of Spasforth, in the West Riding of Yorkshire, void by the Promotion of Bishop Hutton, of Bangor, to the Archbishopric of See of York.

ALTERATIONS in the LIST of PARLIAMENT.
The Hon. Charles Yorke, Esq; elected without Opposition for Ryegate, in Surrey, in room of the Hon. Philip Yorke, Esq; his Brother, who has made his Election for the County of Cambridge.---Mansel Powl, Esq; who was elected for Weobley, in Herefordshire, and against whom a Petition was lodged by Lord Viscount Percival, has resign'd in favour of his Lordship.---Robert Barber, Esq; elected for the Borough of Stamford, in room of Lord Burleigh, who has made his Election for the County of Rutland.---Thomas Medlycot and Charles Churchill, Esqrs. elected for Milbourn Port.---Sir Richard Wrottesley, Bart. elected without Opposition for Tavistock, in Devonshire, in room of the Hon. Richard Gower, Esq; who made his Election for Litchfield.---The Earl of Ancrum elected, without Opposition, for Richmond, in Yorkshire, in room of Sir Conyers d'Arcy, who made his Election for the County of York.---George Treby, Esq; elected for Plimpton, in Devonshire, in room of the Hon. Richard Edgcombe, Esq; who has made his Election for Lestwithiel, in Cornwall.---Lascels Metcalf and William Sloper, Esqrs. elected for the Borough of Great Bedwin.---The Earl of Middlesex and Lord Viscount Donerayle, elected for the Borough of Old Sarum, in room of Sir William Irby, Bart. and Thomas Pitt, Esq; who made their Election for Bodmin and Oakhampton.---William Owen, Esq; elected for the

County of Pembroke.---John Plumptre, Esq; elected for Tiverton, in Devonshire, in room of Sir William Yonge, who made his Election for Honiton.---Stamp Brooksbank, Esq; elected for Saltash in Cornwall, in room of the Hon. Edward Boscawen, Esq; who made his Election for Truro.---The Hon. William Funch, Esq; elected for Cockermouth, in room of Sir Charles Windham, who made his Election for Taunton.

BANKRUPTS. Joseph James of Chippingham, Wilts, Clothier.---Wm Neale of Chancery-lane, London, Taylor.---Ben. Michel of Saltcombe, Devonshire, Maltster.---Isaac Gale of Bristol, Merchant.---Mathias Mawson of Gainsborough, Lincolnshire, Money-scrivener.---Tho. Walduck of Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, Draper.---John Rodgerfon of Highworth, Wilts, Inn-holder.---Wm Winckley, of Haymarket, Westminster, Locksmith.---Edm. Tooms of Newport Pagnel, Bucks, Carrier.---Wm Saulsbury of Birmingham, Warwickshire, Grocer.---Geo. Smith of Chiswell-street, Victualer.---John Williamson of Marshal-street, Westminster, Cheesemonger.

SHIPS taken by the BRITISH from the FRENCH and SPANIARDS.

The Heroine, a French Privateer of 10 Guns and 110 Men, brought into Plymouth by the Baltimore Snow of War.---Two French Bankers, with Fish and Oil, brought into Portsmouth by the Saltash Privateer.---Three Martinico Ships, part of the Fleet that escaped Adm. Hawke, carried into Lisbon by British Privateers.---Several Privateers that were cruising in the Windward Passage for the Ships from Jamaica, taken by two Men of War.---A Spanish Sloop, with a Schooner, each valued at 3000 Pieces of Eight, taken by Capt. Gardner, in a Privateer Sloop belonging to Providence.---A great many Prizes sent into Leghorn by the English Men of War cruising on the Coasts of the Island of Corsica. Two of them were very rich, having much Silver on board.---A Spanish Galleon, immensely rich, having on board 200 Chests of Gold and Silver register'd, besides other valuable Effects, and private Trade, by the Privateers called the Royal Family.---Three of the largest of the Martinico Fleet that escaped Adm. Hawke, carried into Lisbon by the Blake Privateer. He fell in with 100 of them; and as he had his Choice of as many as he could man, he took the above three without Resistance.---A French Ship, laden with Wine, Provisions, &c. taken by a Ship in her Passage for Jamaica, and carried into that Island.---A Ship cut out of Anchor at the Grande, under the Grand Fort, without the Loss of a Man, by Capt. Maubury, and sent into St Kitt's. Each Foremastman will share some Hundreds of Pistoles.---A Dutch Ship, richly laden, chiefly with Arms and Ammunition, from Cadiz for la Vera Cruz, carried into South Carolina by a Ship of War.---A Spanish Ship of 406 Tons, for La Vera Cruz, and a French Ship from Curacao for St Domingo, carried into Jamaica by Captains Hulse and Griffin, of two Rhode Island Privateers.---Three rich Turkey Ships, one of them with upwards of 100 Bales of Cloth on board, taken by two of our Men of War under Adm. Byng.---Two Sloops, laden with Sugar, Cocoa, and other Goods, carried into New Providence by Captain Purnell.---A Ship cut out of Boccachica, with about 1600 Serons of Cocoa on board, carried into Jamaica by a Providence Privateer.---A large Spanish Ship, of at least 400 Tons and 90 Men, from La Guerra to La Vera Cruz, laden mostly with Cocoa, and a French Brig, brought into Jamaica by two Rhode Island Privateers.---Two French Ships from Mississippi, brought into Jamaica by the Merlin Sloop of War, Capt. Brodie, after an Engagement in which he lost his Right Arm. Mr Brodie has taken upwards of 20 Ships since the War began.---A French Man of War, of 82 Guns and 700 Men, carried into Mordovia by the Leofastie Man of War.---The Providentia, Boyson, a Swedish Ship of 400 Tons, laden with Masts, Yards, and other Naval Stores, brought into Dover by the Prince of Orange Privateer; at present a valuable Prize to England.

D^o according to the London Gazette. The Heureux of Bayonne, a Privateer of 16 Guns, and 116 Men, brought into Plymouth by the Hampshire Man of War.---The Extravagant Privateer, belonging to St Sebastian, of eight Guns and 120 Men, brought into Kinsale by the Anglesea Man of War.---Le Roy David of Bologne, of eight Carriage Guns, six Swivels, and 57 Men; the Louis Quinze of Calais, of four Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and 54 Men; the Alexandre of Calais, of four Carriage and six Swivel Guns, and 52 Men; the Rieux of Dunkirk, of 32 Men, six Carriage and six Swivel Guns, brought into Timmouth by the Flamborough Man of War. They were all Privateers, and had on board ten English Ransomers for 2405 l. Sterl.---The Grand St Juan of St Sebastian, a Privateer of 20 Guns and 220 Men, and the Thetis of Bayonne, of 18 Guns, and 245 Men, sent into Plymouth by Com. Moyten.

SHIPS taken by the FRENCH and SPANIARDS from the BRITISH.

The Endeavour, Northcott, from Virginia to Antigua, carried into St Augustine.---The Lyon, Skinner, from Virginia to London, taken on the Coast of Virginia.---Two New England Schooners, by a Man of War from Brest. She had on board a great Number of Marines for the Spanish Main, and carried upwards of 30 Guns.---The Elizabeth and Anne, Capt. Hilliard, with the Pidgeon, Capt. Hawes, from the West Indies, carried into the Havannah by a Spanish Privateer.---The Anson, Brigantine, Capt. Broughton, for New England from the Leeward Islands; carried into Port Louis.---The Europa, Wright, from South Carolina for London, taken in North America by a Spanish Privateer, after four Hours Engagement; in which Capt. Wright was unfortunately killed.---The Sea Nymph, Bentley, from Boston for London, and five other Ships, carried into St Maloes.---The Hampshire, Hog, from Caracao, carried into the Havannah.---The Charming Fanny, late Macnamara, from Antigua for London, one of the Fleet, carried into Bayonne.---Three English Ships, valued, according to the French Computation, at 40,000 l. Sterl.---The Princess Anne, Dimpsey, of Dublin, for Rotterdam

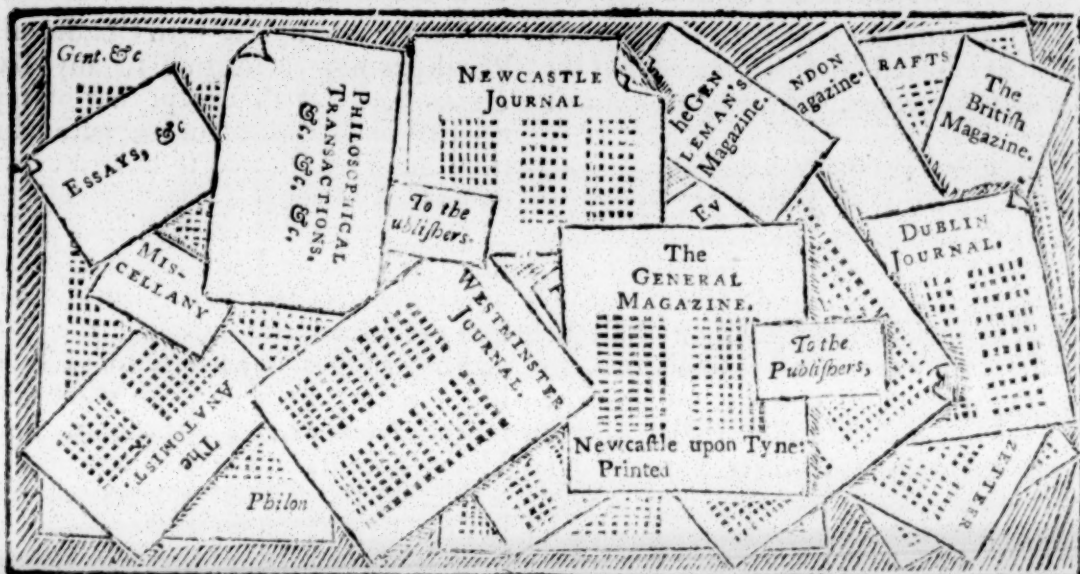
ransomed for 250 l.---The Prince William, Strawbridge, from Jamaica for London, carried into Leagonnea.---The Guiney Hen, Messeray, from Boston for the Leeward Islands, carried into Martinico.---The Expedition, from Newfoundland for Lisbon, carried into St Sebastians.---The London, Kerry, and the George and Mary, Hayton, from Virginia for Hull; the Bolton, Eve, from Jamaica for Philadelphia; the Delawar, Lake, from Philadelphia for Maryland; the Charity, Newbold, from Philadelphia for Antigua; and the ---, Green, from Providence for Philadelphia.---The ---, Orham, from Piscataqua; the Duke of Cumberland, Clark, from Antigua for Iquebo; the Dolphin, Gardiner, from Boston for Antigua; the Glasgow, Gould, and the Anne, New, both from Africa for Jamaica; the Duke of Cumberland, Nevin, and the Sarah, Kep, from North Carolina for St Kitt's, carried into Martinico; the Charming Betty, Barns, from Liverpool for Jamaica; the Mayflower, Douglas, from Philadelphia for Curacao; the ---, Hubble, from New London; the Anne, Froud, from Milford; the Charming Betty, Smith, from New Hampshire for Antigua; the Warner, Ashur, from Antigua for Barbadoes; the Speedwell, Ashwell, from Antigua; and the Catherine, Maccully from Philadelphia for Iquebo, all carried into Guiana.---The Moggy, Lauder, who was retaken, again taken, and sent into St Malo's.---The Prince William, Stowbridge, from London, carried into Leogane.---The Restoration, Newcomen, and the Conquest, Hooper, from the Baltick, carried into Ostend.---The Benfon, Brown, from Liverpool for Antigua, carried into Guardaloupe.

Abstract of the London WEEKLY BILL, from Nov. 24. to Dec. 22.

Chrysten'd	Males 586	} 1152	Buried	Males 991	} 2100
Fem. 566	Fem. 1109				

NEW BOOKS.

THE Remission of the Curse at the Flood, by W. Ogilby, 1 s.
The Rational Foundation of a Christian Church, and the Terms of Christian Communion, by I. Watts, D. D.
The Layman's Apology for returning to Primitive Christianity, 2 s. 6 d.
A Discourse concerning the End of the Priesthood of Jesus Christ.
The Sin and Danger of neglecting the publick Service of the Church plainly set forth, 4 d.
A Translation of Dr Mead's Treatise on the Small-pox, 1 s. 6 d.
A new Theory of the Oblate, Spheroidal Figure of the Earth, by Rowland Jackson, M. D.
Philosophica Britannica, or a new and comprehensive System of the Newtonian Philosophy, Astronomy, and Geography, in twelve Lectures, by B. Martin, No. I. 6 d.
A Treatise on Mercury, by G. Tyte, M. D. 1 s.
Dr Stack's Translation of Dr Mead's Discourse on the Small Pox and Measles, 4 s. bound.
Dewman's Physico-Medical Dissertation on the Nature, Causes, and Signs of a Scabirus, 1 s.
Galba, a Dialogue on the Navy, 1 s.
An Apology for the Conduct of a late celebrated second-rate Minister, from 1729 to 1746, 1 s.
The State of the Nation for the Year 1747, and respecting 1748, 1 s. 6 d.
The Court-Broker, a Description of an Anti-Patriot, 6 d.
Travels into Turkey, and back to England, by the late Edmund Chisboul, B. D. 1 l. 1 s. 6 d.
Letters on various Subjects, by the late Sir Thomas Fitzosborne, Bart. 3 s. 6 d. bound.
An Essay towards deciding the important Question, Whether it be a national Advantage to Britain to insure the Ships of her Enemies. See p. 326. 1 s.
An Account of the Rulers of the Republick of the United Netherlands, concerning their Conduct during the present War, 6 d.
The Informer's Winding-sheet, 1 s.
A Chain of Facts in the Reign of King James II. with a particular Account of his Design, in Conjunction with Lewis XIV. to establish a Popish Successor to the Throne of England, by R. Wilkins.
A Journal of the Life of Thomas Story, a Quaker, 13 s. in one Vol. Folio.
The Trial of Aeneas Macdonald, late of Paris, Banker to the Pretender, 4 d.
A true Account of the Behaviour and Conduct of Archibald Stewart, Esq; late Lord Provost of Edinburgh, 1 s.
A free Comment on the late Mr W---'s Apology for his Conduct, 1 s.
A second Volume, which compleats Mr Boyle's Historical Review of the Transactions of Europe, and contain a compleat History of the late Rebellion, 5 s.
The Convert; Part I. or, An Apology for the Conduct of a young Gentleman, who, by attending the Lectures of a celebrated Preacher, was convinced of the Errors he had imbibed in his Education, and became a Dissenter, 1 s.
A full Answer to a late infamous Libel, call'd, An Apology for a Second-rate Minister, by the Author of the Jacobite's Journal.
The Secret History and Memoirs of the Barracks of Ireland.
Characteristm, or, the Modern Age display'd; being an Attempt to expose the pretended Virtues of the Fair Sex. Part I. 1 s. 6 d.
Zoilomastix, or a Vindication of Milton from all the invidious Charges of Mr William Lauder; with several new Remarks on Paradise lost, by R. Richardson, A. B. 1 s.
A Rational of the Ritual of the Hebrew Worship, by Moses Lowman, 5 s.
List of Claims enter'd in the Court of Sessions in Scotland for heretabie Jurisdctions, 1 s.
A full Confutation of all the gross Misrepresentations and Falsities in a Pamphlet lately published, intitled, The Court-Broker, in a Letter to Mr Giddens, 6 d.



A P P E N D I X

T O T H E

G E N E R A L M A G A Z I N E,

For the Y E A R 1747.

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES in the POLITICAL CLUB,
on the JURISDICTION BILL, continued from Page 312.

THE Title I have given to the Bill, Sir, is in these Words, A Bill intituled, *An Act for taking away and abolishing the heretable Jurisdictions in that Part of Great Britain called Scotland, and for restoring such Jurisdictions to the Crown; and for making more effectual Provision for the Administration of Justice throughout that Part of the united Kingdom, by the King's Courts and Judges there; and for rendering the Union more compleat.* This, Sir, is the Title, and the Preamble is to this Effect, for remedying the Inconveniences that have arisen, and may arise, from the Multiplicity and Extent of heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland; for restoring to the Crown the Powers of Jurisdictions originally and properly belonging thereto; for extending the Influence, Benefit, and Protection of the King's Laws and Courts of Justice to all his Majesty's Subjects in Scotland; and for rendering the Union more compleat, be it enacted--- I think, Sir, I need not enlarge upon shewing the Propriety of this Preamble; for that Inconveniencies have arisen, or may arise, from the heretable Jurisdictions in Scotland, is apparent from the Nature of Things; that all Powers of Jurisdiction originally and properly

belong to the Crown, no one can deny; and that extending the Benefit of the King's Laws and Courts to all the Subjects in Scotland, will render the Union more compleat, is certain, because it will put the People there upon the same Footing of Liberty with the People of England.

Then, Sir, by the first Clause it is enacted, That all heretable Powers and Jurisdictions of Justiciary, and all Regalities and heretable Bailiaries in Scotland, possessed by any Subject, shall be, after a Day named, abrogated, taken away, and totally dissolved and extinguished.

By the second Clause, Sir, the Jurisdictions, Powers, and Authorities belonging to any such Justiciary, Regalities, or Bailiary, are, after the Day named, to be vested in, and exercised by the Court of Session, Court of Justiciary at *Edinburgh*, the Judges on the several Circuits, and the Sheriffs and Stewards Courts, and such other of the King's Courts in Scotland respectively, to which such Jurisdictions would now by Law have belonged, in case such Justiciary, Regality or Bailiary had never been granted or erected.

The third Clause enacts, That after a Day to be named all Sheriffships and Stewartries in Scotland, granted to any Subject, either heretably or for Life, shall be resumed and annexed to the Crown; and that the Sheriffs

and Stewards of such Sheriffships and Stewartries shall be from thenceforth nominated and appointed by his Majesty, his Heirs and Successors. And by the fourth Clause it is provided, That no Sheriffship or Stewartry within *Scotland* shall hereafter be granted to any Person, heretably or for Life; and that no Justiciary, Regality, Bailiary, or any Jurisdiction of the like Nature, shall hereafter be erected.

By the 5th Clause, Sir, it is enacted, That reasonable and just Compensation and Satisfaction shall be made for every Jurisdiction taken away by this Bill, to the Person intitled to such Jurisdiction, according to the Method after prescribed. And by the 6th Clause, the Persons possessed of, or claiming any such Jurisdiction, are directed to enter their Claim thereto, against a Day to be named, in the Court of Session in *Scotland*; which Court is directed to examine such Claim in a Summary Way, and upon allowing the same, to assess the Value, and to certify such their Determinations to his Majesty in Council.

The 7th Clause, Sir, impowers the Court of Session to compel the Production of all Books, Papers, Writings, and Records, which they shall judge necessary for their Information; and to examine any Person upon Oath concerning what they are to enquire into.

By the 8th Clause it is provided, That in all Cases where such heretable Jurisdictions are subject to any Entail, so as that the Possessor cannot alien the same, the Money to be assessed and paid by the Publick as the Price thereof, shall by Direction of the Court of Session be invested in the Purchase of Lands in *Scotland*, and those Lands settled to the same Uses, and with the same Restrictions. And by the 9th Clause, all Persons interested in such entailed Jurisdictions, are empowered to petition the Court of Session, praying their Directions for investing such Money in the Purchase of Lands; and till such Directions be given them, the Money to remain in some Place to be appointed by this Act.

By the 10th Clause, Sir, all Decrees and Judgments made by the Courts so to be taken away, and all Executions thereupon, before a Day to be named, are declared to remain in Force; and it is enacted, That their Records shall be transmitted to the Court of Justiciary, and the Court of Session at *Edinburgh* respectively.

By the 11th Clause, Sir, it is enacted, that no Proprietor of Lands in *Scotland*, which have been erected into a Barony, or granted with any lower Jurisdiction, shall, after a Day to be named, exercise any Jurisdiction whatsoever, other than for recovering from their Tenants, the Rents and Profits of their Lands. However, by the 12th Clause, such Landholders as are intitled to any Fair or Market, are allowed to exercise such Jurisdiction as they are now intitled to for preserving the Peace, deciding Controversies, and correcting Riots, Trespasses and Disorders, which may happen in such Fair or Market. And by the 13th Clause, the same sort of Jurisdiction is reserved for Landholders having Coal Works, or Salt Works; but by the 14th Clause it is provided, That no Landholder having any such Jurisdiction reserved to him, shall imprison any Person in a private Prison, or any other Prison, except the common Prison of the County, or the common Prison of the nearest Royal Borough, or Barony Borough; saving, nevertheless, to the Royal Boroughs in *Scotland*, all Jurisdictions and Privileges now by Law belonging

to them; and by the 15th Clause, all Jurisdictions and Privileges now belonging to any Barony Borough in *Scotland* are saved, except that of repledging from the Sheriffs or Stewards Courts, with which Courts they are from the Time named to have a cumulative Jurisdiction only.

By the 16th Clause, Sir, Provision is made for assessing the Value or Price of the Jurisdiction of Landholders hereby taken away, in the same Manner as before prescribed, for assessing the Value of Regalities and other superior Jurisdictions; by the 17th and 18th, his Majesty is empowered to make Regulations relating to the Number, Qualification, and Appointment of Under Sheriffs or Under Stewards; and by the 19th and 20th, the Circuit Courts are ordered to be held twice a-year.

By the 21st Clause, Sir, the Writ or Process, called in *Scotland*, *Advocation*, is taken away, with respect to all Actions or Suits, not exceeding the Value of 50*l. Sterling*; and by the 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, and 26th, several new Regulations are made with respect to the Writ or Process, called in *Scotland*, *Suspension*.

By the 27th Clause, Sir, his Majesty is empowered to make a new Division or Distribution of the Circuits in *Scotland*. By the 28th, the Custom of reducing into Writing the Evidence given in criminal Prosecutions is taken away: and by the 29th and last Clause, the Perquisites now belonging to the Sheriffs and Stewards in *Scotland* are taken away; and all Fines, Forfeitures, and Penalties, inflicted by the Sentences of these inferior Courts, are declared to belong to his Majesty, and ordered to be accounted for, and paid into his Majesty's *Exchequer* at *Edinburgh*.

This, Sir, is the Substance of the Bill I have prepared; and I should now have proceeded to explain to you the several Parts of the Law of *Scotland* to which the Bill relates, and the Terms of the *Scottish* Law which I have been obliged to make Use of in framing the Bill, in order from thence to shew the Intention and Necessity of every Clause I have inserted: But, I find, Gentlemen are growing impatient, and therefore I shall defer this, till you go into a Committee upon this Bill, or some Bill of the same Nature; which, I am persuaded, you will think absolutely necessary at this Juncture.

[To be continued.]

SIR, To the AUTHOR, &c.

THERE is not, I have thought, any one Kind of Writing, that would be of more general Use to Mankind, than the *Drawing of Characters*: but to do this well, requires so very rational an Understanding, and such an enlarged Acquaintance with Life, that I do not wonder it has employed fewer Pens than any other Subject in the whole Compass of Literature. Our Neighbours, the *French*, are much more successful than ourselves in these Attempts, at least, have seen more good Writers of the sort: for the Ethick Pieces of our great Countryman Mr *Pope*, will challenge the Preference from every Thing of this Kind in all Languages; and Dr *Young's Universal Passion* has likewise upon the whole a very distinguished Merit. It is not that Encouragement is wanting to the Adventurers in this Province: we are ready to grant as much Fame as the vainest Temper could demand, to any successful Endeavour:

your : The *Travels of Joseph Andrews* have been admitted into the best Company, been read and admired by the most elegant Judges, for the just Representation of certain Characters, tho' they are chiefly taken from the lowest Life. We are content to follow Parson *Trulliber* into his Hog-sty, or Mrs *Townhouse* into her Ale-house, and think ourselves sufficiently repaid for our Condescension, if we are made to laugh by a just Description of these dirty Scenes. But hitherto I have not mentioned the Stage, where, as it professes in the Motto on its Curtain to hold up *Speculum Vitæ*, the Looking Glass of Life, one might naturally expect to see the true Manners of Men set to View, and be able to apply the fictitious Characters on the Stage, to certain of our Acquaintances in real Life. But alas! there are so few Plays *recte moratæ* (as *Horace* calls it) so few that preserve this Propriety of Manners, and fetch their *Dramatis Personæ* from Nature, that we often sit amazed at the Scene that is playing before us, and wonder whence the Poet could possibly draw such unlike, disproportioned, monstrous *Caricaturas*, rather than Characters of Men. I can readily allow the Necessity there is of heightening Characters a little to make them strike, and know very well that the generality of People, like the Inhabitants of *Leputa*, want a *Flap-per* to awaken their Attention; but surely this Liberty should not more than any other be carried into Licentiousness. A Villain in a Tragedy is usually so blackened over with Crimes, that one is frightened at the Picture; and a Beau in a Comedy so unmercifully dizen'd out with Foppery, that we nauseate before half the Play is over, and grow sick of so much Affectation. It should seem as if our Tragedies endeavoured to soar as high, and our Comedies to sink as low as possible: the one are all Rant and Bloodshed; the other all Filth and Buffoonry. No sooner does a Tragedian take a Pen in Hand, but immediately the Man is inspired, *Olit profanum vulgus & arceat*, he disdains all Commerce with common Life, he is to treat of Heroes, and Kings, and Demigods, and what not fine Things? Eagles are to perch on *Alexander's* Beaver, and Gods are to *juggle one another in the Dark*. Might not one apply to this Set of Writers, that very beautiful Passage in Lord *Shaftsbury* upon a mad Heroe, who was as much misled by the Power of Fancy, as the maddest Poet can possibly be? "The Sound of Victory rings in their Ears, Lawrels and Crowns play before their Eyes: What is this besides Giddiness and Dream? Appearances unconnected, Worlds dancing, Phantoms playing, Seas of Milk, and Ships of Amber?" Or, if you like Mr *Bay's* Imagery better in the *Rehearsal*, "gilded Truncheons, forced Conceits, smooth Verse and Rant." A very just Picture this of modern Tragedy! which, as Mr *Cibber* properly observes in his Preface to the *Provoked Husband*, is too often written in a *lofty Disregard of Nature*: As if Writers thought the Buffon to be like the *seven legg'd Eoats*, so famous in Fairy History, which enabled the Wearer to stalk over Seas and Mountains at a Stride. The Comick Poet proceeds upon a different Plan. Down he sits with a Resolution to be witty with all his Might, and crowd as many bawdy Jokes into the Compass of five Acts as his tortured Fancy can produce. But first the Plot—*Aye, there's the Rub!* Half a dozen Couple he knows are

to be married; that is indispensable, but then it must be effected by some distant round-about Contrivance, the more to strike the Audience with Surprise. Some Lady is to be sent out a *Colonelling* in Man's Habit, or to leap out of a Coffin at the End of the fifth Act, and, fall upon her Lover in blank Verse. These are Absurdities in some of our most favourite Plays, which upon the whole are well written, and make their Appearance every Winter upon the Stage with Applause. But what shall we say of that wild, unnatural Design of introducing a Gallant to his Mistress (the young Wife of an old Virtuoso) artfully concealed in a Crocodile's Skin, or swath'd up like an *Egyptian* Mummy, under the Notion of a Present to the Husband? Sad Proof, how even the greatest Geniuses sometimes can descend to the most ridiculous Trifles! I would be cautious of contradicting the general Taste, but surely the Business of *Plots* is carried much too far. We don't want to be surprised with unexpected Events, and kept in Suspence till the Poet pleases to unravel what he calls a Plot: The chief Aim of Comedy should be to exhibit the reigning Characters of the Age, and paint the prevailing Follies of whatever kind in a ridiculous Light. Wherever this is done successfully, the simpler the Plot, in my Opinion the better; for where it is intricate, the Personages of the Play are often obliged to drop their proper Characters, and talk inconsistent with themselves, merely to support a silly Story the Poet is working at. Another great Fault in our Comick Writers is the eternal Affectation of Wit upon all Occasions, however ill suited and out of Place. This was the characteristic Blemish of Mr *Congreve*, whose lively Imagination and Brilliancy of Parts made him too often run beyond the Character he was drawing. Wit may be very proper from the Mouth of a *Witwoud* or a *Brisk*, but unpardonable from a Sir *Joseph Wittall*, or a rude illiterate Tarpaulin, like *Ben* in *Love for Love*: And however we may admire the Quickness of the Conceit, we cannot help applying the Censure of *Horace*, that *here it is out of Place*. One of the best Plays upon the *English* Stage, is the *Provoked Husband*: There we see no unnatural Strainings for Wit, no Endeavours to perplex the Story, no Drummers tattooing behind the Hangings, Lovers in Crocodile Skins, or Ladies leaping out of a Coffin; the Design is simple and plain, the Humour genuine and easy, the Characters exactly drawn, and every Thing so natural, that even the most injudicious Reader may apply the greatest Part of it within the Compass of his own Observation. The *Tender* and *Careless Husbands* are likewise inimitable Pieces, both taken from genteel Life, founded on easy Plans, and executed with great Success. I have more to say on this Subject, but perceiving myself got almost to the End of my Paper, I shall defer the Remainder to another Time, and conclude at present with those Lines of Mr *Pope* in his Epistle to the King.

Observe how seldom even the best succeed,
Tell me if *Congreve's* Fools, are Fools indeed:
What pert low Dialogue has *Farquhar* writ?
How Van wants Grace, who never wanted Wit?
The Stage how loosely does *Astræa* tread,
Who fairly puts all Characters to Bed?
But fill their Purse, our Poet's Work is done,
Alike to them by Pathos or by Pun.

The

The ADVENTURES of PRIDE. A Fable.

WHEN the Fathers of the Gods had resolved to punish human kind for the Impiety of *Prometheus*, he did not altogether abandon them to Misery; but contriv'd such a Mixture of Good and Evil, as might at the same Time chastize, instruct, and reform. Among the other Demons or Genii, whom he sent with *Pandora* to live among Men, *Pride* was one. She was the Daughter of the Earth, but sprung on her Father's Side from the *Titans*, the elder Line of the Family of *Saturn*. When *Jupiter* overcame her Brethren on the Plains of *Pilegra*, he had Compassion on her Beauty, and observing a certain Nobleness in her Carriage, that shew'd she had not quite lost the Spirit of her divine Ancestors, tho' mixed and confederated with the Earth-born Race, he took her up to *Olympus*, and suffered her to converse with the inferior Deities of his Mansion. But at what Time *Prometheus* fell under his Displeasure, he called her to him, and spake these Words: "Child of *Titan*, thou art destin'd this Moment to quit the Seats of *Olympus*, and accompany those other Demons, who are now departing to sojourn with mortal Man. His Abode will delight thee, and his Friendship satisfy, beyond that of the immortal Gods, who brook not the Pickleness of thy daring Mind. Remain with him for the Years which I have appointed; correct those evil Habits which thy Mother gave thee; and then return to dwell here for ever, thyself a Goddess among the Gods of *Olympus*."

The *Titans* obey'd, and descended, with her Companions, on the *Phœnicion* Shore, in the Neighbourhood of Mount *Libanus*. *Mercury* had been appointed the Judge and Guide of their Voyage. The Race of Mortals were struck with Wonder, the Passion of unexperienced Minds, to see the Inhabitants of *Olympus* honouring this humble Earth with immortal Footsteps. They soon became acquainted, the Demons mix'd with them, wherever their Interest or Inclinations led them; and *Mercury*, as *Jupiter* had commanded, remained with *Pride*, to give an Account of her Proceedings to the twelve great Gods.

She soon took up her Abode in a little Island bordering on the Continent, whether she had been earnestly invited by *Wealth*. To allure her to live with him, he carried her through all his Magazines; he promised to clothe her in the Wool of *Tarentum*, to bring her Jewels from *Tapobrane*, and to feast her with the Wines of *Chios* and the *Fortunate Islands*, not inferior to the Nectar of the Gods. His Behaviour at first was highly agreeable to her; thousands of Slaves fell down to adore her at his Command, and kiss'd her Foot, as she stood upon their Necks. But she was soon disgusted. For never would he allow her to enjoy his Treasures, but laboured much to persuade her that her true Enjoyment was to count them over in private. At length she was almost reconciled to this Expedient, and would have continued to return his Careless; but that one Day she caught him kneeling to a poor Fisherman, and courting him with most servile Speeches, to part with a rich Pearl he had found at Sea. Upon which she renounced his Friendship for ever.

The Island of *Cyprus* was her next Abode; she reign'd with *Beauty* in all the Temple of *Paphos* and *Cythera*;

and received the Adorations of the Multitude, mixed with Sighs, Tears, Groans of Anguish, and the moving Remonstrances of dying Men. Her Frown could strike them speechless; and her Smile recall them from the Entrance of *Avernus*. Here she was absolute; here she was happy; till one Day her fair Ally reproved her, for turning out at Midnight from her Palace, a *Tyrian* Sailor, who had entered with a *Bacchanalian* Band, and pretended to pacify her with a Robe of Purple. On which she said to *Beauty*, "Know that I can be Mistress of a tenfold Pomp, without degrading my celestial Origin."

Immediately she entered the Towers of *Susa*, and sat along with *Magnificence* on the Throne of *Cyrus*. The Gates of her Palace were fine Gold, the Footstool of her Seat was Ivory, her Chariot was drawn by scepter'd Kings, and her late *Cyprian* Patroness attended to wash her Feet. Here she reigned for Ages; nor wished, nor once remember'd to visit *Olympus*. At last the Scene chang'd; there came from the North a mighty and terrible Form, covered with Scales of Iron, whose Name was *Valour*, who overturn'd the Foundations of her Palace, and bound the Partner of her Throne in Fetters of Adamant. Straight she fell in Love with this formidable Stranger, and followed him to the Hills of *Macedon*. She sat with him in the Gates of *Pella*, admiring the Fierceness of his inexorable Soul, and daily prompting him to a thousand Acts of Blood. At last, *Mercury* carried Tidings of them to the Synod of the Gods, who agreed to put an End to this general Desolation. *Nemesis* was commission'd to break the Sword of the Warrior in a thousand Pieces; and by Threats of *Tartarean* Punishment, to deter *Pride* from her impious Courses.

She stooped to an humbler Lot, a private Habitation on the Banks of *Nile*. She sat Nights and Days in the Library of *Alexandria*, and visited the Temples of *Sais* and *Thebes*. Her Host, her Friend, and Companion, was *Learning*. Often did she regret that she had not met him sooner; often accuse herself, that she had ever known the Cares of Wealth, the Disgraces of Beauty, the Nauseousness of Pomp, the Curses of cruel Valour. She now looked down with Contempt upon them all; nor envied the Felicity of the immortal Gods; nor what was greater, did she fear their Wrath; for her Life was blameless. She studied the Records of *Thoth*, the Birth of *Osiris*, the Rebellion of *Typhon*. She learned by Heart the Inscription of every Obelisk, and unravelled all the Myseries of the Hieroglyphical and of the sacred Character. One Day her Partner was invited to the Court of *Ptolomey*, the Son of *Lagus*, to explain a Poem, which he had brought from *Athens*. He looked at it, hesitated, and could not speak. At last, after much Enquiry, he own'd he did not understand the Character: "I suppose, said he, it is the Dialect which the Multitude pronounce; and my Eyes have been too much habituated to the sacred Writings of the thrice-great *Hermes*, to stoop to converse with vulgar Authors." The Laughter which ensued gave *Pride* an utter Contempt and Abhorrence of her Friend.

She then removed to *Athens*, and grew enamour'd of a beautiful Youth, whose Name was *Genius*. Her Pleasures here were of a different kind. Sometimes he courted her with the Songs of *Homer*; sometimes he led her

her to the Theatre, to converse with *Sophocles* or *Mæander*. At other Times, he made her Presents of Pictures and Statues, worthy of the Hand of *Zeuxis* or *Praxiteles*, representing the immortal Gods as she had seen them in *Olympus*, and infinitely surpassing the most lovely Forms among the Race of Men. "Now, said she, am I happy; and *Jupiter* soon intends to receive me back to *Olympus*, by thus imparting to me a Foretaste of its eternal Beauty." Unhappily she one Day found her Lover, on her Knees, representing a Portrait to King *Antigonus*. All she said was, "Is this the Honour?"---and immediately she left him afflicted and ashamed.

As she was walking along, in great Distress, she happened to pass by the Porch of *Zeno*, where she was invited to enter, by one of a more godlike Presence, than she had yet met with, nor less than the celestial *Virtue* herself. "Here, said *Virtue*, is thy final Retreat, O Child of *Titan*, after all the Changes to which thou hast been subject. I dwell with the immortal Gods, and with good Men; and with me shall thy Abode be secure and happy. Yet think not always to repose thee within this Seat of Wisdom; the Senate-house, the Sea, the Martial Field, must, by Turns, be my Habitation; yet, in all, shalt thou continue safe from Insult, from Captivity, or Dishonour. To the Father of the Gods thou must ever be submitted; the Restraints of *Themis* thou must rejoice to obey: But over Time, Fame, and Fortune, I will give thee an unlimited Command.

F E N E L O N.

A Funeral Oration on the Most High, Most Excellent, and Most Potent Prince PHILIP V. King of Spain, and of the Indies; pronounced in the Church of our Lady at Paris, in the Presence of the Dauphin, by M. Peter Francis Lafitau, Bishop of Sisteron.

THE Author of this extraordinary Performance has indulg'd himself in so extravagant a Use of a certain Figure, that if he were not himself a *Jesuit*, and his Performance a Funeral Oration, it might subject him to Censure. The Character he has undertaken to illuminate is so well known, that there is no need of my dwelling upon it; perhaps it might have been no Injury to the Bishop's Character if he had thought so too: but as a *Frenchman* and a Prelate, he could not but be desirous of shewing every possible Mark of Respect to the Memory of a Prince of the House of *Bourbon*, the most conspicuous Part of whose Character was his Bigotry to the Church of *Rome*. He had already gain'd the Reputation of an elegant Writer and Speaker, and therefore much was expected from him; to say the Truth, he had a fair Field opened to him: For to make a fine Oration in Praise of a Prince of moderate Parts, and in whose Reign there was nothing extraordinary performed, is like drawing the Picture of a very great Man who has a very ordinary Person; a Task very often imposed, but very seldom so perform'd as to please.

The old License was only granted to Poets and Painters, but our modern Orators in all Countries make Use, if not a legal Use, of Fiction, and tell us, that they find by Experience, that they never succeed so well as when they keep at a Distance from Truth. Our Prelate is

a remarkable Instance of this; he has given us a Portrait so very unlike the Person it was drawn for, that if his Name was not frequently mentioned in the Book, placed in Capitals on the Title, and at the Top of every Page, we should never be able to guess to whom it belonged; tho' the Race of modern Politicians have scarce an older Acquaintance in the World than *PHILIP V. King of Spain* and the *Indies*.

To justify this, gentle Reader, let me beg you to cast your Eye on the *Jesuit's* Picture: That the Drapery is fine, the Colours well laid on, and that the Piece looks well enough at a Distance, is what I don't deny; but the Likeness is the Point. "You are going to see, says the good Bishop to his Audience, you are going to see in him the Example and Model of Kings, the Ornament of Piety, the Spectacle of Nations, the Astonishment of his Enemies, the Admiration of his Neighbours, the Joy and Delight of his Subjects. You see him in effect great and magnanimous in all Things, shewing himself such in Peace as well as in War; in his Cabinet and in Publick; in the Adversities as well as Prosperities of his Reign; in Political Affairs as well as those of Religion; on the slightest and most trivial, as well as on the most important and solemn Occasions. In him you must admire a King liberal and magnificent, a constant and generous Friend, a steady and disinterested Ally, a faithful Husband, a tender Father, an indulgent Master, an upright Judge, an Exterminator of Vice, a Protector of Innocence, a Rewarder of Virtue. To conceive any other Ideas of him than these, I will be bold to say, must proceed from want of reflecting on the principal Events of his Reign, or from want of looking into and knowing---A King, of whom it may be said with Truth, that he was *after God's own Heart*, and *after the Hearts of his Subjects*."

A very good Picture this, a very fine one if you please; but who is it like? The Bishop is bold enough to say, that if we do not confess it resembles *Philip V.* we do not know him; and under Favour of that eloquent Prelate I will be bold to say, that if he had not told us so, we should never have known him by looking on this Picture. The World has been hitherto persuaded, that Death makes no Distinction between Princes and Peasants; and that when the former are dead, we are sure to hear Truth of them: but these modern Orations knock this old Maxim on the Head. Flattery now follows Princes to their Graves; nay, and beyond their Graves: so that as they seldom hear Truth while they are living, the Living are likely to hear as little Truth of them when they are dead; at least while *Jesuits* have the Boldness to meddle with their Characters, and attempt, by a Flow of parasitical Eloquence, to impose false Notions upon Mankind.

It was the Custom of the wise *Egyptians*, the Inventors of almost every kind of useful Learning, before the Bodies of their Kings were interr'd, to appoint a Committee of wise Men to inspect into their Conduct; their Report determined the Character of the Prince with Posterity, and this Report gave Birth to Funeral Orations. Something of the same kind was in use among the *Jews*; and it appears from the sacred Writings, that it was not *Birth*, but the *Behaviour* of a King that intitled his Corpse to a Place in the Sepulchre of *David*. How widely different is the modern Practice,

how diametrically opposite, the Method which this Bishop has pursued! Other Flatterers had made it a kind of Treason to speak freely of the Actions of deceased Princes, but this *Herculean* Adulator has out-pitched them all by a Bar and a half; for he is pleased to declare, that it is not Treason only, but Blasphemy. Let us hear him:

"It is God, says he, who over-rules all Destinies, who orders every Event, who disposes generally of all; and tho' this may be disputed by the Incredulity of Atheists, or controverted by the Impiety of Libertines, the Proof will be sensible from the Subject which I am to treat. It is God who formed the Duke of *Anjou* for the Throne: It is God who placed him on the Throne: It is God who sustained him on the Throne. I say that God formed him for the Throne, because he gave him all the Qualities requisite to fill it; I say, that God placed him upon the Throne, because he removed all the Obstacles in his Way to it: I say, that God sustained him on the Throne, because he afforded him the Helps necessary for that Purpose. On these three Articles I founded my Assertion, and I ventured to assert, that *He was a King after God's own Heart.*"

The Bishop no doubt is eloquent, and, for ought I know, a great Orator, but surely he is no sound Logician; for the first Part of this Proposition being true, that every Thing may be in some Sense said to be done by God, it follows that all he says of this King may with like Force be said of another King; and therefore he has either prov'd nothing, or has introduced a new Art of Reasoning, by which he has it in his Power to prove any Thing. He seems to be aware of this; for the next Step he takes is to shew that King *Philip* had the Talent of governing, for a very extraordinary Reason: *He was born, says he, of the august House of Bourbon, and so came into the World with the necessary Dispositions to reign and to conquer.* This is indeed very surprizing, but his Stroke at the Allies and House of *Austria* is no less so; they set up a Competitor against *Philip V.* and the Reasons on which they went, were, that he had a just Right to the Crown, which they would have placed upon his Head. But, says the Bishop, *it was written in Heaven, NON ELEGIT DOMINUS EX ISTIS.* It is a Mercy he did not carry this a Point farther, and, to prove the Thing beyond Contradiction, affirm, that he had read it there; and yet I think, without doing this, the Proof is so faulty, that it would decide nothing in a Court of Justice, where talking of a written Title is to no Purpose, unless the Writing, and Witnesses attesting it, be produced.

He proceeds still in the same Style, and describes the War on account of the Succession of the *Spanish* Monarchy, not as it is written in, or as it ought to be wrote in History; but as if he had it by Revelation from the Angel that has the Custody of the Rolls of Destiny. I must own that this is mixing Christian and Heathen Theology; but who can help it? Look upon the Passage that has taught me so to speak. "It is I who have made the Earth, says the Lord, I will give it to whom I please; tho' the Fire of War is kindled on all Sides, tho' it overspreads all the Southern Parts of *Europe*, tho' it passes from one Sea to another, so that all the Waters of the *Mediterranean* and of the Ocean cannot put it out-----what follows then? That which all the World

saw with Astonishment, That the whole Earth seem'd to be arm'd against *Philip V.* yet against the whole Earth God was pleased to support him. You will say, that all the Nations were assembled before him, that he might with more Solemnity give Law to all the Nations." A little after this he says, "For ten whole Years successively *Philip* saw his Enemy in the Heart of his Dominions, saw him excite *Catalonia* to Arms, desolate the Kingdoms of *Aragon* and *Valencia*, ravage *Castile*, burn his Fleets and Gallies at *Vigo*, and destroy with them all the Riches of *New-Spain* and *Peru*; saw him twice Master of his Capital, and was himself Eye-witness of the Victory gain'd by the Arch-duke his Competitor, in the Battle of *Saragosa.*" This is a very strange Way of proving, that God caused the Nations to assemble, only to give Law to those Nations to whom in these Instances he gave so many and repeated Victories. But to solve this, our courtly Bishop tells us, that a single Victory of *Philip's* wrought more in his Favour, than all that his Competitor had gain'd. What follows is so extraordinary, that the Reader must see it in his own Words. "God did not stop there; the better to fix the Crown upon the Head of the King of *Spain*, he withdrew his Competitor, he recalled him into the Empire, and established him there in such a Manner, that to think of aggrandizing himself farther, was to become the Author of his own Ruin."

This every Reader must allow to be highly wonderful, but sure scarce any of his Audience could esteem it highly probable. In all Discourses of this kind, these Orators take the Liberty of supposing, that the Things of this World have the same Appearance in the Eyes of God, as in those of Men, and it is upon this Supposition that every Thing laid down in this Oration stands; so that if there be no Ground for such a Supposition, this pompous and glittering Structure falls at once. Yet Reason and Experience are very far from teaching us any Thing of this Nature; and as for the Gospel it teaches us the direct contrary. The Coming of Christ into the World, his Passage thro' it and out of it, had nothing of Pomp or of Splendor attending them; he chose for his Apostles and Disciples, Fishermen, Tentmakers, and such ordinary People, and these preached to People in like Stations, upon Subjects that regarded them as Members of the Christian Church, without the least Mixture of political Subjects: But the *Jesuits* are very unlike them in their Doctrine and their Practice; they introduce the Author of the Universe with as little Ceremony into their Discourses, as *Homer* did his false Deities into his Poem; instead of teaching People to fear God, they are employed in persuading them to be the Slaves of Kings; and the only Difference between them and the Heathen Bard is, that he was the better Divine of the two: for it may be proved from his Writings, that he knew they were no Gods with whom he made so free; but these Men, at the same Time they so lightly use his Name, pretend to believe in God, and fear him; and while they treat Atheists with ill Language, give Persons of Penetration room to suspect, that they are not without a Tincture of Atheism themselves. *The only real Atheists, says a great Author, are Hypocrites, who become so by long handling divine Things with profane Hands.*

But to return to our Orator; as strange and surprizing

zing as those Flights of Eloquence are that we have already seen, his Discourse contains some that are stranger, and more surprizing still. We will give the Reader but one Instance more, because it seems to come close to the Point, and to shew plainly what this renown'd Prelate would be at; what is the true Aim of so prolix, as well as so blasphemous a Panegyrick, and for whose Sake it is, that he thus sacrifices good Sense, sound Reason, and true Religion, by prostituting the Parts that God has bestowed upon HIM, to promote the Interest of the Kingdom of this World, in which him whom he calls his Master declared he had no Part. This Passage runs thus:

"The Jealousy of our Enemies, says he, was to see two powerful Crowns in the same House: *God would at least make them sensible, that it is worthy, and that it deserves in effect to wear all.* In order to this, he has given to the Branch of *Spain*, an happy Fecundity, that serves at this Day for many Crowns; and of all these illustrious Branches that have proceeded from it, there has not yet appeared one, which has not shew'd itself fit to come to the Support of the rest."

Was there ever Flattery more gross, was there ever Adulation more unworthy of the Place in which it was delivered, shall I say, or indeed of any Place, than what is contain'd in this Paragraph? Is it possible to conceive that such Stuff as this should be heard with Pleasure, or rather should be heard with Patience, by the Princes, the Nobility, and the Prelates of a great Nation? Does it not clearly prove that the Propagation of Slavery, which has been so long the Politicks of *France*, is now on the Point of becoming her Religion? What can we think of a reasonable Man thus employed, in labouring to subvert the Reason, and impose upon the Senses of Mankind? But what ought we to say of a Christian Bishop's taking Advantage of so solemn an Occasion to destroy the very Principles and Essence of all true Religion, by representing the Power and Wisdom of God as concern'd for nothing so much as establishing universal Monarchy in the House of *Bourbon*? Must we not perceive and confess, that such a Man has lost all Regard to Reason, and all true Sense of Religion, in order to become the shameless Instrument of a Court, that has been for the best part of an Age past, the Instrument of all the Bloodshed and Confusion in *Europe*?

Of the Origin of ESSAY-WRITING.

Reason and Experience agree in teaching us, that in respect to all kinds of Science, and every different Branch of Learning, Men begin with what is easiest, and arrive by Degrees at that Perfection which cannot be attained but by adhering to a proper Method. We see and know this to be true with respect to Poetry, History and the Arts; we may therefore presume, that it is no less true of other literary Compositions; and therefore, when we enquire into the Origin of Moral and Philosophical Discourses, there can be nothing more rational than to suppose the most easy and natural Way of Writing, was that which was first in Use.

To make Choice of a Subject, to write down one's Thoughts upon it just as they spring up in the Mind, to add to these what we recollect to have heard others say upon the same Topick, and to intermix Sentences, Verses, Fables, historical Instances, Allegories, and such

like, will appear to whoever considers the Thing in a proper Light, and independant of that critical Taste, which is universally allowed to have been unknown in early Times, as easy and natural a Way of Writing as any. The Conclusion I would draw from hence is, that we have probable Grounds to persuade us, that no kind of Writing in Prose, is of a more ancient Date than this of *Essays*, Respect being had to the Manner of Composition only; for it must be confessed, that the *Title* and the *reviving* of them, ought to be attributed to the Moderns.

We will next enquire how far this Notion may be justified from the historical Records of Learning; and this I presume will add Evidence to Conjecture, and obtain Credit as for a Fact, instead of that Probability, with which the bare Supposition was attended. We very well know that as these Western and Northern Parts derived all their Knowledge from the *Greeks*; so the *Greeks* were in like Manner indebted for theirs to the Eastern Nations: for thus much the *Greeks* themselves confess; and their Vanity was so great, that nothing but an Entire Conviction could have forc'd them to such a Confession. Let us see then what we can find of this sort among these Parents of Learning.

It is universally allowed, that independant of their Claim to Inspiration, the Books of the Old Testament are the oldest that are extant, and amongst these perhaps there is none more ancient than the *Proverbs*. In this I follow the Opinion of the learned *Grotius*, who thinks, that as the Writings of *Solomon* were carefully collected by the Command of his Successor *Hzechiah*, so the *Proverbs* of *Solomon* were originally a Collection made by him out of the much earlier Writers; and if so, this will go a great Way towards proving what I have asserted: For that Book opens with an Observation of the same kind, and with a Display of the Usefulness of this way of Writing in detach'd Thoughts, and several very fine Things are therein said upon the Subject.

The Method that has been taken for the Sake of Uniformity, and a Facility of citing particular Passages, by dividing this Book into *Chapters* and *Verses*, hinders us from seeing what would be otherwise very apparent, that it is in a great Measure *A Collection of Essays*. But however, this is in part so very visible, that I think the Truth of it cannot be denied. The *Palace of Wisdom* and the *House of Pleasure*, are, at least in my Judgment, evident *Essays*; and perhaps I should not exceed the Truth in advancing, that from thence was taken the Hint of the *Vision of Hercules*, and other allegorical Pieces of the same Nature. I might say the same Thing on the Panegyrick on the *middle State of Life*, or the Happiness of being equally removed from Poverty and Riches; the Character of a *virtuous Woman*, and other Pieces in that Collection.

Ecclesiastes, which is also attributed to the same Author, is plainly an *Essay*, which may be very well intitled *An Enquiry after Happiness*. It is more Methodical, as it is a single Piece; but for all that, has been esteemed very difficult to understand; and for that Reason, some Doubts were raised in ancient Times, about the admitting it into the *Canon*, because of the great Freedom of Thought that reigns throughout the whole, and in that respect renders it so unlike most of the other Books in the sacred Code. But consider'd in the Light

of an Essay, intended to shew the Weakness of human Understanding in distinguishing and pursuing *true Happiness*, all those Difficulties are in a great measure taken away, and it appears at once a very useful and a very pious Treatise; and this therefore is the Light in which the most learned and judicious Commentators have considered it. In this Light it was looked upon by the ingenious Mr *Prior*, whose Poem is perhaps as good a Commentary, and lets the Reader as truly into the Sense of the Original, as any that hitherto has appeared on that celebrated Work.

The *Wisdom of Solomon*, and the *Wisdom of the Son of Sirach*, are, as their Titles very plain shew, Copies after the great Originals before mentioned, and consequently ought to be regarded as Collections of Moral Essays: and tho' there might be good Reasons for placing them in the *Aperyspha*; yet, I think, the Church of *England* has also very good Reasons on her Side, for directing them to be read for the Information and Edification of the People. I remember, it was an Observation made to me by an eminent Free-thinker, not long deceased, that these were the very best Books he ever read; and that he wonder'd they were not more generally known and esteem'd, since they contain'd as much sound Sense and close Reasoning, as any of the Works of the *Greek Philosophers*, that have been so long, and are still so universally studied and applauded.

If we had any profane Writings of the Eastern Sages that approach'd these in point of Antiquity, I make no Doubt that they would furnish me with fresh Arguments in support of my Assertion, *viz.* That Essay-Writing was the Invention of the earliest Times; but it so falls out that we have none, and therefore nothing can be advanced upon this Head but from Conjecture. There are indeed some Fragments preserv'd of an ancient *Phœnician History*, in which it is recorded, that the King of *Tyre* and the Wise *Solomon* were wont to exchange Writings of this Sort between them, in which they solved Enigmas, explain'd Parables, and discuss'd Questions in various Branches of Literature. The Accounts we have of the *Travels of Solon*, and the Banquets of the *best Sages of Greece*, in which they took more Care of feeding their Minds, than gratifying their Appetites, is also favourable to my Notion; and perhaps it would not be very difficult to add some other Proofs of a like Nature, to these: but I hasten to another Argument, which I think more pertinent, at least, if not more conclusive.

We know that the Eastern Nations have a great Steadiness of Manners, and are very little apt to vary in their Customs. If therefore we can prove, that in latter Times they have very much affected this kind of Writing, it will be very strong Presumption, that it was in ancient Use amongst them. In respect to this I might observe, that the Works of *Confucius* and other *Chinese Philosophers*, of which any Specimens have been brought into *Europe*, are entirely in this Taste; but perhaps it will be more for my Purpose, since Antiquity had little or no Knowledge of *China* and its Inhabitants, to shew the same Thing as to other Eastern Nations. In the first Place then I shall take Notice, that the learned Dr *Hyde*, in his excellent Book of the *Religion of the ancient Persians*, has given us several Titles and some Extracts from the Works of *Zerduشت* or *Zoroaster*, which plainly shew that he wrote Essays upon various Subjects. There was

an ancient King of *Persia*, who compos'd for the Use of his Successors and Subjects a famous Treatise, which is still preserv'd and universally admir'd in the East, under the Title of the *Wisdom of Kings*, which strongly resembles the Works of *Solomon*, and is no more than Essays upon several important Subjects. There is another Work written originally in *Persian* by *Saadi*, a celebrated Poet, who was a Native of *Schiras*, intitled *Gulistān*, or the *Garden of Roses*, which is also a Collection of Essays; and I mention it the rather, because it is well known to the learned World by the *Latin Translation* of it published by *Gentius*, under the Title of *Rosarium Politicum*. How this Kind of Writing was transplanted from the Climates of the East into *Greece*, how deep Root it took, and how it flourish'd there, may possibly, if this should be well receiv'd, become the Subject of another Essay.

March 9th, 1746-7.

PHILO.

An impartial Character of the Great KING, and two of his principal Ministers. Translated from the High Dutch. Privately handed about amongst the Ministers at the Diet of Ratisbon.

THE great King derives that Elevation of Character from the Power of his Predecessors, rather than any Personal Endowments bestowed on him by Nature, or acquired by Education. He was seated on the Throne while a Child, and so much Care was had of the Health of his Body, that the same Care could not be taken to enlarge nor improve the Faculties of his Mind. There was a Necessity that he should be governed in his Infancy, as well as that his Subjects should be govern'd in his Name, by those that had the Government of him; and it has so fallen out, that those that were entrusted with this necessary Direction of him and his Affairs, from a Desire very incident to human Nature, so moulded his tender and growing Faculties, as that their Care might be always necessary; and instead of labouring to make him what he ought to be, employ'd all their Thoughts in keeping him still an Infant; that they might keep their own Authority. By this Means he has a Habit of *being governed*; and, notwithstanding the Rank he holds, gives him an absolute Power over others, yet by these Arts he has been hinder'd from acquiring any Independency himself; so that in the Prime of his Years, and when, according to the Order of Nature, he ought to make the greatest Figure, he is still but the *Instrument of others*, and may be truly said to make *no Figure at all*.

In his Reign there have been many deep Negotiations carried on, several great Designs laid, and some of these carried into Execution. He has been engaged in more Wars than one; and yet, amongst the Flatterers that fill his Court, there has not been found one to celebrate the Extent of his Genius, his Labours in the Cabinet, or his Achievements in the Field; which is a plain Proof that he is the Instrument of others, and cannot be so properly said to *act*, as to *be acted upon*. This is farther discernible from the different Characters, which at different Periods his Administration has borne. At one Time the principal View seem'd to be the recovering the Strength of his Subjects, which had been much weakened by the ambitious Projects of his Ancestors.

At another, the same Ambition seem'd to be the ruling Motive in all his Measures; but in the Way of pacifick Negotiations, as if he meant to owe his Greatness rather to the Arts of Government, than the Force of Arms. In a succeeding Season he has appeared to act with Views very different to either of these. He has launched into vast Expences that have exhausted his Subjects, in order to maintain Wars needless in themselves, and even inconsistent with his Glory. These Events plainly speak their true Causes, which are the Changes made by Time and Chance, rather than his Choice of the *Directors* of his perpetual Infancy. A Prince of a pacifick Disposition may be forced into Wars, but will never enter into them wantonly. A Prince of a Martial Temper, may allow some Intervals of Peace, but will never enter into the Labyrinth of Negotiations. A great Genius, equally capable of shining in the Cabinet and in the Field, will shine alternately in them both; but not start precipitately from the one to the other. Hence it follows, that to learn the Spirit of his Government, we are not to study the Prince, but those to whom he delegates his Power; from the *Character* of his *Ministers*, arises the *Character* of his *Administration*.

We generally learn the true Characters of great Monarchs from such of their remarkable Expressions, as the Attention always paid to what they say, transmits from private Observation to publick Fame; from their personal Actions in Council, in the Field, and in private Life; and more especially, from the Bent of their Pleasures. But it is very difficult to make any Discoveries relating to the *great King*, by any of these Methods. His set Speeches are ascribed to his Ministers; and as for any shrewd Sayings, or deep Observations that have escaped him, no Body knows where to find them; his private Favourites have in this Respect been so negligent, or so silent, that Fame has pick'd up very little Intelligence. As to his Personal Conduct, it is as little spoke of: He assists at without assisting in Council; he follows the Advices that are given him there, as if they were received from *Oracles*; and in the Field he obeys the Orders of his General, and goes to or rather near Danger when he is called, but quits it as soon as he can. His Pleasures, like those of *Tiberius* in the Island of *Caprea*, are such Mysteries that vulgar Eyes can never penetrate them. All we know of them is, that they are such as speak him mortal, and that Wine and Women are not excluded. Upon the whole therefore we may justly say, that as in some Plays where Kings are introduced, they do not make the greatest Figure in the Eyes of the Audience; so the Subjects of the *great King* may be said to have a puissant Monarch, who, like the Emperors of the East, directs all Things by those who have the Honour of his Confidence, and appears little himself even in his greatest Affairs.

In the *Asiatick* Empires, which certainly bear a near Resemblance to his, the Prince has generally one great Officer, still'd at the *Porte* the *Vizir Azem*, who presides in Council, and commands in the Field; but this does not hinder their being particular Favourites, who have perhaps more Credit with, and more Power over their Masters, than the *Vizirs* themselves. Something of this kind has been observed in the Reign of the *great King*. One of the Imperial Blood governed in his Nonage, and another of the same Race succeeded on his Death; but he was supplanted by the *Musli*, who had been his

Master's Preceptor, and who held his Power almost to the last Gasps. At present there are many *Vizirs* of the Bench, and the *Musli* has great Power, tho' not so great as he desires. The Post of *Vizir Azem* is split in two; both are military Men, but one only is a *Soldier*. The other attends his Master to the Camp, but in Quality only of a Privy Counsellor; not that he wants the Ambition of commanding Armies, but having commanded them without Success, he is afraid of hazarding the Power that he possesses, by commanding again. Upon these two Ministers the *great King* reposes himself; to them he commits the Cares of Empire and the Cares of War. We will examine the Characters of both.

The *Statesman* has many Virtues, some Failings, and few Faults. He wishes well to his Master, and equally well to his Subjects. He was never fond of War, tho' his Profession; he has always expressed a Love for Peace, and his Expressions have been thought sincere. His Credit with the King is not greater than his Credit with the People; and while they dread the Increase of the *Musli's* Favour, they rejoice at any Augmentation of this *Statesman's* Power. He is known to give his Master wholesome and moderate Counsels, at least when these prevail they are generally attributed to him. But the Glory of the *great King* is a Point so much respected, that it is impossible for the *Statesman* to carry all his Measures into Execution; because they are not sufficiently calculated to promote this View. This single Deficiency has given his *Rival* both Credit and Power; and therefore it is more than suspected, that the *Statesman* would see without a very sensible Mortification, any Check that might happen to that Flow of Success with which his *Competitor* has been hitherto attended. This, it is believed, would give him such an Ascendancy as he would not soon lose; and might perhaps, contribute more to the Quiet of the *great King*, and the Happiness of his People, than all the *Victories* his *Rival* will ever gain. In the mean time the Modesty, the Moderation, and the great Influence of the *Statesman*, preserves him a great Share of Credit and Power, which he has many Chances for enlarging.

The *great Captain* who is at the Head of the Armies of the *great King*, is of Royal Blood; but owes the Figure he makes at present to his high Accomplishments and personal Merit. He forced his Passage to the Post he holds, thro' all the Obstructions that envious Politicians could throw in his Way; but as he acquired, so he holds them solely by his Success. It is this that procured him the Favour of his Master; it is this secures him Obedience from his Subjects. The Glory of the *great King* is the Idol of his People: This the *great Captain* has chiefly, indeed almost alone, promoted; and therefore the *great King* confides in him, and the People admire him. But there is much Reluctancy mingled with his Admiration; his *Birth* and his *Religion* render him obnoxious to the Vulgar; his Politicks have taught him to reconcile them in some Measure to the former; but he will never be able to lessen the Dislike created by the latter. He stands on the *Pinacle* of Power, and therefore stands very insecure; the slightest Accident, the smallest Motion, the first false Step, not only moves him from this Height, but precipitates him into certain Destruction. He knows, and perhaps expects this; but as he is truly a GENIUS, he seems perfectly calm and serene. He trusts a few principal Officers

cers with the Execution of his Orders, but he trusts none with his Secrets. He is Master of the Art of War in all its Branches, and he attends to them all. His Knowledge is very extensive, and yet he is continually improving it. He is just to his Enemies, and they cannot help owning it; he is kind to his Friends, and they are devoted to his Service; extremely careful of the Troops, by which he has gain'd their Confidence in the highest Degree. His Power, his Reputation, his very Being, is not only staked on every Campaign, but on every Battle, every Siege: his first Disappointment would be fatal to him, and therefore the Attention of the World is bent upon every Step he takes. In a Word, Friends and Foes look almost with the same concern on the Measures he pursues, and expect every Moment to see this Favourite of FORTUNE deserted by his Mistress, and abandoned by his Master of course. Such is the great King; and such the two great Men upon whom he depends.

To the AUTHOR, &c.

S I R,

THERE having been very great Admiration expressed by many, who have seen Mother of Pearl, Egyptian, and other Stones, stained with Landscips, Figures, and even Portraits, so as to appear to be in the Substance of the Stone, very nearly executed, by a German; I was pleas'd in finding an old Receipt, containing the Secret by which this Work is or probably may be effected: I send it you, not doubting but it will be agreeable to your ingenious Readers, and that your publishing it may occasion the Improvement or Revival of the Art, if lost to the English.

Method for preparing a LIQUOR that will sink into and penetrate MARBLE; so that a Picture, drawn on its Surface, will appear also in its inmost Parts.

TAKE of Aquafortis, and Aquaregia, two Ounces of each; of Sal-armoniac one Ounce; of the best Spirit of Wine, two Drams; as much Gold as may be had for Four Shillings and Sixpence; of pure Silver two Drams. These Materials being provided, let the Silver, when calcined, be put into a Vial; and having poured upon it the two Ounces of Aquafortis, let it evaporate, and you will have a Water, yielding first a blue, and afterwards a black Colour: Likewise put the Gold, when calcined, into a Vial, and having poured the Aquaregia on it, let it by to evaporate; then pour the Spirit of Wine upon the Sal-armoniac, leaving it also to evaporate; and you will have a golden-coloured Water, which will afford divers Colours. And after this Manner you may extract many Tinctures of Colours out of other Metals. This done, you may, by means of these two Waters, paint what Picture you please upon white Marble of the softer kind, renewing the Figure every Day for some Time with some fresh superadded Liquor; and you will find that the Picture has penetrated the whole Solidity of the Stone; so that cutting it into as many Parts as you will, it will always represent to you the same Figure on both Sides.

Mr Bird, a Stone-cutter at Oxford, practis'd this Art before the Year 1660. Several Pieces of Marble, so stained by him, are to be seen in Oxford; several others being shewn to K. Charles II. soon after the Restoration,

they were broken in his Presence, and found to correspond thro' the whole Substance. Yours. &c.

J. B.

The German mentioned is supposed to be one Miller, who has beautifully engraved some Plates in the History of Africa and China. As for staining Marble, that Art is not lost among us; for the Wife of Mr Long, Stone-cutter at Bow-bridge, Essex, performs it in a very curious Manner.

A remarkable Account of two Children, who were deaf and dumb from the Birth, being brought to speak articulately. From the Register of the Academy at Caen in Normandy, &c.

A Spaniard, named Jacob Rodrigues Pereira, (settled with his Family at Bourdeaux) is the Author of this surprizing Art, of which he made the first Essay at Rochelle, by way of Friendship, on a Son of Mr Israel Beaumartin, a Merchant, named Aaron, and aged 12, who was deaf and dumb from his Birth. He taught him in a hundred Lessons, (tho' the Scholar was employ'd in manual Work during great Part of the Time) to know and name, by Means of certain Signs, the greatest Part of the Letters, Consonants as well as Vowels, and to pronounce articulately, *Madame, Chappel, Vessel, what's your Pleasure? &c.* The Fact is well known at Rochelle, and confirmed by a Multitude of Trials made in the Hall of the Jesuits, and other Places, in the Presence of Persons of great Judgment; among the rest was M. d'Azide Tavigni, Director of the great Farms, who examin'd particularly into the Success; and with Reason, as he had the Misfortune of a Son in the same unhappy Condition, for whom the Physicians and Surgeons in France, Italy, and Germany, had been consulted to no Effect.---He had been seven Years at Amiens, with an old deaf and dumb Man, who taught him, by Signs, to ask for the common Necessaries. He was afterwards a Pensioner in the College of Beaumont at Auge, from October 1743 to July 1746, all the while deaf and dumb, till he took Lessons from M. Pereira, who, upon a Contract with the Father, went to Beaumont.---After a few Days, the Youth pronounced articulately several Words, as *Pappa, Mamma, Madame, Castle*; and made so speedy a Progress, that, by the November following, he could speak above 300 Words, of which he understood the Meaning, and most others, tho' not distinctly, and without knowing the Meaning.

The Fact is attested by Father Casseaux, the Prior, the Director of the College, and the Bishop of Bayeux, who presided in an Assembly at the Academy at Caen, held to examine the Affair. Being first satisfied that the Boy had been deaf and dumb from his Birth, he was produced, and was found, in four Months Time, to have learned to pronounce the Letters of the Alphabet, to join them in Syllables and Words, and annex to them Ideas; for Instance, those of *Quantity, much, little, good, bad, affirming, and denying*. He address'd himself to the Bishop thus: *Monseigneur, je vous salue le bon jour*; "My Lord, I wish you a good Day." But it is to be observed, that he pronounced syllabically, making as many Words as Syllables. The Bishop having written, *The Prior is a good Man*, he read the Paper and answer'd yes, looking at the Prior with a genteel Smile. The Bishop then wrote, on another Paper,

per, *The Prior is a wicked Man*; he took it, and immediately said, *no*.---A Paper was shewn to him, with *Young Taverni is wicked*; he took it, and threw it eagerly down, saying *no*. Many present made Signs to their Sword, Hat, Ruffles, and he named them distinctly: Of all which the Bishop, Prior, &c. gave a Certificate, dated April 25, 1746, in which it was observed, that he sometimes transposes Words, and uses mostly the infinitive, as *moi vouler aller a Paris*, "Me will go to Paris."---yet it was not doubted but, after longer Practice, M. *Pereira* would make his Scholar as perfect as can be desired.

It would be a Pleasure, Sir, to be able to inform you as to this Master's Method of teaching so difficult an Art, but that he keeps secret for his own Advantage. I am informed that it is not the same with that used by Dr *Wallis*, which he (*Pereira*) not only found impracticable and defective, but in a Discourse deliver'd before the Academy of *Caen*, charged the Principles of it with Absurdity, and even called in question the Truth of any dumb and deaf Person being perfectly taught to speak by it. M. *Pereira*, before he begins, strictly examines the Organs of Speech; and this is all I can learn of his proceeding, except that it is very agreeable and inviting to the Learner; and that he takes no Money but according to the Improvement of his Pupils.

Yours, &c. A. J---E.

Notwithstanding what is said in this Letter, as our learned Countryman's Method was always thought rational, it is probable that *Pereira's* is only an Improvement of it. However, it may be proper to lay it before our Readers.

Dr *WALLIS's* Method of teaching a dumb Person to speak.

YOU must first, by the most significant Signs you can devise, make him understand the Posture and Motion of the Tongue, Lips, and other Organs of Speech, in forming any Sound; which, if it be right, you are to confirm him in it; and, if he miss, to signify to him in what he differed from your Direction, and to what Circumstances he must attend to correct it; and it would be in vain to enter upon this Task without exactly considering, and being perfectly Master of the accurate Information of every Sound in speaking. As to the Method of teaching the Language, begin with such Actions and Gestures as have a natural Significancy; and from them, or some few Signs the Person himself had before taken up to express his Thoughts, proceed to teach him the Meaning of something else, and so by Degrees to other Things; and this in such a Method, that, what he knows already, may be a Step to what he is next to learn.

By this Method, Dr *W.* undertook to teach two deaf and dumb Persons to speak. The first was Mr *Daniel Whalley* of *Northampton*, who having lost his Hearing at five Years old, in about half a Year afterwards his Speech was quite gone also. He was an ingenious Man, and as he could draw Pictures, was accustomed to observe the little Varieties of the Face. He went to Dr *Wallis* in *January* 1661, who, in a little more than a Year's Time, taught him to pronounce distinctly any Words as he directed him; and, at the Desire of a *Polish* Lord then at *Oxford*, even six or seven of the most difficult in the *Polish* Language, such as are proposed

to Foreigners for the Difficulty, and none but *Polanders* are able to pronounce. He was also taught in a good Measure to understand the *English* Language, and express his Mind in Writing, so as to be understood, but not elegantly.---This Success made a great Noise, (says the *Gen. Dictionary*) and Mr *Whalley* appeared at the Royal Society, *May* 21, 1672, and pronounced distinctly enough such Words as were proposed to him, and did the like at *Whitehall*, before the King, Prince *Rupert*, and the Nobility. The Doctor also taught Mr *Popham* Son of Adm. *Popham*, in the same Manner; but owns that both of them, after departing from him, were apt to forget much of the Nicety, not living near to direct them, but would regain it when he had been with them again.---

Dr *W.* taught, by the like Method, several People to speak plain, who stuttered and hesitated very much.

PROPOSALS for easing the landed Interest, and the Commonality, in their great Taxes.

I. THAT, as formerly, the Great Officers of State should have no Salaries, but esteem it a real Honour to them (as it really is) to serve their Country gratis; and let the Income of those Offices, for two Years, go to the national Support.

II. That every Peer should subscribe a round Sum; as, a Duke 1000*l.* a Marquis and Earl 800*l.* Viscounts and Barons 500*l.* a Knight of the Garter 1000*l.* Knights of the Thistle and Bath 500*l.* If it be objected, that some of the Nobility may be unable, it is to be observed, that, amongst the *Romans*, when a Senator had squandered away his Patrimony, he was degraded.

III. That every Knight of the Shire should pay 1000*l.* every Burgess, &c. 500*l.* and these are trifling Sums, in Comparison of what they spend in a disputed Election.

IV. That all Persons that have Parks, Packs of Hounds, Greyhounds, Guns and Pointers, and follow those Diversions, which cannot be without some Prejudice to their Neighbours, may pay a reasonable Tax for them.

V. That all Race-horses, Hunting-horses, Coach-horses, pay &c.

VI. Every Man is now written Esquire or Gentleman, and many would willingly pay 5*l.* per Ann. to be established in their Titles.

VII. Hoop-petticoats are chargeable Enormities, ruin Families, and are a common Nuisance; a Tax on them would raise a good Sum.

VIII. The *Jewes* may afford to pay 400,000*l.*

IX. The Rate both of the Penny and General Post Letters should be raised, one Penny on a Letter.---And if the Members Letters were not exempt from this additional Penny, 'twould produce a considerable Sum.---Or if the Members would give up their Franks for a Consideration in so much Money as their Letters to and from their Boroughs would really amount to---the same End would be answered.

No Man is more for supporting Religion, encouraging Learning, or for promoting Charities than myself; and yet I conceive those Things may be overdone. 'Tis said the Fund for Augmentation of poor spiritual Livings has 200,000*l.* lies dead in it; it is, and if these poor Livings want it, why should it be detain'd from them? If they do not want it, the *P. black* does.

Yours, &c. VOX POPULI.

To WISDOM. A nocturnal ODE.

THE solitary Bird of Night
Thro' the pale Shades now wings his Flight,
And quits the Time-shook Tow'r,
Where shelter'd from the Blaze of Day,
In philosophick Gloom he lay
Beneath his Ivy Bow'r.

With Joy I hear the solemn Sound,
Which Midnight echoes waft around,
And sighing Gales repeat;
Fav'rite of Pallas! I attend,
And, faithful to thy Summons, bend
At Wisdom's awful Seat.

She loves the cool, the silent Eve,
Where no false Shows of Life deceive,
Beneath the lunar Ray.
Here Folly quits each vain Disguise,
Nor sport her gayly-colour'd Dyes,
As in the Beam of Day.

O Pallas! Queen of ev'ry Art,
That glads the Sense or mends the Heart,
Blest Source of purer Joys,
In ev'ry Form of Beauty bright,
That captivates the mental Sight
With Pleasure and Surprise:

To thy unspotted Shrine I bow,
Attend thy modest Suppliant's Vow
That breathes no wild Desires;
But, taught by thy unerring Rules,
To shun the fruitless Wif of Fools,
To nobler Views aspires!

Not Fortune's Gem, Ambition's Plume,
Nor Cytherea's short-liv'd Bloom,
Be Objects of my Pray'r;
Let Av'rice, Vanity, and Pride
These glitt'ring envy'd Toys divide,
The dull Rewards of Care.

To me thy better Gifts impart,
Each moral Beauty of the Heart,
By studious Thought refin'd;
For Wealth, the Smiles of glad Content,
For Pow'r, its amplest best Extent,
An Empire o'er my Mind.

When Fortune drops her gay Parade,
When Pleasure's transient Roses fade,
And wither on the Tomb;
Unchang'd is thy immortal Prize,
Thy ever-verdant Lawrels rise
In undecaying Bloom.

By thee protected I defy
The Coxcomb's Sneer, the stupid Lye
Of Ignorance and Spite;
Alike condemn the leaden Fool,
And all the pointed Ridicule
Of undiscerning Wit.

From Envy, Hurry, Noise, and Strife,
The dull Impertinence of Life,
In thy Retreat I rest;
Pursue thee to the peaceful Groves,
Where Plato's sacred Spirit roves
In all thy Beauties drest.

He bade *Ilyssus* tuneful Stream
Convey thy philosophick Theme
Of PERFECT, FAIR, and GOOD.
Attentive *Athens* caught the Sound,
And all her list'ning Sons around
In awful Silence stood.

Reclaim'd, her wild licentious Youth
Confer'd the potent Voice of Truth,
And felt its just Controul;
The Passions ceas'd their loud Alarms,
And *Virtue's* soft persuasive Charms,
O'er all their Senses stole.

Thy Breath inspires the Poet's Song,
The Patriot's free, unbiass'd Tongue,
The Hero's gen'rous Strife.
Thine are Retirement's silent Joys,
And all the sweet, engaging Ties
Of still, domestic Life.

No more to fabled Names confin'd,
To THEE! supreme, all-perfect Mind,
My Thoughts direct their Flight.
Wisdom's thy Gift, and all her Force
From thee deriv'd, eternal Source
Of intellectual Light!

O send her sure, her steady Ray
To regulate my doubtful Way
Thro' Life's perplexing Road;
The Mists of Error to controul,
And thro' its Gloom direct my Soul
To Happiness and Good.

Beneath her clear discerning Eye,
The visionary Shadows fly
Of Folly's painted Show;
She sees thro' ev'ry fair Disguise,
That all but *Virtue's* solid Joys
Is Vanity and Woe.

The PIN and NEEDLE.

From Mr GAY. Fab. xvi.

A Pin who long had serv'd a Beauty,
Proficient in the Toilettes's Duty,
Had form'd her Sleeve, confin'd her Hair,
Or given her Knot a smarter Air,
Now nearest to her Heart was plac'd,
Now in her Manteau's Tail disgrac'd;
But could she partial Fortune blame,
Who saw her Lovers serv'd the same?

At length from all her Honours cast,
Through various Turns of Life she past;
Now glitter'd on a Taylor's Arm,
Now kept a Beggar's Infant warm,
Now rang'd within a Miser's Coat,
Contributed to his Yearly Groat,
Now rais'd again from low Approach
She visits in the Doctor's Coach;
Here, there, by various Fortune tost,
At last in *Gresham* Hall was lost.

Charm'd with the Wonders of the Show,
On every Side, above, below,
She now of this or that enquires,
What least was understood admires;
'Tis plain, each Thing so struck her Mind,
Her Head's of Virtuoso Kind.

And pray what's this and this, dear Sir?
A Needle, says th' Interpreter.
She knew the Name: And thus the Fool
Address'd her as a Taylor's Tool.

"A Needle with that Filthy Stone,
Quite idle all with Rust o'ergrown!
You better might employ your Parts,
And aid the Sempstress in her Arts:
But tell me how the Friendship grew
Between that Paltry Flint and you?"

"Friend, says the Needle, cease to blame;
I follow real Worth and Fame.
Know'st thou the Loadstone's Power and Art?
That *Virtue's* Virtues can impart?
Of all his Talents I partake;
Who then can such a Friend forsake?
'Tis I direct the Pilot's Hand
To shun the Rocks and treach'rous Sand;
By me the distant World is known,
And either *India* is our own.
Had I with Milleners been bred,
What had I been?—the Guide of Thread,
And drugg'd as vulgar Needles do,
Of no more Consequence than you."

The ASTROLOGICAL PHYSICIAN,
A FABLE,Imitated from *Monf. de la Motte*.

A Son of *Galen*, learn'd indeed
In writing what no Man could read,
A Doctor's Bill:—He knew the Art,
And had the Med'cines all by Heart;
Manag'd his asking Palm so fairly,
That Fees escap'd him very rarely.
Large was his Wig, not worth a Groat;
His Face as grave as if he thought:

He read the Stars and Fate's Decrees,
And knew to cast Nativities.
Among the rest, he cast his own
And *Colin's* Fate, a Country Clown;
And found by his presaging Power,
He could not long survive the Hour
That *Colin* dy'd. The rustick Elf
He now lov'd equal to himself;
He watch'd him close; when'er he eat,
The Doctor first observ'd the Meat;
And judg'd, when'er he drank his Beer,
If any Poison should be there:
But vain was all the Doctor's Care!
The Fever came, he breath'd a Vein;
But bleeding prov'd, alas! in vain.
His Skin was scalding, Pulses quick,
His Stomach weak, and very sick.
He's frait undrest, and put to Bed,
A Blister clapt all o'er his Head:
The Symptom stronger now appears,
Two more are stuck behind his Ears.
Quick give me Paper, I must write,
He cry'd,—a sweating Pill to-night;
Pearl Julep too, to wash it down:
Such Care was taken of the Clown!
But oh! in spite of all Purgation,
Blisters and Drugs, and Perspiration,
He dy'd: The Cause is doubtful still;
He had a Fit, and took the Pill.
The Doctor, silent with Surprise,
Deplor'd his Death with weeping Eyes.
He saw poor *Colin's* Glass was gone:
His own had but an Hour to run;
He made his Will, and call'd his Friends,
Kiss'd his Relations, shook their Hands;
In short, all Ceremonies past,
As if he was to breathe his last;
He pray'd.—They shook their Heads, and cry,
"Ay, now the Doctor sure will die."
The Hour elaps'd, yet still they found
The Doctor living, safe and sound.
He wak'd next Morning in his Bed,
And wonder'd why he was not dead;
At length he spoke,—"I from my Heart,
Now think there's nothing in my Art:
Astrology and Physick too,
You both are Cheats! adieu, adieu!
In spite of this, I live, he cry'd;
In spite of that, poor *Colin* dy'd."

To the Memory of Captain GRENVILLE,
of the *Defiance* Man of War, who was
slain in the Engagement with the French
Fleet, May 3, 1747.

By Mr LYTTLETON.

YE weeping Muses, Graces, Virtues tell,
If, since your all-accomplish'd *Sidney* fell,
You, or afflicted *Britain*, e'er deplor'd
A Loss like that these plaintive Lays record?
Such spotless Honour, such ingenious Truth,
Such ripen'd Wisdom in the Bloom of Youth;
So mild, so gentle, so compos'd a Mind,
To such heroic Warmth and Courage join'd.
He too, like *Sidney*, nurs'd in Learning's Arms,
For nobler War forsook her softer Charms,
Like him, possessor of every pleasing Art;
The secret Wif of every Female Heart:
Like him cut off in youthful Glory's Pride,
He, unrepining, for his Country dy'd.
But nobler far, and greater is the Praise,
So bright to shine in these degenerate Days;
An Age of Heroes kindled *Sidney's* Fire,
His inborn Worth alone could *GRENVILLE's* Deeds
inspire.

A WISH obtained.

IN Youth alert; in Prime too free;
I wish Old-age may better me.
'Tis done—my God hath giv'n threescore:
'Till now, I never liv'd before.



T O T H E

P U B L I C K.

TOO long have the *Northern* Climes been depriv'd of a Repository of Learning: Too long have those Geniuses, that now begin to shine, been concealed in a fatal Darkness, for want of a proper Channel to convey their Productions into Light: But *now* a Field is opened for the Ingenious to expatiate in; their Sentiments may be communicated to the Publick, and Mankind receive the Benefit of their Labours.

IN the Course of our Collections, we have designedly omitted many scurrilous Invectives against PARTIES, that are to be met with in several of the weekly Papers, or monthly Publications; and in their Place have inserted either *Original* Pieces or *Extracts*, with Observations, from the most approved new Books and Pamphlets.

IT would be too tedious to enumerate all the valuable Pieces that have been treasured up in this Year's Collection; tho' it may not be amiss to remind *some* of our Readers, that what they purchase for Sixpence, would have cost them ten Times as much, had the Essays, &c. been bought separate.

THO' in a Work of this kind it cannot be imagined that every thing should please all Tastes; what some *admire*, others will *disapprove*: yet the favourable Encouragement we have already receiv'd from the adjacent Counties, and our neighbouring Kingdom of *Scotland*, gives us further Hopes that the Management of this MAGAZINE is agreeable to the generality of Readers.

To the P U B L I C K.

As we apprehend that *two* of the most *material* Branches of Knowledge, at least such as will be best adapted to this Work, and of most general Use to the greatest Part of our Readers, are such as relate,

First, To the newest Improvements in Philosophy, the latest Observations on the Works of Nature, and the clearest Solutions of the Causes, Properties, and Effects of Matter and Motion; (under which Head we comprehend whatever may be useful in Physick, Surgery, Botany, Pharmacy, Mathematicks, Navigation, Astronomy, Mechanicks, Architecture, Husbandry, &c.) Or,

Secondly, To the most remarkable Transactions of the World; (under which we include the present State and *Political* Interests of Kingdoms and Empires, the Rise and Declension of Governments, the Lives and Characters of the principal Superintendants of each State, of the most eminent Actors in *ministerial*, *military*, and *commercial* Affairs, and all that have been most concerned, and gained the greatest Applause from their Behaviour in Battles, Sieges, Negotiations, Treaties, &c. and, among the rest, whatever is to be met with of Curiosity or Use from the learned World) on these two Branches we shall lay out our principal Labour and Care, to make them as comprehensive as the publick, or our own private Intelligence will permit, and adjust them as much as possible to the Advantage of every intelligent Reader: In short, “whatever can afford Humour, or Instruction; “whatever can mend the Morals, or improve the Manners; eradicate bad Customs, or enrich the “Understanding, shall be the Subjects of our Undertaking.” We cannot conclude, without making our most grateful Acknowledgments to all our Subscribers, and to our many kind and ingenious Correspondents; by whose Aid we have been greatly assisted in this Work, and the Publick, we hope, agreeably entertain’d. We are,

Your Most Obligated,

Humble Servants,

20 JY 63

The PROPRIETORS.

INDEX to the DEBATES and ESSAYS.

- A**
- ACT for vesting in his Majesty the
 Estates of certain Traitors 191
 Acts passed Royal Assent 85, 114, 163
 Address of the Stewards of the Sons
 of the Clergy to the Prince of Wales,
 with his Answer 126
 Advertisement about the Duke of
 Cumberland 98
 Advice to Ladies 17; Barbara Ho-
 neycomb's Approbation of it 42, 43
 Agistment Tythe debated 39, 81, 82,
 111, 112, 113, 133, 134
 Aix-la-Chapelle, Description of 298
 Algebraical Question 202
 Aether (Sir Isaac Newton's) Disserta-
 tion on 106
 Almanack, (Stationers) Explanation
 of 285
 Anatomizing, a Scheme for 256
 Antibes, Description of 5
 Antiquity of the Old Testament 339
 Ants lay up Provisions 304
 Apostles and the Jesuits compared 335
 Arnmuysen, Description of 109
 Astronomical Question 262; Answer-
 ed 290; Others proposed.
 Azure Colour of the Sky 288; Rea-
 sons of 313
- B**
- Bacon's Advice to the Studios 111
 Banstle and Fish, Observations on 301
 Bavarians, a Vindication of 234
 Baxter's Enquiry into the Nature of
 the Soul 241
 Beef of Old England's Remonstrances 7
 Benevolence and Gratitude, the Beau-
 ty of; Example of ditto 17
 Bentinck, Count, Speech of 126
 Bergen op-Zoom, Description of 177;
 Ditto, with a Plate 197, 198, 199;
 Proofs that it was surpriz'd 227;
 Rouffet's Account of 240
 Blackwell's (Dr) Life 229; his Im-
 provement of barren Land 233
 Boggy Lands, Receipt to improve 234
 Boufflers (Duke de) Speech; Genoese
 Answer 125
 Bribery, on the Oath against 98
 Buggs, Receipt to destroy 234
 Burgomaster's Advice against Luxu-
 ry 287
- C**
- Cattle, horn'd. See Distemper
 Camp-verre, Description of 108
 Cataleptick, a Case of 255
 Character of the great King; Govern-
 ment of that Prince in his Minori-
 ty; Views and Conduct of his Ad-
 ministration 341
- Character of his Statesman, 340
 --- of his General; his Birth, Idol,
 Religion, Station *ib.* Management,
 Justice, Knowledge, Care of the
 Troops, &c. 342
 Characters, Remarks on the Proprie-
 ty of in Plays; Qualifications ne-
 cessary for doing it well; Persons
 who have succeeded well in it 334
 Cheyne's (Dr) Opinion on Coffee,
 Tea, and Chocolate 231
 Chimnies, smoaky, proposed to be cu-
 red by Electricity 96
 Claims for Heretable Jurisdictions in
 Scotland 318
 Cloyne's (Bishop of) Letter on Pe-
 titions 218; Ditto, on Tar-
 water in the Plague 272
 Comedy, a Receipt for 170
 Corporations, the Benefit of admitting
 Strangers into 168
 Cowardice, Reflections on 24
 Cray Fish, Observations on 217
 Crimes, &c. excepted in the general
 Pardon 173
 Cruelty, Reflections on 24; Of arbi-
 trary Princes 247
- D**
- Deaf and dumb Children brought to
 speak; Method of teaching them 342
 Debates; Speech on the Motion for
 enquiring into the Causes of the
 Progress of the Rebellion 23, 34,
 35, 36, 62; --- for addressing the
 Crown to erect a Monument for
 Capt. Cornwall 144; --- on He-
 retable Jurisdictions, &c. 281, 310,
 311, 312, 355
 Debt, National, State of 314
 Debts, small, Proposals for easy Re-
 covery of 38
 Diabolical Courant 15
 Distemper among the horn'd Cattle,
 the first Symptoms of, Receipts for
 curing it, &c. 10; Directions for
 managing Cattle in the last Stages
 of it; the Orders of the Privy Coun-
 cil about it 57, 203, 248; Account-
 ed for 261; Cures 261, 262, 267,
 314
 Distilling, Observations on 177, 181
 Dropsy in Mary Nixon 300
 Drowning, Dissertation on; Descrip-
 tion of an Instrument for bring-
 ing Persons to Life newly drown-
 ed 141, 160; Swedish Method of
 restoring ditto 270; Other Methods 315
 Duelling, Reflections on 24
 Duke of Cumberland, Necessity for
 such a General 8. See Advertise-
 ment
- Dutch, Force and Revenues of in
 War and Peace; Encouragement to
 Soldiers, Situation, and Strength
 109, 110
- E**
- Earthquakes, Account of 187
 Eastern Nations, Character of their
 Writings 340
 Ecclesiastes, Character of; Doubts a-
 bout it; Account of a Comment on
 it 339
 Eclipse, Lunar, Calculation of 30
 Eels, a curious Account of 303
 Electors, Advice to 150
 Electrical Experiments 37, 65, 95, 96,
 98
 Enemies at Sea, Necessity of being su-
 perior to 50
 English Goods on foreign Bottoms,
 bad Effects of 56
 Essay on true publick Spirit 213
 Essay-writing, Origin of 339
 Eusebius on Mysteries 160; Eubu-
 lus's Answer 175; Eusebius's Re-
 ply 322
 Exilles, Victory over the French at 189
 Expence of the present War and Queen
 Anne's compared 36
 Eyes, Reasons for taxing 80
- F**
- Farmer's Companion for September 218
 Fenelon's proper Heads of Examina-
 tion for a King 130
 Fevers, Cure of, in the Indies 71
 Feudal Laws, Proposals to suppress 40
 Final, Reasons for not allowing to fall
 to the Piedmontese 245
 Fleming, Bishop of Carlisle, Character
 of 170
 Flushing, Description of 108
 Forbes; Duncan, Character of 325
 Forgiveness recommended 24
 Fort, St George, Description of 93
 French attempt to enslave us 8
 --- Navy, a List of 290
 --- Political Creed *ib.*
 Frenchman's Remarks on English
 Drama 169
 Friendship, true, a Receipt for 231
 Fruit Trees, Method of preserving 36
 Funeral Oration on Philip V. of Spain;
 Passages of, and Remarks on; Cu-
 stoms of the Egyptians on these
 Occasions 337
- G**
- Gardner's (Col.) Life 285
 Generosity, extraordinary Act of 136
 Gentleman, pretty, vindicated 70, 103,
 105
 Genoa, State of 239
 Glass Acts. See Pot and Glass Acts.
 a Go-

- Government, late Changes of, in Holland 132
Gravity of Woods 67
Grubs, Description of 259
Gulistan, or the Garden of Roses, or Rosarium Politicum 340
H
Harrington's Speech to the Irish Parliament 268
Hawke's Victory over the French 258
Hemlock Poison, Cure of 313
Hen's Egg, odd Figures in 312
Heraclea, Letters relating to that City 215, 226
Herrings, Method of salting and drying them at Yarmouth 68
Hexham. See Swallow-Chip Well
Highwaymen, how to suppress 296
Homer a better Divine than the Jews 338
Hoop Petticoats, Arguments for and against 200
Honeycomb, Barbara's, Approbation of the Ladies making the first Advances in Love 42, 43
Horn of the Nar-whale, Description of 120
Horses, broken-winded, Cure for 267
House of Pleasure, Character of 339
Husbands, Advice to 219
Hutchinson's Works, Account of 273
Hygrometer, Description of 117
I
Improvement of Ground by planting Fruit Trees 200
Inhabitants, Number of, in the capital Towns of the World 233
Inquisition, Defeat of in Naples 63
Inscription of the Harlemites, on the Revolution in Holland in 1747, 192
Insuring on Enemies Ships, about 122; Reasons against it 326
Intellectual Powers, on the Origin of 240
Iron melting with Pit Coal 502
Jurisdictions, hereditary, in Scotland, whether they ought to be abolished 89, 125, 143, 158. See Debates
Jurisdiction Bill, Design of 333
--- Substance of 334
K
Kalender and the Old and New Style corrected 69
King William and Queen Anne's War, Account of 75
King's Speeches 64, 298; Comments on 324
Kistel, Battle at 146
Kouli Kan, Character of 266
L
La Hogue, Victory of, in 1692, 270
Ladder, scaling, Description of 117
Lady's losing two Lovers 188
Linneus's Journey to Oeland and Gothland; Discoveries there 52
Locke's Letter to Mr Bold 110
Locrians Severity against Speakers against their Laws 50
Locusts, Mischiefs by 228
London 'Prentice, Ruin of 12
Lottery, State, Scheme of 122
Lovat, Lord, his Trial, 86; a Letter from his Son 95; his Behaviour, Execution, and Interment 97
Love, Nature of, and Passions it produces 83, 84, 135
Loyalty of Clans, the Lowlands, Nobility and Clergy of Scotland 22
Luxury, Prevalence of 287
M
Marriage, a double one 267, 289
Mariners Compass, Invention of 203
Marseilles, Description of 5
Masquerades ridiculed 18
Mathematical Questions proposed 290; Answered 314
Matrimony, Proposals to encourage 121
May-flies, Observations on 173
Memorial, French, to the States General 93, 94
Menander, Observations on a Passage in 17
Middleburgh, Description of 108
Minister, a second Rate, Apology for 316; Answer to ditto 317
Mirandola's Defence of Study 48
Missionaries, Popish, List of 276
Mistresses, kept, Proposals to tax 39
Money, different Value of 214
Monks and Nuns, Instances of their Lewdness and Blasphemies 94
Moon's Occultation, March 12, 1746-7 37
Moving Moss in Lancashire 16.
N
Nation, State of, consider'd 13
Naturalizing poor foreign Protestants, Reasons against 8; Reasons for naturalizing rich ones and Jews 9, 68
Navigation Act, Proposals to amend 37
Navy, British, List of 20
Newcastle, Duke of, Letters to, on Popery and Disaffection 275
Northern Counties, Reasons for not taxing equally with the South
O
Occurrences, foreign, in 1746, Recapitulation of 3
Opposition to the Government ill timed, Danger of 323
Orange, Prince of, his Speech to the States General 126; Letter to the States of Zealand 127
Oxford Almanack, Explanation of for 1747 and 1748 10, 284
P
Palace of Wisdom, Character of 339
Papists' Conduct in the Rebellion; Reasons for putting the Law in execution against them; their Industry in making Profelytes 6
Panegyrics, on Sir H----- P-----; on the Duke of Newcastle 324
Paradise lost, translated, proposed to be a Latin School Book 289
Parliaments, annual, triennial, &c. Dialogue on 149, 150, 182
Parliament Speeches to serve on all Occasions 189; List of 204, &c.
Paul (St) on the Conversion of 141
Peace why not desirable 260
Peter the Great's Speech to King William 303
Philip, Don, Injustice of fighting for 74
Plantations, why they pay no Taxes, 42
Plates 117, 198, 262, 288
Pleadings of Law Students on the Rebels 50
Plough, Drill, a Plate, &c. 283
Poetry, Defence of 179; Directions for making it 238
Poison, Indian, Account of 312
Politicks, slavish, of France, on the Point of becoming her Religion 339
Popish (Scots) Clergy's Instructions to their Agent at Rome 276
Pot and Glass Acts, on the Projection of 19
Prie, Grand, Action there 174
Proclamation for dissolving the Parliament 165
Pride, Adventures of 316
Proposals for this Magazine, Abstract of 1
Provence, Theatre of War; Trade and Produce of that Country 5
Provisions yearly consum'd in London 233
Provok'd Husband, Character of 335
Q
Quarto Size, Reasons for it 1
R
Ramekins, Description of 109
Rasp-house in Amsterdam, Account of 260
Rattle-snake, Account of a Person bit by one; Method of Cure 92, 93
Readers, the Impossibility of pleasing 48
Rebels, Execution of 50; Case of the Witnesses against 90, 91
Revenge, private, Reflections on 24
Rhinoceros, Description of 118
Robins's Scheme for increasing the Strength of the Navy 155
Rot in Sheep, Methods to prevent 91
Rust in Metals, Dissertation on 225, 253
S
Sardinia, Character of the King, Ministers, and Subjects 249
Savona, Reasons for not suffering to fall to the Piedmontese 248
Schemes; to secure the Credit and Strength

INDEX to the POETRY.

3

Strength of the British 78, 79; to raise 50 or 60,000 Men 294	Swallow-Chip-well, near Hexham, its Virtues, &c. 95	Vassalage of the Highlands, Proposals to break 22, 40, 41
Scots Nation, Reflections against it; answered 21	Tarantula, the Bite and Cure of 226	Veil De (Sir Thomas's) Life 315
Scotland, Proposals for improving 144	Tar-water, Experiments and Observations on 134, 156, 183, 210; Caution to the Drinkers of 80	Union with Scotland, a rational Measure 21; Advantages of; a Proposal for such an Alliance with Ireland 53, 54
Seamen, Method to preserve the Health of 269	Tax proposed on Luxury, Coals, Windows, Wine, &c. 19	W
Sheep, Methods of feeding 92	Taxes, Proposals to ease of 343	Waiter, Inscription on 58
Ships, leaking, Methods to prevent 95	Tea, Nature and Use of 220	Water Engine, with a Plate, explained 262
Ships of War and Privateers, French, taken 59, 138	Telescope, Invention and Use of 232	Watt's Obligations of Man to Animals and Vegetables 51
Shot of a Cannon stood without Harm 46	Tender and Careless Husbands, Characters of 335	Weaver's Larum 118
Shoulders dislocated, Description of a Machine for reducing 17, 288	Tobacco, Alteration of the Duty proposed 313	Weight of two Yorkshire Brothers, 70 Stone 93
Shrewsbury's Letter to Bp Talbot 259	Toulon, Description of 5	West's Observations on the History and Evidence of Christ 36
Sidney's Directions to his Son 5	Trade, how to be carried on with Spain without bringing their Goods to England in neutral Ships 38	Widow courted by two Gentlemen, Case of 46; Answered <i>ib.</i>
Silk-worms, Manner of breeding, &c. 202	Tragedy, Receipt for 170	Wife, Instance of good Behaviour of 268; Rules to chuse one 190
Smugglers how to be suppress'd 295	Tragedies, Improperities in them <i>ib.</i>	Window Act explain'd 136, 151
Spanish Affairs, in America, Considerations on 76	Treaty between the Courts of Peterburgh and London 299	Wisdom, Wit, and Virtue, Affinity betwixt 22
Stadtholder's Power and that of a King of Britain compared 96, 97	Tubes, Glafs, Experiments with 122	Wisdom of Solomon, Character of 340
Stadtholdership, Resolution to make hereditary 299	Turk, a laudable Instance of Justice in 288	---- of Sirach, ditto <i>ib.</i>
Staining Marble, Receipts for 342	Tythe. See Agistment	---- of Kings, ditto <i>ib.</i>
---- perform'd in Essex <i>ib.</i>	Tyrconnel's Cruelty in Ireland 23	Well, burning one, at Brosely 302
Stuart, Provost of Edinburgh, Charge against 148; Answered 215	V	Wooll Counties, Danger of having a Majority in the H. of Commons 162
Supplies granted last Session 145	Val, Battle of 146, 176, 186, 194, 5	World a Magazine of Variety 2

INDEX to the POETRY.

A	Cromarty's Daughter, on the Birth of 265; Answer'd 291	Foreigner's Answer to the French King's Proposals 208
A Crosttick on Miss Philadelpha Clenald 207	Cumberland (Duke) on his going to command abroad 16	Fox and Dragon 180
Advice to the French King's Painter 16	D	Frankland's (Captain) Success in the Dragon 265
Advice, serious 293	Damon's Recovery from a late Illness 209	French Faith <i>ib.</i>
Advocate, the Ladies 264	Diggon Davy's Resolution on the Death of his last Cow 72	G
Ænigma 44	Dreamer, the conscious 321	Genius of Britain 44
Astrological Physician 344	Dream, the Miser's 236	Gentleman in Love with a married Lady 291
Attack of Dutch Flanders 99	E	Genoa, on the Revolt and Mutiny of 44
B	Easter, Verses on 99	George, King, to the Honour of 44
Ballad, historical, by a Gentleman in Pen-rith 100	Epitaph by a Gentleman that courted a young Lady, which Lady died for Love of another <i>ib.</i>	----- on his Birth-day 268, 291
Batchelors Idea of Marriage 234	----- over a Person at Windsor 128	Gown and Trowzers 25
Beau, an Epigram 263	----- on A-----ny H-----n----- 152	Grenville, to the Memory of 180, 344
Beehive 99	Epigram by M-----A----- 71	H
Bergen-op-Zoom, a Ballad on 264	----- Latin and English, on a great Man's stopping up his Windows 99	Habbakuk, part of Chapter 3d paraphrased 71
Birth-day, Verses to a Lady 209	----- on Hay-making 28	Hampton Court Gardens, the Maze 268
Bourbon Kings 208	----- on Miss Fury 291	Happy Swain, a Song 72
Breed changed 253	F	Hawke, Warren, and Anson 239
C	Fair and False, or two Strings to one Bow 292	Human Knowledge, Imperfection of 207
Celia, a Song 28	Fancy 153	Hymn to the Creator 235
Chearfulness 44	Female Complaint 263	----- Teutonick, with an English Translation 72
Clarinda's Reasons for not turning Nun 99	Fire, Water, and Woman, or Vander Bruin reversed 152	I
Client, the sorrowful, with its Translation 179		Indecency, the modest 208
Cock-fighting, a Poem upon 152		Inscription to the Memory of a Bird 28
Complaint 100		Journey of Life 152
Content 71		Kiss
Contentment, the Ingredients of 99		

4 INDEX to the HISTORICAL REGISTER, &c.

Kiss	K	Pin and Needle	344	Sweets of May	228
Lansdown's Song to Celia	L	Plaid-wearers, the modern	265	Sympathy of Sound and Sense	16
Leagues, Triple		Poetry, the Pleasures of it	273	Tar-water, an Epigram	45
Lewis XV. his Heroism		Pope to Lady Winchelsea, with her Answer	234	Talkative Fair	237
Love, an universal Apparition		Prayer, from Mr Mallet's Amyntor and Theodora	179	Tea Table	209
Lover, the general, by a Lady		— an Imitation	151	To-day and To-morrow, the Difference between	180
— a Ballad, to Mr C——		Pretender's Expedition	127	Toilette	292
Lovers Watch		Printing, Thoughts on	72	Torrent and the River	293
Lucy and Colin		Prologue to Cato	321	Tranquility and Happiness, an irregular Ode	26
Manners, not Dress, the Ornament of Women. See Greek Motto	M	Prompter, a Poem, from the French of Dubartas	180	Verses found in a young Ladies Glove	45
Marriage A la-mode		Rara Avis	265	— on the Play of George Barnwell	ib.
— Verses on it		Religion	237	— Latin, extracted from the Conclusion of a Book, written by Miles Sandeys, Kt. with their Explication	ib.
Matrimonial Deafness		Resolve, the Ladies, with the Answer	220	— on Miss Nancy A——res	71
Maxim for the major Part of Mankind		Resolve, a Song	151	— on the Report of a sudden Peace	ib.
Neptune and the Genius of Britain	N	Resurrection, a Poem, in three Parts	100, 129, 154	— by a Gentleman in Distress	72
Ode for the New Year	O	Retirement, the Pleasures of it	100	— to the Author of the Suspicious Husband	ib.
— to Mankind		Retrospect of Life	209	— to T. C—— R——w, Esq; on his Motion for erecting a Monument to the Memory of Capt. Cornwall	172
— the 4th of the 4th Book of Horace applied to the Duke of Cumberland		Riches and Pleasure	180	— to Miss C——k, at York	180
— from the Spanish of Lopez de Vega		Richmond, a Vision	263	— from Madam Valiere to Lewis XIV. imitated	181
— the 9th of Anacreon translated		Riddle 263; its Answer	321	— wrote on a young Ladies Prayer-book	265
— the 17th of Book 4, of Horace translated		Rivals	236	— to Sappho, on her being at the Conscious Lovers	220
— on April 15.		Sailor's Petition to his Commander	180	Virtue, or Woman travestied	265
— on the Country		Saviour, on the Death of our	320	Winds at Sea, on the Effect of different Degrees of	99
— on a generous Action of a French Officer		Science	207	With	209
— on a late Success at Sea		Signior Fido, an Inscription to his Memory	291	With obtained	344
— the 30th of the 1st Book of Horace, literally translated		Silent Fair	237	Woman, a Song, by Mr Lowe at Vaux-Hall	208
— the Relapse		Sisters, the lovely	43	Y	
— The 16th of the 2d Book of Horace imitated		Shakespear, in Imitation of him, a Song	128	Yorkshire Borough, to the Inhabitants of it, on their late Compliment to 'Squire Thornton	43
— on Wisdom		Shepherd's Dog and the Wolf, a Fable	ib.		
Panegyrick on the Fair Sex	P	Soliloquy, the Maid's	45		
Parody on the Speech, <i>To be, and not to be</i> , in Hamlet		Song, to Miss B—— B——	179		
— on Mr Addison's, <i>O! Liberty thou Goddess</i>		— by Low at Vaux-Hall	181		
		— on Delia	235		
		— on Liberty	ib.		
		— for a Hare-feast	291		
		— for the 4th and 5th of November	292		
		— on Mira	265		
		Success over the French at Sea	293		

INDEX to the HISTORICAL TRANSACTIONS, class'd under the different Countries in which they occur'd.

PERSIA.		Russians renew Peace with the Turks	165	ITALY.	
A Dil Shach raised to the Throne of Persia	305	GERMANY.		Antibes, State of, after the Siege	57
Character of Adil Shah	330	The Queen of Hungary's Subsidy augmented by the Maritime Powers	29	Brown, C. repasses the Var Feb. 3.	ib.
Cruelties of Tho. Kouli Khan	113, 330	SWEDEN.		Conversion, bad Effects of at Rome	250
Murder of that Tyrant	249, 250, 275	Alliance, defensive, between Sweden and Prussia	138	Exiles, Battle of	193
Persians proclaim Peace with the Turks	29	Blackwell, Dr, seiz'd on for Treason	113	French and Spaniards, in marching to attack the Austrians and Piedmontese, are obliged to use Thousands of Men and Women to carry Provisions	ib.
TURKEY.		— Dr, Sentence on	166, 195	The French surprize Castellane, with six Austrian and Piedmontese Battalions in it	29
Candia, Siege of, last Century	250	— beheaded	222	Genoa Siege raised	193
Plague at Constantinople	57	— Account of him	ib.	Genoese, Twelve Thousand, put to Flight, and Nine Hundred cut to Pieces, by the Austrians	ib.
Revolt in Egypt	330	Springer, Merchant, his Escape, Apprehension, and Sentence	330		
Turks proclaim Peace with the Persians	29	Tessin, C. great Debates in the Diet about	29		
— renew Peace with the Russians	165	Treaty, Subsidy, between Sweden and France	195		
RUSSIA.					
Auxiliaries, Russian, march'd	330				
Encouragement to Foreigners	165				

INDEX to the HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Genoese, great Numbers of them fled their Country	29	193, 194, 221, 222, 249, lost	173	against him	58; his Answer to the Charge, Examination of the Witnesses against him, and his Remarks on the Evidence, Sentence, &c.	86, 87, 88
— Effects in the Queen of Hungary's Dominions seized on by her	57	Accounts of	250	Marines, Number to be stationed on board Ships of War	166	
— Cruelty to Austrian Prisoners	113	Buys's Speech	114	Mirrors, Description of seven at Paris	138	
— Indulgence of the Pope to	ib.	Dutch are attack'd by the French; Preparations for Defence	113	Mortality Bills	30, 60, 116, 140, 168, 196, 224, 252, 280, 308, 332	
— Loss in the City since the War began	330	— grant Commissions to privateer upon the French	229	Mois, a Girl, false Stories of	114	
Montalban surrenders to the French	168	— prohibit the Insurance of French Property	330	Murray's Secretary, Trial	54	
Revenge of the Vaudois on some French Troops in Dauphiny	278	Hull's Fort surrenders	137	Naturalization Bill, Petition against it	331	
Sardinia, King of, his Subsidy augmented by the Maritime Powers	29; General Brown defeated a large Body of M. Belleisle's Army	Leiscenhook Fort, surrenders; Donas and Kykuit, D ^o . Account of the Defence made by Bragg's and the Highland Regiment	113, 137	Navy Officers, Orders about their Pay	166	
— Inscription on a Statue to his Memory	113	Lillo Fort surrender'd	278	Oath of the Freeholders	167	
Schulemburg's Progress against them	113, 137, 165, 166	Mob at Rotterdam	222	Pardon for 748 Rebels	53	
St Marguerite and Honorat surrender to the French	168	Oath of Pallardy and Forbes	ib.	Peers, Address of	306	
Stuart, Hen. Benedict, made a Cardinal	193	Orange, Prince of, declar'd Stadtholder	114	Phillips, Saunderson, Hugh Macdonald, James Abernethy, John Cummins, Richard Arnold, Samuel Couellan, and Charles Sandiford, releas'd from Chester Jail	279	
Treaty for the Reduction of Genoa Stipulations in	57	Resolutions of the States of Zealand	137	Pilots Shares of Prizes	53	
SPAIN.		D ^o . of the States General to raise 30,000 Men, &c.	137, 193, 222, 329	Plot at Kinsale	306	
		Scots Royal's Behaviour at Hull	138	Privateers, three strong ones fitted out	29	
Ordnance of the King respecting the Queen	222	Van Hoy recalled from Paris	85	Rebels, Reception of those who escaped to France	114	
— to Counsellors, Attorneys, and Physicians	250	Wages, extraordinary, to Pioneers	223	— Number of them sent from York to Liverpool to be transported	ib.	
Pretender, young, his Reception at Madrid	113	PLANTATIONS.		— a Bill ordered into Parliament to prevent their Return	ib.	
Pretender, old, Account of the Pension assign'd him by the Court of Spain	278	The English are surpriz'd, and lose considerably at St John's	29	— Number of them transported from Liverpool	138	
FRANCE.		Lima destroyed by an Earthquake	165, 166, 194	— excepted out of the Act for a General Pardon	ib.	
		St Bartholomew, Island of, taken by two British Privateers	29	Returns, double, in Parliament	306	
Army, French, pass the Var, June 3	165	BRITAIN.		Royal Society, Cases presented to	331	
— Loss at the Battle of Val	195	Alexander Mackenzie, Henry and Robert Moir, James Stormouth, and Charles Oliphant, guilty of High Treason	29	Seamen, Bill ordered into Parliament for Relief of those in the Merchant Service	114	
— repairs the Var	222	Artillery, light, Account of some	ib.	Ships of War and Privateers taken, List of	59, 138	
— Loss at Exilles	ib.	Anderfon's (Captain) Engagement with a Privateer	114	Speculum, a burning one, Account of	138	
Booty, French, taken in the conquer'd Dutch Ports	138	Blakely, Mrs her extraordinary Preservation	166	St David's Fort taken	111	
French, commit Hostilities on the Dutch Territories	113	British accede to the Treaty between the Imperial Courts	57	Stuart, Archibald, appears on his Recognition	85	
— Booty, in Bergen-op-Zoom only	251	Cambrick Act, Account of	85	Stocks	30, 59	
— give Commissions to seize Dutch Vessels	329	Child extracted from the Womb	195	Subscription for the Supply	306	
— Sentence on the Governor of St Marguerite for surrendering	330	Coach Act, Abstract of	85	Trial between Miss Davis and Mr Wilson for Breach of Promise of Marriage	166	
King's Edict for creating Annuities	222	Commons, Address of; answered	306	Trial, Capt. Fox's	331	
Merchants, Complaints of the French against the War	85	Complaint to the House of C—s	85	— Macdonald's, the Banker	ib.	
Mob at Toulouse	ib.	Earthquake, felt in England	195	Victory, Anson's, over the French Fleet off Cape Finistère	137	
Painting, Encouragements to in France	ib.	East India Company's Damage by loss of Madras	107	Victory, Hawke's, over the French	258	
Portrait of M. Saxe, Inscription on	113	Exchange	30, 60	Wear River, a Bill ordered into Parliament for improving	58	
M. de Poyseux is made Secretary of State in room of M. d'Argenson	29	Excise on Beer and Ale, Account of in 1746	166	Westminster Electors, Healths drank by	85	
Soldiers, &c. French, taken by Admiral Medley	113	— Total of	195	Window Act, Abstract of	58	
French, taken by Capt. Waller	137	Fast on Jan. 7. for the War	29	Whiting's, surprizing Recovery of	331	
Column, had Effects of its Fall in London	251	Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, Collection at	138	SCOTLAND.		
NAPLES.		Fire at Portmahon	330	Associate Presbytery's Proceedings about the Burghs Oath	139	
		Fish taken off Robin Hood's Bay	167	Cameron Hugh, a Man Monster, taken	29	
— suppres'd, and Judge and Sheriff	29, 57	Griffin's (Commodore) Letter to the Mogul's Vizir	258	Drummond the Printer his Punishment	307	
PORTUGAL.		— attacks Pondicherry without Success	305	General Assembly's Order against Persons who attend the Sermons of Nonjurors	139	
		Guineas, Counterfeits, describ'd	29	Oaths, by Law, to be sworn by Writers in Scotland	195	
Lisbon	306	Hailstone, a large one	195	Objections of some Occupiers of heretable	ib.	
Lo	137	Harper's (Peter) Engagement with a French Privateer	306			
	137	Hyndford, Earl, made Commissary General to the Russians	85			
	137	Lovat's Trial, Account of	30; Charge			

I N D E X *to the* N A M E S.

Jurisdications against accepting Money for them.	307	Feast of the Sons of the Clergy, Collected on at Newcastle	251	down a Meetinghouse	123
Stuart, Archibald, his Trial at Edinburgh	223	Petrified Fish, Leaves and Straw dug up in Yorkshire	307	Trustees for putting in Execution the Act for the Relief of Merchant Seamen	ib.
—acquitted by the Jury	279	Sheriffs for 1747	30	Ireland.	
NORTHERN COUNTIES.		Trial at York between the Methodists and Hundred of Stafford, &c. about pulling		Buttons, new Invention of Dublin, Survey of Tobacco Ship, Seizure of	58
Duel, Account of, between Lt Melvil and Ensign Reynolds	29				251
					58

INDEX *to the* NAMES.

A	Bowdine	307	Cuming	279	Floyet	306	Hughes	88	Macker	115			
Bernethy	279	Bourdenay	138	Cuppige	114	Fogg	331	Hunt	223	Macon	138		
Ackworth	196,	Bourne	307	Cuthbert	195	Folliot	ib.	Hulk	139, 173,	279	Magee	195	
	131	Boree	30	Curl	223	Forbes	196, 222,	331	Hutton	306	Mahomet	277	
Alcock	139, 252	Boscawen	196	Curzon	306	Forster	30	Hynd	207	Marlborough	31, 279	Manners	331
Allen	196, 307, 331	Bragg	279	Cust	331	Fowkes	279, 306	I	223	Marchmont	167, 223	Marshall	223
Ancram	331	Brand	272	D	Frampton	279	Jasper	371	Martin	105	Matham	25	
Anderfon	114, 279	Brewster	31	Dalton	323	Frankland	139	Jelfe	138	Mawson	33		
Andrews	31, 195	Bristow	115, 140	Dalziel	88, 151	Frazer	223, 251	Jenkins	279	Medley	31, 223	Merrick	252
Anhalt	88	Broderick	59	D'Arcy	331	G	Johnfon	223	Middleton	30			
Anfon	137, 8, 167, 195	Brown	114, 196	Dawson	59	Gale	332	Jonquiere	138	Millbanks	139	Mills	139
Archimedes	138	Bruce	252, 223	Daws	30	Garouste	138	Irwin	279	Milne	331	Milner	30, 139
Arnold	307	Bufflers	195	Davis	331, 166	Geary	252	K	331	Milroy	307	Moir	30
Ashburnham	30, 223	Buffon	138	Dayrolle	139	Gee	59	Keppel	195, 279	Monkton	223	Montgomery	30
Ashcroft	195	Bullough	31	Deans	114	Geddes	195, 531	Keith	177	Montro	139	Montague	88, 138
Aston	223	Burdon	30	Deanne	167	George St	138, 351	Kilby	371	Montimer	199	Mordaunt	251, 277
Atkinson	179	Burleigh	331	Delawar	279	Gib	138	Kildare	58, 59	Moss	223	Motta	279
Audley	114	Burroughs	140	Dell	114	Gibson	59, 139, 223	Kilmarnock	152	Mundee	138	Murray	58, 252
Aylesbury	58	Burnside	371	Demissha	30	Giles	59	Kinafton	115	N	59	Nairn	307
B		Butts	59	Dennis	59, 238	Gooch	279	Kincaid	307	Naylor	331	Nightingale	140
Ball	307	Byes	114	Dent	223	Gordon	158, 133, 252	King	114	Neil	59	Newby	30
Ballandine	223, 306	Byng	30, 195	Devert	196, 331	Gosling	331	Kinloch	223	Neale	331	Norris	137
Barber	331	Byron	114	Donerayle	331	Greaves	115	Kingscot	140	O	167	Ogle	30
Barclay	114	C		Douglas	195, 223	Graham	30, 251, 279	Kirkham	196	Oghethorp	306	Ouphaat	ib.
Barradel	138	Calson	307	Dracques	279	Grant	30, 59, 223	Knight	196	Oliver	167	Onflow	138
Barrel	151	Campbell	114, 251, 279	Driver	331	Grey	140	Knowles	250, 277	Orange Prin	31	Ord	250
Barrington	131	Campton	196	Drumlanrig	139, 307	Griffin	138, 195, 279	L	279, 331	Osborn			
Barker	30	Carrington	166	Drummond	279, 307	Gudgeon	196	Lafory	279, 331				
Barnard	114	Catanach	139	Dubois	59, 279	Guest	279	Lamplugh	195				
Barnet	115	Cayley	331	Dumaresque	167	Gun	251	Lampton	331				
Barry	223	Cellie	138	Duncannon	167	H		Lascelles	30				
Battersea	ib.	Cawfield	331	Duncombe	167	Hacket	59	Legg	59				
Baylis	196	Cecil	152	Dury	179, 331	Haddock	196, 331	Legge	139				
Bathurst	331	Chambers	195	E		Hall	252, 331	Leighton	331				
Beavan	59	Chandler	136	Belbeck	58	Halyburton	88	Lenox	58				
Beaucher	167	Cholmondeley	279	Ellis	167	Hamilton	279	Leslie	279, 331				
Beauverie	167	Churchill	58, 279	Ellison	195	Handafyde	151	Lethuillier	30				
Beccard	138	Clark	59	Elliot	139, 279	Hanway	138	Leheup	306				
Bedford	140	Clavering	30, 114										

INDEX to the BOOKS.

Pawson	279	Rambouillet	307	Salisbury	332	Stephenfon	196, 279	Townshend	139, Warren	167, 195, 208	
Peachy	223	Ramly	223	Saumarez	137	Stair	139	195,	331	Watts	139
Pearch	223	Read	279	Saunders	331	Staller	30	Towry	331	Watson	137, 279, 252
Pearce	306	Reay	194	Saunderson	223, 309	Steel	251	Trapp	306	Weaver	140
Pelham	139	Reynolds	29	Savage	114	Staples	252	Trips	165	Wentworth	331
Pen	59	Rick	88	Sawyer	30	Stone	114, 115	Trougher	196	West	137
Penoche	138	Richardson	280	Scot	223, 331	Story	195	Tscernhaus	138	White	223, 331
Pentose	30	Robins	223	Scourfield	223	Stonehouse	39	Tuft	223, 250	Whiston	280, 331
Percy	88	Robinson	58	Seed	33	Stormouth	30	Twiston	115	Whitmore	195
Penton	115	Rogerson	332	Shaw	30, 114	Strange	114	Tyrawley	167	Whitefield	30
Philips	30	Rolle	331	Shuckford	30	Stretch	113	V		Whitehead	30
Polignac	137	Roths	279	Shirley	59	Stuart	25, 30, 52, 195,	Vanbrough	196, 331	Wightman	30
Pope	114	Routh	31	Silvester	114	223, 270, 279,	306	Van Kepple	196	Williams	30
Porter	195	Bewley	195	Skelton	251, 279	T		Vaughan	196	Williamson	115
Portland	59	Russel	196, 331	Skinner	251	Tarington	58	Vernon	331	Winchley	332
Potter	279	Ryan	196	Sloper	331	Talbot	58	Ville Real	223	Winifred	115
Powlett	ib.	S		Smith	31, 114, 195,	Taubin	195	W		Wishart	114
Price	130, 279, 331	Sage	138	332	Tew	279	Ward	139	Word	140	
Robin	115	Saliffe	ib.	Somers	223	Tindal	223	Waldeck	193, 332	Wolfe	279
Palmey	279	Samton	223	Speed	252	Thexton	115	Wallace	31, 331	Wynyard	ib.
R		Sandiford	207	Spinola	250	Tooms	332	Waller	114, 137	Y	
Raby	14	Sandwick	167	Spry	30	Torrington	279	Warner	30	Younge	138

INDEX to the BOOKS.

A Bridgement of English History	31	Chronological Historian	60	Dissenters second Letter to White	88
— of Treaties	140	Chronology of the Hebrew Bible	140	Dissertation on Jephthah's Vow	116
Academical Lectures on Fevers	32	Christian Instructed	280	— on the Tree of Life	140
Account of Revolution in Genoa	ib.	Clarissa	308	— on Religion	168
— of Britany Expedition	ib.	Claims for Jurisdictions	332	— on Mercury	196
— of taking Pontefract Castle	60	Comments on Aphorisms	88	— on the Harvest Moon	ib.
— of Revolution in Holland	196	— of Marcus Antonious	168	— on Foods	282
— of Rulers in Holland	308	— on W—'s Apology	332	— on a Schirrus	382
Address to Physicians	116	Companion to the Theatre	60	— on Rev. xi. 13, 14.	168
— to British Electors	168	— for a Sick-bed	ib.	Divine Conduct justified	60
— to Quakers	224	Compend of Physick	252	Doctrine of Projectiles	88
Advantages of the Stewart Succession	168	Compleat Parish Officer	60	Downfall of Westminster Bridge	308
Advice to a Widow	60	— Fisher	140	Eclogue on the Duke of Cumberland	60
Aeneas and his Sons	140	Conduct of the War	60	Effects of grasping at Riches	308
Affair of Cresswel and Miss S—	308	Confutation of Court Broker	332	Elements of Geometry	224
Albinus's Anatomical Tables	ib.	Conjectures on aerial Influences	60	End of Man display'd	116
Albomazar	280	Convert	332	English Dispensatory	308
Alexis	ib.	Coven Garden in Mourning	280	Enquiry into an Essay on Self defence	60
Analysis of Antimony	196	Court and City Register	308	— into the Opinions of Philosophers	88
Answer to Rutherford	60	Court Calendar	ib.	— into Church Jurisdictions	11
— to False Claims consider'd	224	— Broker	332	— into Regalities	140
— to Charge against Methodists	252	Crumbs of Comfort	196	— into K. Cha. bringing over Rebels	ib.
— to Mr W—'s Apology	332	Culloden	168	— into the Causes of the Rebellion	ib.
Anthems, new	308	Cupid triumphant	196	— after Happiness	224
Apology for a second-rate Minister	332	Cure for Horn'd Cattle	196	— into the State of Durham	280
Art of Surgery	88	De Morbis Venetis	32	— into Behaviour of Churchmen	308
— of governing a Wife	60	— Boace Nativa, &c.	140	Essay on Modern Education	88
Being and Attributes of God demonstrated	—	Vera Phlebotomia	280	— on Oaths	ib.
Benefit of Purging	196	— Variolis & Morbilles	308	— on Predelination	116
Bergen-op Zoom, a Ballad	308	Defeat of the Rebels	88	— on English Tragedy	140
Britannia's Triumph	280	Defence of Philosophers	140	— on Agreements between Physicians	168
British Dispensatory	60	— of Account of Sacrament	60	— on the British Constitution	196
Bury and its Environs	280	Deny of Christ	88	— on Litigiousness in Clergy	ib.
Canticulae tres, Ang. Lat.	31	Description of Tradés	196	— on King Charles I.	308
Case of Westminster Electors	31	— Tabularum Marinorum	308	— on the Generation of Heat	252
Catechism of the Church	196	Design of King James II.	332	Essays moral and critical	116
Causa Dei contra novatores	88	Dialogue, Lovat and Murray	116	— on several Subjects	224
Causes why Ireland was never subdued	60	— on the Navy	332	Examen of the Suspicious Husband	116
Charge 3d of Sir C. W. Phillips	ib.	— on Elections, &c.	168	Excellency of the British Nation	88
— to the Clergy	32	Dictionary, &c. of Calasio	140	Existence of God not demonstr. a priori	31
— to the London D ^o	116	Diggon Davy's Resolution	252	Expediency of a Naturalization Bill	32
— to Carlisle Diocese D ^o	168	Discourse on Providence	88	Expedition	60
Character of Adm. Anson	196	— on the Small Pox	308	Experiments on Tar-water	116
	140	Directions for Electrical Experiments	196	Exposition of the Bible	31

INDEX to the BOOKS.

Exposition of the Acts	11	Medicinal Observations of Lamius	38	Review on Forfeitures	32
Faith of ancient Jews	31	Memoirs of Military Affairs	60	— of the late Rebellions	140
False Reasoning on two Libels	60	— establishing the Knowledge of Man	ib.	Rachmond	308
Family Preacher	252	— of Secretary Murray	ib.	Rise and Progress of sacerdotal Sanctity	31
Female Empire	31	— of Friendship and Happiness	140	Rise and Fall of Massanello	32
Foundation of the Church	332	— of Mr Chub	252	Rise, &c. of Patriotism	ib.
Freeborn Englishman's Battery	252	— of the most Christian Brute	280	— of the Rebellion	116
Gardener's Kalender	88	Metaphysicks, Sir I. Newton's	32	Rose	60
— Companion	ib.	Mills in her Teens	31	Rules of the King's Bench	196
Groans of the oppress'd	308	Modern Age display'd	332	Schemes to strengthen the British	60, 280
Hanging no Dishonour	116	— Druid	252	— for equipping Ships	88
Heathenish Rejection of Christianity	168	Monody on Mr Pope	116	— to raise 60,000 Men, &c.	308
Heaven's Vengeance	60	Narrative of Dead-robbers	280	Secret of Parliament Dissolution	168
Henry IX's Speech	308	Nature	224	Sequel to Bulkely	116
Hermit	116	Necessity of equitable Elections	168	Sermons 32, 60, 168, 196, 224, 308,	332
Historia Astronomiae	ib.	New whole Duty of Prayer	116	Shameful Sin	308
History of Persecutions	60	New Years Miscellany	31	Sin of neglecting Worship	332
— of the Indians of Canada	168	Notes on Scripture	60	Soldiers Vade mecum	280
— of King William's Reign	196	Objections to Notes on Scripture	168	Songs in Bellefrosonte	ib.
— of the Rebellion	332	Observations on Paul's Conversion	140	Speech against Lovat	60
— of Conspiracies	88	— on Remarks on Christ's Miracles,	88	State of the Nation	32
— of Vices and Flushing	140	— on the Practice of Justice	140	— of the Continent	30
Honour	168	— on Proceedings in the Admiralty	140	Stinchcomb-Hill	116
Human Physiognomy explain'd	280	— on Job	196	Supplement to Chronology	140
Jesuit's Cabal open'd	168	Ode Brumalia	88	Suspicious Husband	88
Improvement of Drugs	88	— on Successes at Sea	224	Synopsis of British Plants	116
Independent Whig, vol. 4.	308	— to Britain	168	System of Geography	280
Informer's Winding-sheet	332	Oeconomy of Love	88	— of Newtonian Philosophy	332
Introduction to Globes and Orrery	32	Orders of Commons	252	Tables of Discount	224
— to a Discourse on miraculous Powers	116	Ovid's Art of Love	60, 88	Theory of the Earth	332
Journey thro' Britain	88	Palaeographia Britannica	32	Thistle	32
Judas Maccabeus	116	Papal and Pagan Rome	140	Thoughts on Education	168
Key to the Prophecies	31	Parallel between Romans and British	308	Town Eclogues	308
Ladies Magazine of Cookery	116	Paraphrase on Romans	224	Translation of Ovid	32
— vindicated	140	Panegyrick on Women	140	— of Mead on the Small Pox	332
— Choice of new Representatives	168	Passions of Man	31, 88	Travels into Turkey,	ib.
Layman's Apology	332	Persuasive to Conformity	252	Treatise on Defence	60
Letter on an Address to Rationalists	32	Philosophical Transactions	140, 196	— on the Restoration of the Jews	31
— to Sir J. P. — on Naturalization	ib.	Plaid Hunting	308	— on the Roman Senate	60
— to Secretary Murray	88	Pleasures of Melancholly	116	— of Mathematical Instruments	ib.
— to the Duke of Newcastle	140	Plot and no Plot	140	— on the Passions	ib.
— to the Heads of Oxford	168	Pocket Companion for Oxford	224	— on Miracles	224
— to the Tories	ib.	Politics and Interests of Europe	116	— on Mining	208
— to the Whigs	196	Positive Instructions defended	140	— on Mercury	332
— to Mr Garrick	168	Practice of Physick	116	Trial of Aeneas Macdonald	ib.
— to the Earl of Chesterfield	308	Pretty Gentleman	88	— for Breach of Marriage Contract	168
Letters between Characters in D. Simple	116	Priesthood of Christ	332	— of Archibald Stuart	332
— from Selima	140	Priests gelded	280	Universal History	31, 60
— from a Painter	252	Primitive Greeks	308	— Spectator	280
— to Members of Parliament	308	Proceedings in Parliament examined	168	Valuation of Annuities	32
— from Bishop Cloyne to Prior	280	— against Lovat	280	Vices of the Town	60
Life of Thomas Story	332	Proposals to alter Elections	140	Views of Tenures	140
— of Chub	88	Prosperity of the Church	224	Vindication of Popery	32
— of Lovat	116	Quaker's Defence	308	— of his Majesty's Title	32
— of Gentleman Harry	168	Question of insuring our Enemies	332	— of the Ancients	140
— of Duke of Ormond	224	Rabbinical Literature	280	— of Mr Chub	280
— of Moll King	280	Race for Canterbury	ib.	— of Dissenters	308
Lives of Female Rebels	116	Rational of the Ritual	332	— of Milton	332
Litchfield Squable	280	Reflections on History	32	Virtue reviv'd	168
London Tradesman	252	— on ancient and modern D ^o .	116	Verax to Adamia	ib.
Lord's Supper, on	116, 140	— on Original Sin	140	Wanderer	116
Lords Protest	168	Rhetrick epitomiz'd	88	War in Flanders	60
Lords Lamentation	280	Remarks on S—w—n's Speech	32	— A Satire	88
Lovat's Ghost	140	— on Ruthersforth	116	Way of breeding Canary Birds	ib.
Love and Liberty	168	— on Middleton	140	Ways to suppress Popery	60
Manner of baptizing Infants	60	— on Conduct of Britain and Holland	252	Wisdom of all Nations	168
— of reading Hebrew	116	Representation of Christ's Passion	116	Works of Shakespear	140
Manual of Devotions	88	Resurrection	116	Xenophon de Cyri Institutions	ib.
Married Cocquet	116	Remission of the Curse	332	Young Gentleman and Lady instructed	ib.

